A

GREEK GRAMMAR,

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

By E. A. SOPHOCLES A. M.

A NEW EDITION

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The *sections* of the *old* and *new* edition compared.

Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
5	6	58	64	110	113
6	5	59	65	111	111, 113
7	13	60	79, 80	112	112
8	13	61	79, 80	113	108
9	13	62	79, 80	114	109
10	13	63	73	115	113
11	13	64	68	116	119
12	14	65	68	117	121
13	7	66	69	118	133
14	15	67	71	119	134
15	16	68	72	120	79
16	22, 23, 24	69	72	121	134
17	25	70	74	122	134
18	224	71	75	123	76
19	29	72	70	124	135
20	30	73	76	125	66
21	29, 30	74	81	126	139
22	37	75	90	127	139 et seq.
23	18	76	91	128	139
24	20	77	91	129	139
25	21	78	91	130	142
26	12	79	91	131	142
27	39	80	92	132	142
29	40	81	94	133	142
30	41	82	95	134	143
31	43	83	98, 115	135	144
32	43	84	115	136	156
33	45	85	116	137	157
34	45	86	117	138	158
35	47	87	117	139	167
36	47, 48	88	117	140	169
37	49	89	117	141	167
38	50	90	117	142	166
39	51	91	130	143	160
40	56	92	127	144	160
41	47	93	35, 36	145	161
42	47	94	98	146	162
43	47	95	107	147	164
44	47	96	100 et seq.	148	165
45	55	97	108	149	163
46	53, 56	98	111	150	172
47	54, 56	99	113	151	175
48	57	100	111	152	171
49	58	101	113	153	174
50	58	102	109	154	117
51	59	103	109	155	161
52	59	104	110	156	149
53	59	105	113	157	150
54	61	106	108	158	221
55	60	107	111	159	153
56	62	108	111	160	149
57	63	109	111	161	224

Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
162	177	187	194	211	211
163	181	188	195, 199	212	211
164	181	189	200	213	212
165	184	190	200	214	214 et seq.
166	185	191	196	215	218
167	182	192	231	216	213 et seq
168	186	193	196	217	216
169	186	194	231	218	218
170	186	195	202	219	222
171	183	196	201	220	223
173	187	197	201	221	221
174	156	198	203, 206	222	225
175	190	199	206	223	227
176	187	200	206	224	229
177	188	201	204	225	230
178	191	202	204	226	231
179	192	203	231	227	233
180	197	204	155	228	236
181	200	205	207	229	138
182	192, 193	206	208	230	237
183	194	207	209	231	238
184	189, 197	208	210	232	238
185	187	209	211		
186	198	210	211		

This new edition has been *enlarged* and considerably altered. Every example in nouns and verbs has been fully expanded.

The *arrangement* of the different heads is more natural in the new than in the old edition.

In accordance with the practice of recent grammarians, the simple and regular *βουλεύω* has taken the place of the complicated and irregular *τύπτω*. The uncontracted form of contract verbs is not given, because it does not differ from the regular paradigm, and because *-άω* is rare and Epic, and *-έω* chiefly Ionic. As to verbs in *-όω*, their uncontracted form is never used. (*See* §119, ns.)

The portions which should be read first, and which, in reality, constitute a Greek accidence, are printed in the largest type. The rules, however, contained in §178, though belonging to the elementary portion of the grammar, are, for typographical reasons, printed in smaller type. The *notes* are intended for the advanced scholar.

INTRODUCTION.

The classical Greeks were divided into three principal tribes, the Æolic, Doric, and Ionic. The *Æolians* occupied Thessaly, Bœotia, Æolis, Lesbos, and some other places. The *Dorians* occupied Peloponnesus, Megaris, Doris, Sicily, Southern Italy, and many other places. The *Ionians* inhabited Attica, Ionia, and some of the islands in the Ægean Sea.

The principal dialects of Greece were the *Æolic*, *Thessalian*, *Bœotic*, *Doric*, *Ionic*, and *Attic*.

The *Æolic* dialect, properly so called, was spoken in Lesbos and Æolis.

The *Bœotic* was the dialect of Bœotia; and although a branch of the Æolic, it differs essentially from its Asiatic sister.

The *Thessalian* dialect was used in Thessaly; it differed considerably from the Bœotic and Æolic.

The *Doric* consisted of many branches, as the *Laconian*, *Cretan*, *Argive*, *Sicilian*, *Tarentine*.

The *Ionic* is divided into *old* and *new;* the *old Ionic*, called also the *Epic*, or *Homeric*, was spoken in Attica and Ionia; it is the basis of the language of Homer and Hesiod. The *new Ionic* was spoken in Ionia.

The *Attic* was the language of Attica, or rather of Athens, the capital of Attica. It was the most cultivated of all the dialects of Greece, and, on that account, is made the basis of Greek grammar.

With respect to *purity*, the Greek, like any other dead language, may be said to have seen four different ages; the *golden*,

silver, *brazen*, and *iron* ages. The writers of the silver and brazen ages are often called the *later Greek* writers, and their language the *later Greek*.

In the following list of Greek authors, Æ. stands for *Æolic* B., for *Bœotic*, D., for *Doric*, E., for *Epic*, and I., for *Ionic*.

Golden Age. — From Homer to Aristotle.

Æneas
Æschines, a philosopher
Æschines, an orator
Æschylus
Alcæus (Æ.)
Alcidamas
Aleman (D.)
Anacreon (I.)
Andocides
Antimachus (E.)
Antiphanes
Antiphon
Antisthenes
Archilochus (I.)
Archytas (D.)
Aristophanes
Asclepiades
Bacchylides (D.)
Callinus (E.)
Callistratus
Cebes
Charon
Corinna (B.)
Cratinus
Ctesias
Demades
Demosthenes
Empedocles
Ephorus
Epicharmus (D.)
Erinna (Æ.)
Eupolis
Euripides
Gorgias
Hanno
Heraclitus
Herodotus (I.)
Hesiodus (E.)
Hippocrates (I.)
Hipponax
Homerus (E.)
Hyperides
Ibycus (D.)
Ion
Isaeus
Isocrates
Lesches (E.)
Lycurgus
Lysias
Melissus
Mimermnus
Ocellus
Panyasis (E.)
Parmenides
Pherecrates
Philistus
Pindarus (D.)
Plato, a poet
Plato, a philosopher
Praxilla (D.)
Pythagoras (E.)
Sappho (Æ.)
Scylax
Simonides of Amorgos
Simonides of Ceos (D.)
Solon (E.)
Sophocles
Sophron (D.)
Stasinus (E.)
Stesichorus (D.)
Thucydides
Timaeus the Locrian (D.)
Tyrtaeus (E.)
Xanthus
Xenophanes
Xenophon

Silver Age. — From Aristotle to about A. D. 1.

Agatharchides
Alexis
Antigonus
Apollodorus
Apollonius of Rhodes (E.)
Apollonius of Perga
Apollonius Sophista
Aratus (E.)
Archimēdes (D.)
Aristarchus of Samos
Aristoteles
Aristoxenus
Babrius
Berosus
Bion (D.)
Callimachus (E. & D.)
Cleanthes
Demetrius Phalereus
Dicaearchus
Dinarchus
Diodorus
Dionysius of Halicarnassus
Dionysius Thrax
Dionysius Periegētes
Epicūrus
Euclides
Geminius
Heraclides Ponticus
Hermesianax
Hipparchus
Lesbonax
Lycophron
Manetho
Matron
Meleager
Menander
Moschus (D.)
Nicander (E.)
Nicolāus of Damascus
Palaephatus
Parthenius
Phanocles
Philemon
Philētas
Philo of Byzantium
Philochorus

Philodemus
Polybius
Posidonius
Rhianus
Scymnus
Septuaginta Interpretes
Simmias
Strabo
Theocritus
Theophrastus
Timon

Brazen Age. — From A. D. 1 *to about A. D.* 300.

Achilles Tatius
Ælianus of Praeneste
Ælianus the Tactician
Alcinous
Alciphron
Alexander Aphrodisieus
Annaeus
Antoninus
Antonius Liberalis
Apollonius, a grammarian
Appianus
Apion
Arcadius
Aretaeus (I.)
Aristīdes
Arrianus
Artemidōrus
Athenaeus
Athenagoras
Clemens of Alexandria
Cleomedes
Dio Cassius
Dio Chrysostomus
Diogenes Laertius
Diogenianus
Dioscorides
Dositheus
Draco
Epictētus
Erotianus
Galenus
Hephaestion
Hermogenes
Herōdes
Herodianus, a historian
Herodianus, a grammarian
Iamblichus
Josephus
Justinus
Longinus
Lucianus
Marcellus
Maximus of Tyre
Memnon
Moeris
Musonius Ruphus
Nichomachus
Novum Testamentum
Onesander
Oppianus (E.)
Origenes
Pausanias
Philo the Jew
Philostratus the elder
Philostratus the younger
Phlegon
Phrynichus
Plotinus
Plutarchus
Polemo
Polyaenus
Polydeuces
Porphyrius
Ptolemaeus
Sextus
Sibylline Oracles
Tatianus
Theon of Smyrna
Tiberius
Timaeus, a Sophist
Trypho
Ulpianus

Iron Age. — From A. D. 300 *to A. D.* 1453.

Aētius
Agathias
Æsopic Fables
Ammonius
Anna Comnēna
Aphthonius
Armenopūlus
Aristaenetus
Athanasius
Basilius
Cantacuzēnus
Cedrēnus
Cephalas
Chalcondyles
Chariton
Chrysolōras
Coluthus
Damascius
Diophantus
Epiphanius
Etymologicum Magnum
Eudocia
Eunapius
Eusebius
Eustathius, the commentator
Eustathius of Egypt
Gazes, a grammarian
Glycys
Gregorius of Nazianzus
Gregorius, bishop of Nyssa
Gregorius, bishop of Corinth
Harpocration
Heliodorus
Heraclitus
Hesychius, a lexicographer
Hesychius, a historian
Hierocles
Himerius
Johannes of Damascus
Johannes Laurentius Lydus
Johannes Chrysostomus
Julianus
Lascaris
Leo the Deacon
Libanius
Longus
Marinus
Moschopūlus
Musaeus
Nemesius
Nicephorus
Nicephorus Gregoras
Nicētas
Nonnus
Oribasius

Orphica
Pappus
Paulus of Ægina
Paulus of Alexandria
Philemon, a grammarian
Photius
Phrantzes
Planudes
Porphyrogennētus
Proclus
Procopius
Psellus
Ptochoprodromus
Quintus
Sallustius
Simplicius
Sozomenus
Stephanus of Byzantium
Stobaeus
Suidas
Symeon Sethus
Synesius
Syrianus
Tzetzes
Themistius
Theodorētus
Theodosius Metochites
Theon
Theophilus
Theophylactus Simocata
Theophylactus, bishop of Bulgaria
Thomas Magister
Tryphiodōrus
Xenophon of Ephesus
Zonaras
Zosimus
And many others.

Spurious Works.

Chion
Phalaris
Phocylides
Theano
Themistocles

It may be remarked here, once for all, that, in this edition, the remarks on the Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Arcadian, and Doric dialects are based on *Ahrens's* work on the *Greek Dialects*. *Struve's* dissertation on the dialect of Herodotus also has been used.

The Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs is taken from a revised copy of the author's *Catalogue of Greek Verbs*.

The chapter on versification is based on *Munk's Greek and Roman Metres*.

In the Appendix, the remarks on the Alphabet are based on *Franz's Elementa Epigraphices Graecae*, *Boeckh's Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, the *Heraclean Tables*, and *Gesenius's Scripturae Linguaeque Phoeniciae Monumenta*.

The remarks on the Digamma are based on the above-mentioned works of *Boeckh*, *Franz*, and *Ahrens*, and on the *Heraclean Tables*.

The short chapter on Numerals is based on *Franz's* above-mentioned work.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

	PAGE
The Alphabet	11
Vowels and Diphthongs	12
Breathings	13
Consonants	15
Change, Transposition, Addition, and Omission of Letters	17
Euphonic Changes	22
Contraction and Synizesis	28
Crasis and Elision	30
Syllabication	32
Quantity	34
Accent	36
Enclitics and Proclitics	44
Punctuation Marks	47

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

Parts of Speech	48
Noun	48
First Declension	52
Second Declension	55
Third Declension	58
Anomalous, Defective, and Indeclinable Nouns	69
Adjectives	75
Anomalous and Defective Adjectives	86
Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs	88
Pronoun and Article	94
Numerals	103
Verb	107
Augment	119
Formation of the Tenses	126
Personal Endings and Connecting Vowels	139
Contract Verbs	146
Omission of the Connecting Vowel	151
Anomalous and Defective Verbs	170
Adverbs	207
Prepositions	209
Conjunctions	210
Interjections	210
Derivation of Words	211
Composition of Words	218

PART III.

SYNTAX.

	PAGE
Subject and Predicate	220
Nominative	220
Vocative	224
Substantive and Adjective	224
Pronouns and Article	230
Article	233
Relative	238
Numerals	243
Object. — Oblique cases	244
Accusative	245
Genitive	248
Dative	257
Voices	262
Tenses	264
Moods	267
Quotations	267
End, Motive	268
Conditional Sentences	270
Expression of a Wish	272
Relative Sentences	273
Exhortations, Commands, Prohibitions	274
Interrogative Sentences	275
Comparative Sentences	277
Infinitive	277
Participle	282
Adverb	286
Preposition	288
Conjunction	292
Irregular Construction	293
Arrangement of Words	294

PART IV.

VERSIFICATION.

Trochaic	298
Iambic	299
Dactylic	300
Anapestic	303
Cretic or Pæonic	304
Choriambic	305
Ionic	305

APPENDIX.

Remarks on the Alphabet	307
Numerals	312
Remarks on Pronunciation	313

PART I.

LETTERS AND SYLLABLES.

THE ALPHABET.

§ **1.** 1. The Greek alphabet consists of the following twenty-four letters:

Figure.		Representative.	Name.	
Α	*α*	*a*	*Ἄλφα*	*Alpha*
Β	*β* *ϐ*	*b*	*Βῆτα*	*Beta*
Γ	*γ*	*g*	*Γάμμα*	*Gamma*
Δ	*δ*	*d*	*Δέλτα*	*Delta*
Ε	*ε*	*ĕ*	*Ἒ ψιλόν*	*Epsilon*
Ζ	*ζ*	*z*	*Ζῆτα*	*Zeta*
Η	*η*	*ē*	*Ἦτα*	*Eta*
Θ	*ϑ* *θ*	*th*	*Θῆτα*	*Theta*
Ι	*ι*	*i*	*Ἰῶτα*	*Iota*
Κ	*κ*	*k* or *c* hard	*Κάππα*	*Kappa*
Λ	*λ*	*l*	*Λάμβδα*	*Lambda*
Μ	*μ*	*m*	*Μῦ*	*Mu* or *My*
Ν	*ν*	*n*	*Νῦ*	*Nu* or *Ny*
Ξ	*ξ*	*x*	*Ξῖ*	*Xi*
Ο	*ο*	*ŏ*	*Ὂ μικρόν*	*Omicron*
Π	*π*	*p*	*Πῖ*	*Pi*
Ρ	*ρ*	*r*	*Ῥῶ*	*Rho*
Σ	*σ* *ς* final	*s*	*Σίγμα*	*Sigma*
Τ	*τ*	*t*	*Ταῦ*	*Tau*
Υ	*υ*	*u* or *y*	*Ὑ ψιλόν*	*Upsilon*
Φ	*φ*	*ph*	*Φῖ*	*Phi*
Χ	*χ*	*ch*	*Χῖ*	*Chi*
Ψ	*ψ*	*ps*	*Ψῖ*	*Psi*
Ω	*ω*	*ō*	*Ὦ μέγα*	*Omega*

The character *ς* is used at the end of a word; as *σεσωσμένος* Many editors put it also at the end of a word compounded with another; as *εἰς-έρχομαι*, *δυς-τυχής*, *ὅς-τις*. In manuscripts only *σ* is used.

2. The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. The vowels are *α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω*. The consonants are *β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, π, ρ, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ*.

Note. For the obsolete letters Βαῦ or Δίγαμμα, Κόππα, and Σάν, see Appendix.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

§ 2. There are five *short* vowels, and five corresponding *long* ones. The short vowels are *ᾰ, ε, ῐ, ο, ῠ*; the long, *ᾱ, η, ῑ, ω, ῡ*.

The mark (⏑) is placed over a short vowel, and (–) over a long one. These marks, however, are necessary only in the case of *α, ι*, and *υ*, since the characters *η* and *ω* represent long E and O respectively.

Note 1. The vowels *ε* and *ο* are often called *the short vowels*, *η* and *ω*, *the long vowels*, and *α, ι, υ, the doubtful vowels*.

By the term *doubtful*, we are not to understand that the quantity of *α, ι, υ* is uncertain in any given syllable, but that in some syllables these vowels are always long, and in others always short. E. g. *υ* in the words *θῡμός, πῡρός, wheat*, is always long; in the words *πῠλη, ὑπό*, always short.

There are, indeed, instances where the quantity of these letters is *variable*, as *α* in *Ἄρης*, *ι* in *μυρίκη*, and *υ* in *κορύνη*; but we should recollect, that the sounds E and O also are, in certain instances, variable, as *ξηρός ξερός, ἴωμεν ἴομεν*.

Note 2. In strictness, the Greek alphabet has but five vowels, A, E, I, O, Y. The long differ from the short in *quantity*, but not in *power*.

§ 3. There are thirteen diphthongs, of which seven, *ᾰι, ᾰυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου*, and *ῠι*, begin with a *short* vowel, and six, *ᾱ, ᾱυ, ῃ, ηυ, ῳ*, and *ωυ*, with a *long* one. The former are generally called *proper diphthongs*, and the latter, *improper*.

The *ι* is written *under* the long vowel, and is called *iota subscript*. In capitals it is written as a regular letter; as ΤΗΙ Ἁγίᾳ *τῇ ἁγίᾳ*, ΤΩΙ ΣΟΦΩΙ *τῷ σοφῷ*. So when only the first letter is capital; *Ἄιδω ᾍδω, Ἥιδειν ᾔδειν, Ὥιχετο ᾤχετο*.

Note 1. During the most flourishing period of the Greek language, the *iota subscript*, so called, was pronounced like any other iota;

and in inscriptions cut before the Roman period (say before the year 100 B. C.) it is never omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΙ *γερουσίᾳ*, ΒΟΥΛΗΙ *βουλῇ*, ΔΗΜΩΙ *δήμῳ*.

In process of time it became a silent letter, and consequently it was omitted in writing; hence in inscriptions belonging to the Roman period (say from B. C. 100 to the commencement of the fourth century of our era) it is almost always omitted; as ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ *γερουσίᾳ*, ΒΟΥΛΗ *βουλῇ*, ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΩ *γυμνασίῳ*.

The orthography *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*, as also the expression *improper diphthongs* (*δίφθογγοι καταχρηστικαί*), generally used in grammars, was introduced long after this iota ceased to be pronounced.

Note 2. According to the ancient grammarians, the diphthong *υι* cannot stand before a consonant. The Æolic dialect, however, has *τυίδε*, *here*.

Note 3. The diphthong *ῡι* (with long *υ*) is found nowhere; it may be supposed, however, to have once existed in the perfect passive optative of verbs in *ύω*; thus, λελῦτο was perhaps originally λελῦιτο, after the analogy of *κεκλῆιτο*, *κεκτῆιτο*, *μεμνῆιτο*.

Note 4. In the old Bœotic dialect, AI, OI were sometimes written AE, OE, as in Latin; as ΑΕΣΧΡΟΝΔΑΣ *Αἰσχρώνδας*, ΠΛΑΥΧΑΕ *Πλαύχαι* Πλαύχᾳ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΕ *Διονύσοι Διονύσῳ*, found in inscriptions.

Note 5. ΩΥ owes its existence entirely to *crasis*; as *ὠὐτός*, *τωὐτοῦ*, *τωὐτό*, *ὠὐριπίδη*, for *ὁ αὐτός*, *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *τὸ αὐτό*, *ὦ Εὐριπίδη*.

As to *ωυ* in the Ionic words *εμεωυτου*, *σεωυτου*, *εωυτου*, *ϑωυμα*, and *τρωυμα*, they, according to the ancient grammarians, constitute two syllables, *ωϋ*; thus, *ἐμεωϋτοῦ*, *σεωϋτοῦ*, *ἑωϋτοῦ*, *ϑώϋμα*, *τρώϋμα*.

BREATHINGS.

§ 4. 1. Every Greek word beginning with a vowel has either the *rough breathing* (῾), corresponding to *h*, or the *smooth breathing* (᾽), over that vowel; as *῞Αρπυια, Harpy; ἀήρ, air.*

The breathing, as also the accent, is, in all recent editions, placed over the second vowel of a diphthong; as *Αἵμων*, *Hæmon*; *Αἰνείας*, *Æneas*.

But in the diphthongs *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*, these marks are placed over the first letter; as *᾽ᾄδω ῞Αιδω*, *᾽ᾗδον ῾Ιδον*, *᾽ᾠδή ᾽Ωιδή*.

When a word is written in *capitals*, both the breathing and the accent may be omitted; as ΑΡΠΥΙΑ, ΑΗΡ, ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ.

2. The rough breathing is placed also over *ρ* at the beginning of a word. When *ρ* is doubled in the middle of a word, the first one takes the

smooth breathing, and the other the rough. E. g. *ῥόδον, rose ; ἄῤῥην, male ; ἄῤῥητος, unspeakable.*

Note 1. It must be learned from observation what words take the rough breathing, and what the smooth. It is only added here, that derivatives generally take the breathing of their primitives ; and that υ, at the beginning of a word, generally takes the rough breathing ; as *ὕπνος, sleep ; ὑπέρ, over.*

Note 2. Many words which now appear without the rough breathing were once pronounced with it. Thus, in inscriptions we find Αβδηρῖται, *ἅγαλμα*, Ἀγρυλῆθεν, Ἀγρυλῆσι, *ἅγω*, Αἴσωπος, *ἀκούσια, ἀνάλωμα, ἀνήρ, ἄρνησις, ἑκ, ἐνιαυτός, ἐπί, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω, ἔτος, ἴδιος, ἶσος, οἶκος, οἴσω* (from *φέρω*), *ὀκτώ, ὀπισθοφανής.*

On the other hand, words beginning with the rough breathing were often pronounced and written without it. Thus, in Doric and Attic inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides, we find ΙΠΟΜΕΔΟΝ Ἱππομέδων, Ο ὁ, ΟΙ οἱ, Ε ἡ, Α ᾶ, ΑΙΣ αἷς, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ ἑκάστῳ, ΟΣΙΟΝ ὅσιον, ΕΜΕΡΑΙ ἡμέρᾳ, ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ἕτερον.

Note 3. The rough breathing was also used in the *middle* of a word. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find ΤΡΙΗΕΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ *τριἡμιποδίους τρι-ημιποδίους*, from *τρίς ἥμισυς πούς* ; ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ *ἐν-ὁδία ἐν-οδία*, from *ἐν ὁδός* ; *τρι-ἡμίγυον, παρ-ἑξοντι, πεντα-ἑτηρίς, ἀν-έωσασθαι, ἀν-ἑλόμενος.* Compare *ἐνυδρίς*, enhydris, *ἔνυδρος*, enhydrus, *πολυΐστωρ*, polyhistor, Πολύμνια, Polyhymnia ; also the barbarous word *Sanhedrim, συνέδριον*, from *σύν ἕδρα.*

Note 4. The Æolic dialect did not make much use of the rough breathing ; as *ἄμμες, ἄμμιν, ἄμμε, ὔμμες, ὔμμιν, ὔμμε*, for *ἀμές, ἀμῖν, ἄμέ, ὑμές, ὑμῖν, ὑμέ.*

Note 5. The character (') was employed by the ancient grammarians to denote the *effort* with which a vowel, not depending on a preceding letter, is pronounced. Let, for example, the reader pronounce first the word *act*, and then, *enact*, and mark the difference between the *a* in the first, and the *a* in the second word. He will perceive, that the utterance of *a* in *act* requires more effort than that of *a* in *enact.*

As, however, no vowel at the beginning of a word can be uttered without a slight effort or breathing, it is evident that this character is about as important as the dot over the Roman *i ;* thus, *ἔχω, εἶμι*, Αἴας are nothing more than *ἑχω, ἑῖμι*, Αίας.

Note 6. The rough breathing is never found in connection with ρ or ρρ in ancient inscriptions. Thus, Ρηγίνοις, *ἀῤῥαβδώτους*, Πύῤῥος, *ἀποῤῥαίνονται* are, in inscriptions in which H represents the rough breathing, written ΡΕΓΙΝΟΙΣ, ΑΡΡΑΒΔΟΤΟΣ, ΠΥΡΡΟΣ, ΑΠΟΡΡΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ. Further, *οὐκ* never becomes *οὐχ* before ρ ; as *οὐ ῥητός*, never *οὐχ ῥητός.* It is inferred therefore that the orthography *ῥ, ῥῥ* was employed by the grammarians to indicate the *rolling* sound of ρ at the beginning of a word, and of the second ρ in the middle of a word.

It may be remarked here that some of the most learned editors now employ ῥῥ instead of ῤῥ ; as ἄρρην, ἄρρητος, Πύρρος.

Note 7. The ancient grammarians placed the rough breathing also over ρ after a rough mute (ϑ, φ, χ); and the smooth breathing over ρ after a smooth mute (τ, π, κ); as ϑῥόνος, ἀφῥός, χῥόνος, Ατῥεύς, κάπῥος.

CONSONANTS.

§ **5**. According to the organs with which they are pronounced, the consonants are divided into

labials π, β, φ, μ,
linguals τ, δ, ϑ, ζ, σ, λ, ν, ρ,
palatals κ, γ, χ.

The *labials* are pronounced chiefly with the *lips;* the *linguals*, with the *tongue;* and the *palatals*, with the *palate.*

§ **6**. 1. The consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ are, on account of their gliding pronunciation, called *liquids.*

2. The consonants ξ, ψ are called *double consonants;* because ξ stands for κσ, and ψ for πσ.

3. The consonants π, β, φ, κ, γ, χ, τ, δ, ϑ are called *mutes.* They are divided into

smooth mutes π, κ, τ,
middle mutes β, γ, δ,
rough mutes φ, χ, ϑ.

These letters correspond to each other in the perpendicular direction ; thus, φ is the corresponding rough of π.

4. The letter σ, on account of its hissing sound, is called the *sibilant* letter.

5. The consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ are the only ones that can stand at the end of a genuine Greek word.

Except κ in the preposition ἐκ, *from, out of*, and in the adverb οὐκ or οὐχ, *not.*

Note. According to Dionysius and the ancient grammarians, Z

stands for ΣΔ. This however does not mean that Z is a mere abbreviation for ΣΔ, but that, in pronunciation, it has the power of a double consonant, and that the Æolians and Dorians, in the middle of a word, very often used ΣΔ, where the Ionians and Athenians employed Z (§ 10). We add further that the Bœotians and Megarians used ΔΔ, and the Tarentines ΣΣ for Z, but only in the middle of a word, from which it cannot certainly be inferred that Z was a mere abbreviation for ΔΔ or ΣΣ.

Had Z been sounded like ΣΔ, Dionysius and Quintilian would not have admired its beautiful sound ("ἡ συχῇ τῷ πνεύματι δασύνεται," *it is gently aspirated*, and "*jucundissima littera*"), and the Roman grammarians would not have asserted that the Latin had no sound corresponding to it.

It is evident therefore that Z is not a double consonant, in the usual acceptation of the term *double*. (See also § 25, *n.* 3.)

Doubling of Consonants.

§ **7.** 1. All the single consonants, except the rough mutes and ζ, admit of being doubled; the liquids λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ are very often doubled, and next to them, τ; as ἄλλος, *other*; ἄμμος, *sand*; γεννάω, *to beget*; θάρρος, *daring, courage*; πράσσω or πράττω, *to do*.

2. At the beginning of a word ρ is doubled when, in the formation of a word, it happens to stand between two vowels; as ῥίπτω ἔρριψα ἔρριμμαι, *to throw*; ἀναρρίπτω, *to throw up*.

Except when the first component part is εὖ, *well*; as εὔρωστος, *vigorous*.

3. A rough consonant (φ, χ, ϑ) is not doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding smooth (π, κ, τ) is placed before it; as Σαπφώ, Βάκχος, Πιτθεύς, for Σαφφώ, Βάχχος, Πιθθεύς.

Note 1. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double a consonant for the sake of the metre; as ποσσί, νέκυσσι, τελέσσαι, ἔλλαβον, τύσσος, ὀπίσσω, ὅττι, ὅππως.

On the other hand, the same Poets sometimes employ one consonant where that consonant is commonly doubled; as Ἀχιλεύς, Ὀδυσεύς, ἔραπτον.

Note 2. The doubling of ν in Πελοπόννησος, Προκόννησος, is an accidental peculiarity; also the doubling of ρ in βορρᾶς (contracted from βορέας), *the north wind*.

Note 3. Some words, which originally were written with one σ, were in later times written with σσ; as Κνωσός Κνωσσός, *Cnossus*; Παρνησός Παρνησσός, *Parnassus*; Κηφῖσός Κηφισσός, *Cephissus*; Κρῖσα Κρῖσσα, *Crissa*.

Note 4. In some of the most ancient inscriptions, not unfrequently a word is written with a single consonant, where commonly that consonant is doubled; as Ἰπομέδων, ἀλάλοις, ἄλα, καδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμένῳ, Τυρανά, for Ἱππομέδων, ἀλλάλοις, ἄλλα, καδδαλήμενοι, ἐγραμμένῳ, Τυρρᾱνά.

Note 5. Σ was often doubled before a consonant, especially before τ; thus, in inscriptions we find Αρισστόδαμος, Αρισστοφάνης, Τελέσστας, Ασσκληπιόδωρος.

We find also ἐξσατραπεύω (ἐκσσατραπεύω), for σατραπεύω, in an Ionic inscription.

Note 6. A rough mute was sometimes doubled in the middle of a word; as κάθθεσαν, Κλεοθθίς, Αφφιανός, Ἄφφιον, Οφφιανός, Βαχχίδας, Σάφφου, for κάτθεσαν, Κλεοτθίς, Αππιανός, Ἄππιον, Οππιανός, Βακχίδας, Σάπφου, found in inscriptions. — Σαφώ for Σαπφώ is found in an inscription.

CHANGE, TRANSPOSITION, ADDITION, AND OMISSION, OF LETTERS.

§ 8. *Commutation of Vowels.*

ᾰ, ε: μέγεθος, ἄρσην, μνάα, τέσσαρες, ὁράω, Ionic μέγαθος, ἔρσην, μνέα, τέσσερες, ὁρέω; Ἄρτεμις, ἕτερος, γέ, ἱερός, πιέζω, Doric Ἄρταμις, ἄτερος, γά, ἰαρός, πιάζω.

ᾰ, ε, ο: τρέπω τράπω ἔτραπον τέτροφα τρόπος.

ᾰ, ο: ἀνά, στρατός, ἐφθάρθαι, Æolic ὀν-τέθην (ἀνατεθῆναι), στρότος, ἔφθορθαι; γράφω, τέτταρες, Doric γρόφω, τέτορες.

α, ω: ζάω ζῴω, κράζω κρώζω; ΑΓΑΓΩ ἀγωγή, ΑΚΑΚΩ ἀκωκή.

ᾱο, εω: λᾱός λεώς, νᾱός νεώς, ἹΛᾱος Ἰλεως: so in the genitive of the first declension; Bœotic Τυδείδᾱο, Ionic Τυδείδεω.

ε, ι: ἕζομαι ἵζω, ἔχω ἴσχω; χρύσεος, χάλκεος, ὀψέ, Æolic χρύσιος, χάλκιος, ὄψι; Ζεός, συκέα, Doric Ζιός, συκία. The Bœotic regularly changes ε before a vowel into ι; as χρίος, Fέτια, Δαμοτέλιος.

ε, ο: λέγω λόγος, πένομαι πόνος; Απόλλων, Doric Απέλλων.

ε, ω: ΑΕΡΩ ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω, λέπω λώπη, στρέφω στρωφάω.

η, ω: ῥήγνυμι ἔρρηγα ἔρρωγα ῥώξ, πτήσσω πτώσσω πτώξ, ἀρήγω ἀρωγή ἀρωγός, Μαιῆτις Μαιῶτις.

η, ι: ἠδέ ἰδέ; rare.

ι, υ: ὖψος, ὑψηλός, ὕπαρ, ὑπέρ, Æolic ἴψος, ἴψηλος, ἴπαρ, ἰπέρ.

ο, υ: ὄνομα, ὄζος, Οδυσσεύς, ἀπό, πρύτανις, ΤΥΧΩ, Æolic ὄνυμα, ὔσδος, Υδύσσευς, ἀπύ, πρότανις, τόσσαι (τύξαι).

§ 9. *Commutation of Diphthongs.*

ᾱ, αι: the Æolic uses αι for ᾱ, when it arises from αντσ, ανσ.

αι, ει: εἰ, Doric αἰ: the Bœotic sometimes changes αι into ει; as Αθανεῖος, Ταναγρεῖος, Θειβεῖος.

αι, η: the Bœotic regularly changes αι into η; εὐεργέτης, κεκόμιστη, ἀπογράφεσθη, Ταναγρῆος, for εὐεργέταις, κεκόμισται, ἀπογράφεσθαι, Ταναγραῖος.

αυ, ου. ΑΥΡΩ *ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος*

ει, η : the Bœotic changes *η* into *ει* ; *Θείβαθεν, Θειβῆος, ἐπόεισε* : the Doric often uses *η* for *ει* ; *κήρυλος, Νῆλος, ἐπιτάδηος, ἀσαμήωτος.*

ει, ῑ : the Bœotic regularly changes *ει* into *ῑ* ; *ἄρχῑ, ἀσφάλῑα,* Γελάτῑα, *Φῑδίας.*

During the silver and brazen ages of the language, *ε* was often prefixed to *ῑ* merely to show that it was long ; that is, *ε*, in this case, was an orthographical mark ; as *τεῖσαι, κρείνω, τειμῆσαι,* found in inscriptions. During the latter part of the brazen age, this *ε* was prefixed even to *ῐ* ; as Τεῖτος, Πεῖος, *γυμνασειαρχήσας,* in inscriptions. (See Appendix.)

ει, οι : *δείδω δέδοικα, ἀείδω ἀοιδός ἀοιδή, λείπω λοιπός.*

ευ, ου : *σπεύδω σπουδή,* ΕΛΕΥΘΩ *εἰλήλουθα.*

οι, ῡ : the Bœotic regularly changes *οι* into *ῡ* ; as *τύδε, τῦς ἄλλυς προξένυς,* Fυκία, for *τοίδε, τοῖς ἄλλοις προξένοις, οἰκία.*

οι, ου : the Æolic uses *οι* for *ου*, when it arises from *οντσ, ονσ.*

ου, υ : the Bœotians and Laconians changed *υ* into *ου*, and pronounced *ου long* or *short* according as the original *υ* was long or short ; thus, in *οὖδωρ, σούν, σούγγραφος, ἀργούριον, ου* was short ; in *οὖλη, ἀσουλία,* long.

ου, ω : the Doric uses *ω* for *ου*, but only when it arises from *ο, ονσ, οο, οε* : the Thessalian uses *ου* for *ω* ; as *ἀνάλουμα, κοινάουν, Φείδουνα.*

υι, ει : in the feminine perfect participle, the Doric sometimes uses *ει* for *υι* ; as *ἐρρηγεῖα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἑστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα.*

υι, ῡ : *δῦην, φῦην,* λελῦτο, *δαινῦτο, πηγνῦτο,* for the analogical *δυιην, φυιην,* λελυιτο, *δαιννιτο, πηγνυιτο.*

In inscriptions we find *ὑός, παρειληφῦα,* for *υἱός, παρειληφυῖα.*

§ 10. *Commutation of Consonants.*

π, β, φ, μ, of the *same organ* : *ἀσφάραγος ἀσπάραγος* ; *πατεῖν βατεῖν, πικρός βικρός,* Αμπρακία Αμβρακία ; *ἅπαξ ἅμακις, ὕπνος* somnus ; *ἄβαξ ἀμάκιον, κυβερνήτης κυμερνήτης, μέλλειν βέλλειν, μέγα βάγιον* magis, *μάρψαι βράψαι, σέβομαι σεμνός, ἐρέφω ἐρεμνός, στίλβω στιλπνός, στρέφω στρεβλός, ῥοφάω* sorbeo.

κ, γ, χ, of the *same organ* : *δέχομαι δέκομαι* ; *γναφεύς κναφεύς, γνάμπτω κνάμπτω,* Κνωσός Γνωσός ; *ἄγχω* ango.

τ, δ, ϑ, σ, of the *same organ* : *τίριος ϑέρεος* ; *δίδωσι, πλούσιος, ἐνιαύσιος, εἴκοσι,* Doric *δίδωτι, πλούτιος, ἐνιαύτιος,* Fείκατι ; *παρθένος, ϑεός, ἐλθεῖν,* Laconian *παρσένος, σιός, ἐλσῆν.*

π, κ, τ, of the *same power* : *ποῖος κοῖος, ποῦ κοῦ, ὁποῖος ὁκοῖος,* ΟΠΩ *ὀπτίλλος ὀπτίλος ὄκταλος* oculus ; *πέμπε πέντε* quinque ; *πίσυρες πέτταρες* quatuor ; *ἐνέπω* inquam ; *κῆνος τῆνος, κῆλον* telum, *πότε πόκα* ; *στέλλω σπέλλω σπολάς* ; *λύκος* lupus.

β, γ, δ, of the *same power* : *βλῆρ δέλεαρ,* Δελφοί Βελφοί, *ὀβελός ὀδελός* ; *γυνή βανά, γλήχων βλήχων* ; *δνόφος γνόφος, γλυκύς* dulcis.

φ, χ, ϑ, of the *same power* : *ϑήρ φήρ* fera, *ϑηρίον φήριον, ϑάρσος* fortis, *ϑύρα* fores, *door* ; *αὐχήν αὔφην* or *ἀμφήν, πλήθω πλήχω, ὄρνιθες ὄρνιχες.*

β, ζ : *βάραθρον, ἐπιβαρέω, βάλλω*, Arcadian *ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω, ζέλλω* ; so ΝΙΒΩ *νίζω*, ΛΑΒΩ *λάζομαι*.

δ, δδ, ζ, σδ : The Doric and Æolic generally use *σδ* for *ζ* in the *middle* of a word ; as *φράσδω, συρίσδω*, for *φράζω, συρίζω*. The Doric and Bœotic often use *δ* for *ζ* at the *beginning* of a word ; as *Δεύς, Δάν, δυγόν, δᾶλον*, for *Ζεύς, Ζάν, ζυγόν, ζῆλον*. The Bœotic and some of the branches of the Doric use *δδ* for *ζ* in the *middle* of a word ; as *γυμνάδδομαι, ἱερειάδδοντος*, for *γυμνάζομαι, ἱερειάζοντος*.

δι, ζ : *διαβάλλειν, καρδία, Διώννυσος*, Æolic *ζαβάλλειν, κάρζα, Ζόννυξος*.

δ, λ : *δάκρυον* lacryma, *Οδυσσεύς* Ολυσσεύς Ulysses, *δασύς λάσιος δα- λα-*.

ζ, σσ : *σαλπίζω, ἀνάσσω*, Tarentine *σαλπίσσω, ἀνάζω*.

ϑμ, μμ, ππ : *ὅμμα, ἄλειμμα*, Æolic *ὄππα, ἄλειππα* : *ὄθμα, στέθμα, γράθμα*, for *ὅμμα, στέμμα, γράμμα*, in Hesychius.

λ, ν : *βέλτιον βέλτιστος, φίλτατος, ἦλθον, κέλτο*, Doric *βέντιον βέντιστος, φίντατος, ἦνθον, κέντο*.

λ, υ : *αὐκάν ἀλκάν, αὐκύονα ἀλκυόνα, αὔμα ἄλμη, αὖσος ἄλσος, ϑεύγεσθαι ϑέλγεσθαι, αὐγεῖν ἀλγεῖν, εὐθεῖν ἐλθεῖν*, in Hesychius.

λ, ρ : *κλίβανος κρίβανος, ῥάκη λάκη λακίς*.

ν, σ : as *λέγομεν, ἦν*, Doric *λέγομες, ἦς*.

ρρ, ρσ : *ἄρσην ἄρρην, ϑάρσος ϑάρρος*.

ρ, σ : the Laconian dialect very often changes *σ* into *ρ* ; as *πίθος πίσορ, ϑεός σιόρ, πούς πόρ, ἀώς (ἠώς) ἀβώρ*.

σσ, ττ : the Doric and Ionic use *σσ*, the Bœotic and Attic, *ττ* ; as *πράσσω πράττω, πλάσσω πλάττω, ϑάλασσα ϑάλαττα*.

στ, ττ : *ἵστω, ἐπιχαρίστως*, Bœotic *ἵττω, ἐπιχαρίττως* ; *ἀνάστηϑι*, Laconian *ἄττασι*, that is *ἄν-σταϑι*.

σ, h : *ἅλς, ἅλας, ἅλμη*, sal, salum, *salt; ἕξ*, sex, *six; ἑπτά*, septem, *seven; ἥμισυς, ἡμι-*, semis, semi-; *ὕλη*, sylva ; *ὑπέρ*, super ; *ὑπό*, sub ; *ὕπνος*, somnus.

According to the ancient grammarians, in some of the branches of the Doric dialect (as the Laconian), *σ* was often changed into *h* (') in the *middle* of a word ; as *ποιῆσαι ποιῆαι (ποιῆhαι), μῶσα μῶά (μῶha), βουσόα βουῦα (βουhόα), πᾶσα πᾶά (πᾶha)*.

Lengthening, Shortening, Protraction, and Resolution of Vowel-sounds.

§ **11.** 1. When from any cause a short vowel is to be *lengthened*, the following changes take place :

ă is lengthened into *ā;* as *πρᾶγμα, σοφίᾱ, τιμᾱ, ἅλιος, ἀμέρᾱ*. The Ionic dialect lengthens it into *η*, and this is its chief peculiarity ; as *πρῆγμα, σοφίη, τιμή, ἥλιος, ἡμέρη*. The Attic follows the Ionic, except when the *α* is preceded by a vowel or *ρ;* as *τιμή, ἥλιος, σεμνότης; σοφίᾱ, ἡμέρᾱ, πρᾶγμα*. The exceptions to this rule are very trifling.

When *η* arises from *ε*, it cannot be changed into *ᾱ;* thus, the classical Æolians and Dorians never said *ϑεοσεβάς ἐλέχθᾶν*, because the roots are *ϑεοσεβε-, λεχθε-*.

Not unfrequently *ᾰ* is lengthened into *αι* ; as *ἀγαίομαι, φαίνω, διαί,* from *ἀγάομαι,* ΦΑΝΩ, *διά.*

ε — *η,* or *ει* ; *λιμήν λιμένος, μέλω μέμηλα,* ΣΠΕΡΩ *σπείρω.* In general, in the Æolic and old Doric, it is lengthened into *η* ; in the Ionic and Attic, into *ει* ; as Æolic *συμφέρην, συνέχην, χήρ,* Ionic and Attic *συμφέρειν, συνέχειν, χείρ* ; Doric *παραγγήλωντι,* Ionic and Attic *παραγγείλωσι.*

ῐ — *ī,* or *ει* ; ΚΛΙΝΩ *κλῑ́νω,* ΛΙΠΩ *λείπω.*

ο — *ω,* or *ου,* rarely *οι* ; *δηλόω δηλώσω,* ΑΚΟΩ *ἀκούω, ποέω ποιέω.* The Æolians and Dorians commonly lengthen it into *ω* ; the Ionians and Attics, into *ου* ; as Æolic *ὄρανος ὥρανος,* Doric *ὠρανός,* Ionic and Attic *οὐρανός* ; Doric *βῶς,* Ionic and Attic *βοῦς.*

ῠ — *ῡ,* or *ευ* ; ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ *αἰσχῡ́νω,* ΦΥΓΩ *φεύγω.*

2. A long vowel or diphthong is *shortened* by simply reversing the preceding rule.

3. *Protraction* is the repetition of the same vowel-sound ; it is confined to the Epic dialect ; as *ποδοῖν ποδοῖιν, ὅμοιος ὁμοίιος, Ἀχαιάς Ἀχαιιάς, περᾶν περάαν, ἦν ἤην, κραίνω κραιαίνω, ᾗ ᾗέ, ἕ ἑέ, οὗ ὅου.*

4. When a diphthong does not arise from the lengthening of a short vowel (§ 11, 1), it originally consisted of two distinct syllables ; as *πάϊς παῖς, Μαΐων Μαίων, ἀΰω αὔω, ἀϋτός αὐτός, ἔϊδον εἶδον, Ατρεΐδας Ατρείδας, Αργέϊος Αργείος, ἐΰ εὖ, ὀΐγω οἴγω, ὀΐομαι οἴομαι.* Except *ει, ευ,* when they arise from *εε, εο,* respectively ; as *ἔδεε ἔδει, καλέονται καλεῦνται.*

5. The Ionic dialect lengthens the first vowel of the original form of a diphthong as follows :

(a) It changes *ει* (originally *εῐ*) into *ηῐ* ; as *βασιλεία βασιληΐη, σημεῖον σημήϊον, κλείς κληΐς, κλείω κληΐω, λεία ληΐζω.*

(b) It changes *αυ* (*αῦ*) into *ωῦ* in the following words : *ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμεωῦτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ σεωῦτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ ἑωῦτοῦ, ϑαῦμα ϑώῦμα, τραῦμα τρώῦμα.* (See also § 3, *n.* 5.)

(c) Other changes ; *ἐΰς ἠΰς, ἐΰ ἠΰ, εὖτε ἠῦτε, γραῦς γρηῦς, Μαίων Μηΐων Μήων.*

Note 1. When a short vowel is followed by a liquid, the Æolic dialect usually lengthens the syllable by simply doubling that liquid ; as *ἔστελλα,* Fάλλος, *πέδιλλον, βόλλα, βόλλομαι, ἔμμι,* Fέμμα, *χρίμμα, ἄμμες, ὔμμες, κτέννω, κρίννω, κλίννω, ἐγέννατο, ἰμέρρω, φθέρρω, ἀέρρω, ὀλοφύρρω.*

Sometimes it doubles the liquid even after the vowel has been lengthened ; as *μῆννος, κάλημμι, προαγρημμένω.*

Note 2. In an Ionic inscription, *φεογειν, φεογετω* are found for *φεύγειν, φευγέτω.*

Note 3. In an inscription, *ευ* is shortened into *ε* ; *ἐπισκενάζειν επιτκεαζειν, σκευοθήκη σκεοθηκη.*

Transposition, Addition, and Omission.

§ **12.** 1. *Metathesis* is an interchange of place between two letters in the same word: one of the letters thus transposed is commonly a liquid; as *καρδία κραδίη, κάρτος κράτος.*

2. *Prosthesis* is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word; as *ἕλδομαι ἐέλδομαι, μικρός σμικρός.*

So *στάχυς ἄσταχυς, σταφίς ἀσταφίς, στεροπή ἀστεροπή* : *ἐέλδωρ, ἐείδομαι, ἐέλπομαι, ἔεργω, ἐθέλω, ἑορτάζω, ἐχθές.*

3. *Aphæresis* is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word; as *λείβω εἴβω, φημί ἠμί, σκεδάννυμι κεδάννυμι,* ΓΝΟΟΣ *νόος, mind.*

4. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word; as ΜΑΘΩ *μανθάνω, ἔπομαι ἕσπομαι.*

So ϑάνατος (ΘΑΝΩ), *κάματος* (ΚΑΜΩ), *κόναβος* (ΚΟΠΩ), *στεγανός στεγνός, τέμενος* (*τέμω*), *ἐνέπω* (ΕΝΠΩ), ϑράσσω *ταράσσω, ἀριθμός ἀρθμός.* So *ὀμφή* (ΕΠΩ), *κόμβος κόπος, ῥίμφα* (ΡΙΦΩ), *βένθος βάθος, κιγχάνω κιχάνω, πίμπρημι* (ΠΡΑΩ), *πίμπλημι* (ΠΛΑΩ), *καγχλάζω* (ΧΛΑΖΩ), *κιγκράω* (ΚΡΑΩ). So *δαρδάπτω δάπτω, ἀκροάομαι ἀκούω, ἄγρυπνος ἄϋπνος.*

5. *Syncope* is an omission of the vowel-sound of a syllable from the middle of a word; as *πατέρος πατρός, μιμένω μίμνω, ἤλυθον ἦλθον.*

This term is used also when one or more consonants are omitted from the middle of a word; as *ἔκπλαγλος ἔκπαγλος, λελίλημαι λελίημαι, πλύελος πύελος.*

6. *Paragoge* is the adding of one or more letters to the end of a word; as *ἐκεῖνος ἐκεινοσί, ἔφης ἔφησθα.*

7. *Apocope* is the cutting off of one or more letters from the end of a word; as *ἄρα ἄρ, παρεχόντων παρεχόντω, μισθούσθων μισθούσθω.*

Note 1. When *μλ, μρ* arise from a syncope or metathesis, the labial *β* (kindred to *μ*) is inserted between them; thus ΜΟΛΩ *μέμβλωκα, μέλω μέμβλεται, μέσος ἠμέρα μεσημβρία, γαμερός γαμβρός, ἀμορτός ἄμβροτος, ἦμαρτον ἤμβροτον, εἵμαρμαι ἔμβραμαι.*

At the beginning of a word, *μβλ, μβρ* drop *μ*; thus *βλώσκω, βροτός*, for *μβλώσκω, μβροτός.*

As to *βλάξ, βλίσσω*, from *μαλακός, μέλι*, they might have come from *μβλάξ, μβλίσσω*; or from *μλάξ, μλίσσω*, by changing *μ* into *β*, according to another analogy.

Note 2. Not unfrequently, the same word undergoes aphæresis or syncope; as *ξύν* (*κσύν*) *ξυνός, σύν, κοινός*, cum, con-, communis *common*

So κτείνω, καίνω, ϑείνω, ϑανεῖν, caedo, cudo, *cut*; ῥήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, ῥάγνυμι, ἄγνυμι, frango.

EUPHONIC CHANGES.

§ **13.** 1. When two mutes come together, the first is changed into its corresponding smooth, middle, or rough, according as the second is smooth, middle, or rough: when both are of the same power, no change takes place. E. g. *τέτριβται τέτριπται, ἦγται ἦκται, ἐλέγθην ἐλέχθην.*

So *γέγραφται γέγραπται, τέτευχται τέτευκται, ἐτρίβθην ἐτρίφθην, ἐτύπθην ἐτύφθην, ἐπλέκθην ἐπλέχθην, κύφδα κύβδα, ἐπιγράφδην ἐπιγράβδην, ἕπδομος ἕβδομος, ὄκδοος ὄγδοος.*

It is observed here that a lingual (τ, δ, ϑ) is never found before a labial or palatal (π, β, φ; κ, γ, χ).

2. A palatal (κ, χ) before μ is commonly changed into γ; γ, of course, undergoes no change before μ; as *πέπλεκμαι πέπλεγμαι, τέτευχμαι τέτευγμαι.*

Sometimes κ before μ becomes χ; as *ἰωκμός ἰωχμός, ἀκακμένος ἀκαχμένος, αἰκμή αἰχμή.*

3. A palatal (γ, χ) before σ is changed into κ, in which case κσ is written ξ; κ, of course, undergoes no change before σ; as λέγσω λέξω (λέκσω), *τεύχσω τεύξω (τεύκσω).*

4. A labial (π, β, φ) before μ is always changed into μ; as *λέλειπμαι λέλειμμαι, τέτριβμαι τέτριμμαι, γέγραφμαι γέγραμμαι.*

5. A labial (β, φ) before σ is changed into π, in which case πσ is written ψ; π, of course, undergoes no change before σ, as *τρίβσω τρίψω (τρίπσω), γράφσω γράψω (γράπσω).*

7. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before μ is commonly changed into σ; as *ἦδμαι ἦσμαι, πέπειθμαι πέπεισμαι, φρόντιζμα φρόντισμα.*

8. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before σ, or before a palatal (κ, γ, χ), is always dropped; as *ἔπετσα ἔπεσα, ἄδσω ἆσω, πλάθσω πλάσω, φροντίζσω φροντίσω: ἦδκα ἦκα, πέπειθκα πέπεικα, πεφρόντιζκα πεφρόντικα.*

9. A lingual (τ, δ, θ, ζ) before another lingual is, in verbs and verbal nouns, changed into σ; as *ἦδται ἦσται, ἴδτε ἴστε, πέτλαθται πέπλασται, φροντιζτής φροντιστής.*

10. A mute consonant before σ is, in certain cases, changed, by assimilation, into σ; as *φρίκσω φρίσσω, πέπσω πέσσω, βλίτσω βλίσσω.*

So *πράγσω πράσσω, τύχσαι τόσσαι* (for *τύσσαι*), *φάβσα φάσσα, ὅπσα ὅσσα, πλάθσω πλάσσω, Fάδσα Fάσσα, πίκσα πίσσα.*

11. When *κατά* loses its final vowel before a consonant, the *τ* is by assimilation changed into that consonant. But when that consonant is *φ*, *χ*, the *τ* becomes *π*, *κ*, respectively. Before *ϡ* or another *τ*, it of course remains unchanged. (§ 7, 3.) E. g. *κατάβαλε κάββαλε, καταθανεῖν κατθανεῖν, κατακείοντες κακκείοντες.*

So *κατέλιπον κάλλιπον, καταμένω καμμένω, κατανεύσας καννεύσας, κατέπεσε κάππεσε, καταρέζω καρρέζω, κατανύσας καττανύσας.* So in elision, *κατὰ γόνυ, καγγόνυ* (pronounced *kag-gonu*); *κατὰ δύναμιν, καδδύναμιν*; *κατὰ ϡάλασσαν, κατθάλασσαν*; *κατὰ κεφαλήν, κακκεφαλήν*; *κατὰ μὲν, καμμὲν*; *κατὰ τό, καττό*; *κατὰ φάλαρα, καπφάλαρα.*

Before two consonants, *κατ-* becomes *κα-*; as *κατέκτανε κάκτανε, κατέσχεθε κάσχεθε, κατάβλημα κάβλημα.* The Doric dialect, however, sometimes drops the *τ*, even before a single consonant; as *κατάβηθι κάβασι, κατέπετον κάπετον.*

12. *Σ* between two consonants is dropped; as *ἔψαλσθε ἔψαλθε, πεφάνσθαι πεφάνθαι, ἐσπάρσθαι ἐσπάρθαι.*

Note 1. The preposition *ἐκ* before a consonant remains unaltered; as *ἐκσκορπίζω, ἐκδέρω, ἐκθρώσκω, ἐκμαίνω.*

(a) In ancient inscriptions, *ἐκ* before *β*, *δ*, *λ*, *μ*, or *ϝ*, is often changed into *ἐγ*; as *ἐγ Βενδιδείων, ἐγδόσεις, ἐγ λιμένος, ἐγ Μυρίνης, ἐγϜηληθίωντι.*

(b) Before *σ*, *ἐκ* in Attic inscriptions is sometimes written *ἐχ*; thus, *ἐχ Σάμου.*

(c) Frequently, the *κ* of *ἐκ* and the initial *σ* of the noun following were represented by *ξ*; as *ἐξουνιέων, ἐξύρου*, for *ἐκ Σουνιέων, ἐκ Σύρου*, found in inscriptions.

(d) We find also, *ἔλλυσιν, ἐττῶν, ἐχθειάσας, ὑπέχθηται, ὑπεχθέσιμος*, for *ἔκλυσιν, ἐκ τῶν, ἐκθειάσας, ὑπέκθηται, ὑπεχθέσιμος.*

Note 2. In one of the most ancient inscriptions, *ἄπθιτον* is found for *ἄφθιτον.*

Note 3. During the most flourishing period of the Attic dialect, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *χ*, and a labial, into *φ*; as *ἔδοχσεν ἔδοξεν, χσυνελέχσαμεν ξυνελέξαμεν, παραδεχσάσθων παραδεξάσθων*; *γρύφς γρύψ, ἀνέγραφσαν ἀνέγραψαν*, found in inscriptions.

In the other dialects, a palatal before *σ* was changed into *κ*, and a labial, into *π*. In process of time this rule became general; that is, *ξ*, *ψ* were, by the later Greeks, sounded like *κσ*, *πσ*, respectively.

Note 4. Words beginning with *σ* followed by a consonant do **not** lose their *σ* in composition with *πρός*; as *προσσπένδω, προσσχών.*

Note 5. In ancient inscriptions we find *ταστήλας, εἰστήλας*, for *τὰς στήλας, εἰς στήλας*.

Note 6. ΤΣ is found only in foreign words; as Τσαδή, *Tsade*, a Hebrew letter.

As to the unintelligible inscription ΣΟΤΣΟΤΟΣΑΕΣ, most preposterously tortured into Σώζου τοῦ Σαῆς, that is, This is the vase "*of Sozus the* son *of Saë*" (his mother), it is nothing more than a string of Greek letters without any meaning. (*Franz's Epigraph. Graec.*, p. 345.)

§ **14.** 1. Before a labial (*π, β, φ*), *ν* is changed into *μ*; as *ἐνπίπτω ἐμπίπτω, συνβαίνω συμβαίνω, ἐνφανής ἐμφανής, ἔνψυχος* (*ἔνπσυχος*) *ἔμψυχος*.

2. Before a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), *ν* is changed into *γ*; as *συνκαίω συγκαίω, συνγενής συγγενής, συνχέω συγχέω, ἐνξέω* (*ἐνκσέω*) *ἐγξέω, μελάνκαρπος μελάγκαρπος*.

3. Before a liquid (*λ, μ, ρ*), *ν* is changed into that liquid, as *συνλέγω συλλέγω, ἐνμένω ἐμμένω, συνρέω συρρεω*.

4. In many instances *ν* is dropped before *σ*, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened; in which case *ε*, *ο* become *ει, ου*, respectively; as *μέλανς μέλᾱς, κτένς κτείς, διδόνσι διδοῦσι, δεικνύνσι δεικνῦσι; βουλεύωνσι βουλεύωσι*.

So *τάλανς τάλας, μούσανς μούσας, βεβουλεύκανσι βεβουλεύκᾱσι, ἱστάνσι ἱστᾶσι, ἕνς εἷς, τιθένσι τιθεῖσι, βουλεύονσι βουλεύουσι, λόγονς λόγους*.

5. When after the *ν* a lingual (*τ, δ, ϑ*) has also been dropped before *σ* (§ 13, 8), the preceding short vowel is almost always lengthened; as *βουλεύσαντς βουλεύσας, ϑέντς ϑείς, λέοντσι λέουσι, δύντς δύς*.

So *δεικνύντς δεικνύς, φθίντσα φθῖσα, σπένδ-ω σπείσω, πένθσομαι πείσομαι*.

The *dative plural* of adjectives in *εις* does not lengthen the *ε* before *σι*; as *φωνήεντσι φωνήεσι*, perhaps the only example.

6. When the root of a noun of the third declension ends in *ν*, this letter is dropped before *σι* in the *dative plural*, without any further change; as *δαίμονσι δαίμυσι, λιμένσι λιμέσι, μηνσί μησί*.

7. Σύν in composition drops *ν* when the word with which it is compounded begins with *ζ*, or with *σ* followed by a consonant; as *σύνζυγος σύζυγος, συνστροφή συστροφή*.

The same rule applies to the Æolic *ὀν-* for *ἀν-, ἀνά*; as *ὀνσκάπτω*

ὀσκάπτω, ὄνστασαν ὄστασαν, ὀνστάθεις ὀστάθεις. So *ἄττασι*, Laconian for *ἄν-σταθι ἀνάστηθι.*

8. Sometimes, *ν* before *σ* followed by a vowel is changed into *σ*; as *σύνσιτος σύσσιτος, πανσυδί πασσυδί.*

So *παλίνσυτος παλίσσυτος, χαρίενσα χαρίεσσα, πρόφρανσα πρόφρασσα.*

9. In the Ionic dialect, the personal ending *νσι* becomes *āσι*, in verbs in *μι*; *νται*, in all kinds of verbs, becomes *ăται*; as *ἱστάνσι (ἱστάασι) ἱστέασι, τιθένσι τιθέασι, ἔνσι ἔασι, διδόνσι διδόασι, δεικνύσι δεικνύασι: δέδεχνται δεδέχαται, πεπότηνται πεποτήαται.*

Note 1. The combinations *μπ, μβ, μφ, γκ, γγ, γχ* were originally written *νπ, νβ, νφ, νκ, νγ, νχ*, even in words in which *μ* and *γ* are apparently radical letters; as *συνπρόεδρος, Πάνφιλος, ἔνκαιρος, παλινλύτων, συνμαχία, πένπτος, λανβάνειν, ἀμενφές, Μίνκων, ἐνγύς, λανχάνειν*, found in ancient inscriptions.

Note 2. At the end of a word, *ν* was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the following word; as *τὴμ πόλιν, ἐπὶμ περί, ἐμ βουλευτηρίῳ, τὸμ φόρον, μὲμ ψυχάς: τῶγ καιρῶν, ἂγ καί, τὸγ γραμματέα, ἱερῶγ χρημάτων: τὸλ λόγον, τῶλ λογιστῶν, τὴμ Μυσίαν: ἐς Σιδῶνι, ἐς Σάμῳ, ἐς σύλῳ, ἐς στήλῃ* (also *ἐστήλῃ* or *εἰστήλῃ*), *ἐς Σίγῳ*, all found in ancient inscriptions.

Note 3. (a) The Æolic dialect changes *ανσ* or *αντσ, ονσ* or *οντσ*, into *αισ, οισ*, respectively; as *μέλανς μέλαις, νύμφανς νύμφαις, πάντς πάνς παίς: τόνς τοίς, νόμονς νόμοις, ἁρμόζοντσα ἁρμόζονσα ἁρμόζοισα.*

(b) The old Doric dialect changes *ενσ, ονσ*, into *ησ, ωσ*, respectively; as *ἔνς ἦς, χαρίεντς χαρίενς χαρίης, καταλυμακωθέντς καταλυμακωθής: διδόντσι διδόνσι διδῶσι, μετέχοντσι μετέχονσι μετέχωσι, τόνς τώς, ἵπποντς ἵπποως.*

(c) The Bœotic changes *ονσ* into *ωσ*, after the analogy of the Doric; as *ἰόνσα ἰῶσα, ἐσγόνονς ἐσγόνως.*

Note 4. The Latin ending *-ens* is, in Grecized names, changed into *-ης*, after the analogy of the Doric dialect; as *Clemens*, Κλήμης.

Note 5. N is not dropped before *σ* in the following cases:

(a) In the ending *-νς*; thus, *ἕλμινς, πείρινς*, Τίρυνς.

(b) In the second person singular of the perfect passive, and in verbal nouns in *-νσις*; as *πέφανσαι, πάχυνσις, πέπανσις.* Also in *κέντσαι*, aor. act. inf. from *κεντέω.*

(c) *Πάλιν* and *πᾶν* often retain *ν* before *σ*; as *παλίνσκιος, πανσέληνος.*

(d) The Argives and Cretans retained the original combination *νσ*: as *ἐνς, τιθένς, τόνς, πρειγευτάνς, ὑπαρχόνσας, πάνσας.*

Note 6. *Εν* usually remains unaltered before *σ, ρ, ζ*; as *ἐνράπτω, ἐνσάττω, ἐνζεύγνυμι.*

NOTE 7. The Doric and Thessalian dialects often changed the endings *-ανς, -ενς, -ονς*, into *-ᾶς, -ες, -ος*; as *τέχνανς τέχνᾶς, πάσανς πάσᾶς, τάλανς τάλᾶς, μέλανς μέλᾶς, Αἴαντς Αἴᾶς, πράξαντς πράξᾶς, χαρίεντς χαρίες*; *εὐεργετέντς εὐεργετές*, Thessalian.

NOTE 8. (a) *Ἄγαν* drops *ν* in *ἀγακλυτός, ἀγασθενής, ἀγάστονος.*

(b) The Æolic *ὀν-*, for *ἀν-*, and that for *ἀνά*, drops *ν* in *ὀ-μνάσθην*, for *ἀναμνησθῆναι*, found in an inscription.

NOTE 9. *Ἔππασις* or *ἔπασις*, Bœotic for *ἔγκτησις*, *possession*, *property*, compounded of *ἐν* and *πάσις* from ΠΑΟΜΑΙ.

§ **15.** 1. When, in the formation of a compound word, a smooth consonant (*π, κ, τ*) comes in contact with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough consonant (*φ, χ, θ*), and the rough breathing disappears; as *ἀφ-ίημι*, for *ἀπ-ἵημι*, from *ἀπό ἵημι*; *δεχήμερος*, for *δεκ-ἥμερος*, from *δέκα ἡμέρα*; *καθ-αιρέω*, for *κατ-αἱρέω*, from *κατά αἱρέω.*

2. When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough; as *ἀφ' οὗ*, for *ἀπ' οὗ*; *οὐχ ὑμεῖς*, for *οὐκ ὑμεῖς*; *μεθ' ἡμῶν*, for *μετ' ἡμῶν.*

So *ἔσθ' ὅπως*, for *ἔστιν ὅπως*; *νύχθ' ὅλην*, for *νύκτ' ὅλην*; *τίφθ' οὕτως*, for *τίπτ' οὕτως*; (§ 13, 1.)

3. In *reduplications*, when two successive syllables would each have a rough consonant, the first rough consonant is changed into its corresponding smooth; as *πέφηνα, κέχηνα, τέθηλα*, for *φέφηνα, χέχηνα, θέθηλα.*

So *φροντίζω πεφρόντικα, χράω κέχρηκα, θλάω τέθλακα, θέω τίθημι*, ΑΦΩ *ἀπαφίσκω*, ΑΧΩ *ἀκαχίζω*, ΦΛΑΖΩ *παφλάζω.*

(a) Also, in the aorist passive of *θύω* and *τίθημι*; thus, *ἐτύθην, ἐτέθην*, for *ἐθύθην, ἐθέθην.*

(b) Also, in the following words: ΘΑΦΩ, *θάπτω, ἐτάφην*; ΘΑΧΥΣ *ταχύς, θάσσων*; ΘΡΕΦΩ, *τρέφω, θρέψω*; ΘΡΑΧΩ, *θράσσω, τέτρηχα*; ΘΡΕΧΩ, *τρέχω, θρέξομαι*; ΘΡΥΦΩ, *θρύπτω, ἐτρύφην*; *θρίξ, τριχός.*

4. The personal ending *θι* of the aorist passive imperative becomes *τι* when the preceding syllable has a rough consonant; as *βουλεύθητι* for *βουλεύθηθι.*

NOTE 1. In a few instances, the rough breathing affects the smooth mute without coming in immediate contact with it; thus, *τέθριππον* (*τέτταρες ἵππος*), *φροῦδος* (*πρό ὁδός*), *θοἱμάτιον* (*τὸ ἱμάτιον*), *θημετέ*

ρου (τοῦ ἡμετέρου), ϑοΰδατος (τοῦ ὕδατος), ϑατέρου (τοῦ ἀτέρου), χὠ (καὶ ὁ), χᾠ (καὶ οἱ), φροίμιον (πρό οἴμη or οἶμη, § 4, *n.* 2).

Note 2. ΘΑΦΩ, *to be astonished*, has perfect τέϑαφα, τέϑηπα. Ἔχω, *to have*, has perfect participle συν-οχωκώς, for συν-οκωχώς.

Note 3. The Ionic dialect deviates from the first two rules; as ἀπικνέομαι, κατεύδω, ἀπ' οὗ, οὐκ οἷος, μετ' ἡμῶν, for ἀφικνέομαι, καϑεύδω, ἀφ' οὗ, οὐχ οἷος, μεϑ' ἡμῶν.

This seems to show that the Ionians did not pronounce the rough breathing; for the sake of uniformity, however, this breathing is, in our editions of the Ionic writers, suffered to retain its place.

Note 4. In strictness, the second rule ought to read thus: When, of two successive words, the first ends in a smooth consonant, and the next begins with a vowel having the rough breathing, that smooth consonant is changed into its corresponding rough, and the rough breathing disappears. Thus, in inscriptions, in which H stands for the rough breathing, we find ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΟΝ, καϑ' ἕκαστον; ΚΑΘΟΤΙ, καϑ' ὁτι. In order however not to disturb the usual orthography of the second word the rough breathing is, in our editions, suffered to retain its place.

Movable N, Σ, K.

§ **16.** 1. The *dative plural* in ι is written with a final ν when the next word begins with a vowel; as ϑηρσὶ κακοῖς, ϑηρσὶν ἀγρίοις.

This rule applies also to the *adverbial datives* in σι; as Αϑήνησιν, Θήβησιν, Πλαταιᾶσιν, Ολυμπιᾶσιν.

2. Also, the Epic ending φι; as ϑύρηφιν, ἀγέληφιν, ϑεόφιν, ὄχεσφιν.

3. Also, the *demonstrative* ending ἱ, but rarely, and then always after σ; as ἐκεινοσίν, οὑτοσίν, τουτουσίν, οὑτωσίν.

4. Also, all *third persons* in σι and ε; as φησὶ Σωκράτης, φησὶν οὗτος; τύπτουσι τούτους, τύπτουσιν αὐτούς; ἔλεγε τούτοις, ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς.

5. Also, the numeral εἴκοσι, which however can stand before a vowel without ν movable; as εἴκοσι ἔτη.

6. Also, the adverbs πέρυσι, νόσφι, νύ, κέ.

Note 1. The Poets may for the sake of the metre use this ν before a consonant; as ἔστερξιν μέγα.

Note 2. The Poets may drop ν in the adverbial ending ϑεν; as ἄλλοϑε for ἄλλοϑεν.

Note 3. The Ionians most commonly omit this *ν* before a vowel: as *προσέλασε ὁ ἱππεύς.*

Note 4. N movable may be used also at the end of complete sentences, sections, books, and most kinds of verse.

Note 5. In ancient inscriptions, this *ν* is often used before a consonant, and as often omitted before a vowel; as *ἐγραμμάτευε Εὐπείθης εἶπε ἀποδοῦναι, ταμίασι οἷς, ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ, ἔδωκεν Συκειεῦσιν.*

§ **17.** 1. Ek before a vowel, or at the end of a verse, becomes *ἐξ* (*ἐκς, ἐχς*); as *ἐκ τούτου, ἐξ ἐκείνου, ἐκτίνω ἐξέτινον*; *κακῶν ἔξ*, for *ἐκ κακῶν.*

Οὕτως, *thus*, commonly drops *ς* before a consonant; as *οὕτως εἶπεν, οὕτω φησί.*

Ἄχρις and *μέχρις* drop *ς* before a consonant, and often even before a vowel; as *μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο*; *ἄχρι ἂν ζῶ*; *μέχρι ἐνταῦθα.*

Ατρέμα, *μεσηγύ*, *ἄφνω*, before a vowel *ἀτρέμας, μεσηγύς, ἄφνως.*

Ἰθύ or *ἰθύς*, *straight to*, Ionic.

2. Adverbs in *άκις* may, in the Ionic dialect, drop *ς*; as *πολλάκις*, Ionic *πολλάκι.*

3. Οὐ, before a vowel *οὐκ*, before a vowel with the rough breathing *οὐχ*; but only when it is immediately connected with the following word; as *οὐ σοφός, οὐκ ἐγώ, οὐχ ἡμεῖς.*

At the end of a clause, it is always pronounced and written *οὔ, no, not.*

Μή follows the analogy of *οὐ* only in the compound *μηκέτι*, formed after the analogy of *οὐκέτι.*

Note. Sometimes the addition or omission of *ς* slightly modifies the meaning of the word; thus, *ἀμφί ἀμφίς, ἐν εἰς (ἐνς), ἀντικρύ ἄντικρυς, εὐθύ ἐυθύς, πώς πω.*

CONTRACTION AND SYNIZESIS.

§ **18.** Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be contracted into one long syllable.

1. Two syllables may be contracted by simply removing the mark of diæresis (¨); as *τείχεϊ τείχει, οἴομαι οἶομαι, πληθύϊ πληθυῖ, ἀΐσσω ἄσσω, ἥϊα ἦα, λώϊστος λῷστος.*

2. E before or after *ει, η, ῃ, οι, ου, ω, αυ*, is dropped; as *φιλέεις*

φιλεῖς, φιλέητε φιλῆτε, φιλέῃ φιλῇ, φιλέοι φιλοῖ, φιλέουσι φιλοῦσι. φιλέω φιλῶ, ἑαυτοῦ αὑτοῦ.

3. ο before or after αι, οι, ω, ῳ, ου, also after ει, is dropped; as διπλόαι διπλαῖ, δηλόοις δηλοῖς, δηλόω δηλῶ, πλόῳ πλῷ, δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι, πλεῖον πλεῖν.

4. Α before ᾳ, αι, and after ου, is dropped; as μνάᾳ μνᾷ, μνάαι μναῖ, οὖας οὖς.

5. The remaining cases are exhibited in the following table.

αα — ᾱ; as μνάα μνᾶ.

αε — ᾱ, Doric and Bœotic η; νικάετε νικᾶτε D. νικῆτε, ἐνίκαε ἐνίκα D. ἐνίκη, ὅραε ὅρα D. ὅρη.

αη — ᾱ, Doric η; τιμάητε τιμᾶτε, ὁράῃ ὁρᾷ D. ὁρᾖ.

αο — ω, Æolic, Bœotic, and Doric ᾱ; τιμάομεν τιμῶμεν, ἀσαόμενοι ἀσώμενοι Æ. B. D. ἀσάμενοι, πεινάοντι D. πεινᾶντι, ἤραο ἤρω ἦρα, Ατρείδαο Ατρείδᾱ, Μενέλαος Μενέλας.

αω — ω, Æolic and Doric ᾱ; μουσάων μουσῶν Æ. μοισᾶν D. μωσᾶν, Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν Æ. Ποσείδαν D. Ποσειδᾶν, φάωντι φᾶντι, ἰσάωντι ἰσᾶντι.

εα — η; συκέα συκῆ, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, κρέας Doric κρῆς. In neuters of the second declension, and in the accusative plural of the first, εα becomes ᾱ; as ὀστέα ὀστᾶ, χρύσεα χρυσᾶ, συκέας συκᾶς; also when it is preceded by a vowel or ρ; as ὑγιέα ὑγιᾶ, χοέα χοᾶ, Πειραιέα Πειραιᾶ, κλέεα κλέα, ἀργυρέα ἀργυρᾶ.

But in the third declension -ρεα becomes -ρη; as τριήρεα τριήρη. In the same declension, εα sometimes becomes η even after a vowel; as διφυέα διφυῆ.

εε — ει, Æolic and Doric η; as φιλεέτω φιλείτω Æ. D. φιλήτω, φιλέετε φιλεῖτε Æ. D. φιλῆτε. The Attic sometimes follows the analogy of the Doric; as βασιλέες βασιλεῖς or βασιλῆς, περικαλλέε περικαλλῆ.

εο — ου, Doric and Ionic ευ; as Ζέρεος Ζέρευς, Ζάμβεος Ζάμβευς, φιλέομεν φιλεῦμεν, στεφανέονται στεφανοῦνται στεφανεῦνται. The verbal ending εῦσι for οῦσι is contracted from έονσι; as οἰχνέουσι οἰχνεῦσι (οἰχνέονσι).

ιε — ῑ; as ἱερός ἱρός, ἱέραξ ἶρηξ, Æolic, Bœotic, and Ionic.

ιι — ῑ; as πόλιι πόλι, δίιος δῖος, Χίιος Χῖος.

οα — ᾱ or ω; ἁπλόα ἁπλᾶ.

οε — ου, old Doric ω; δηλόετε δηλοῦτε, προεγγυέω προυγγυέω Doric πρωγγυέω. So in the Doric infinitives μαστιγόεν μαστιγῶν, ῥιγόεν ῥιγῶν, στεφανόεν στεφανῶν.

οη — ω; δηλόητε δηλῶτε, διδόητε διδῶτε. In nouns of the first declension, ο is dropped; as ἁπλόη ἁπλῆ.

οο — ου, Æolic, Bœotic, and old Doric ω; δηλόομεν δηλοῦμεν, πλόον πλοῦν, μισθόοντι μισθῶντι.
νε — ῡ; ἰχθύες ἰχθῦς, δρύες δρῦς.

6. When the second syllable is a *diphthong*, its first vowel is contracted with the preceding syllable according to the preceding paragraph (except the cases mentioned in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs); as τιμάεις or τιμάῃς τιμᾷς, Doric τιμῇς, τιμάοιμεν τιμῷμεν, χρυσέᾳ χρυσῇ, τιμήεις τιμῇς, διδόῃς διδῷς.

-αου, in verbs, contracts αο into ω and then drops υ; as χράου χρῶ, τιμάου τιμῶ.

-εαι, in nouns, merely drops ε; as χρύσεαι χρυσαῖ, συκέαις συκαῖς; in verbs it becomes -ῃ, Attic -ει; as βουλεύεαι βουλεύῃ βουλεύει.

-ηαι in the subjunctive passive becomes -ῃ; as βουλεύηαι βουλεύῃ, οἴηαι οἴῃ.

-οει, -οῃ, in verbs in οω, become -οι; as δηλόεις δηλοῖς, δηλόῃς δηλοῖς, δηλόῃ δηλοῖ. As to such contractions as δηλοῦν, Οποῦς, from δηλόειν, Οπόεις, they came from the original -όεν, -όενς; thus δηλόεν δηλοῦν, Οπόενς Οποῦς.

In verbs in οω, the Doric contracts οει, οῃ into ῳ; as στεφανόει, πριόῃ, Doric στεφανῷ, πριῷ, found in inscriptions.

§ **19.** Two successive syllables, of which the former ends in, and the other begins with, a vowel, may be so rapidly uttered as to form but one syllable. This is called *synizēsis* or *synecphonēsis*.

The first of the vowels thus contracted is most commonly ε, and sometimes ι; as στήθεα, ἡμέας, κρέα, θεοί, θεοῦ, πόλιος, Ἰστιαί αν, ἱερεύουσα, χρυσέῳ. So ὄγδοον (*Od.* 7, 261), δακρύοισι, δηΐοιο, δηΐων, δηΐοισι, ᾗϊα.

Note. In such cases ε and ι were probably sounded not unlike *y* in *yet, yes, you, your;* thus πόλιος πόλyος; ἱερεύουσα, yερεύουσα; χρυσέῳ ἀνά (originally χρυσεοι ανα), χρῡσyο ἀνά. It must not be supposed however that ε and ι, thus hardened, had the power of ordinary consonants, for they never make position with a preceding consonant; thus πόλyος is a pyrrhich, not a trochee.

CRASIS AND ELISION.

§ **20.** Two successive words are, in many instances, contracted into one, when the former ends in, and the next begins with, a vowel. This kind of contraction is called *crasis*. The *coronis* (᾽) is generally placed over the syllable thus contracted.

1. The words, of which the final syllable may be contracted with the next word, are chiefly the *article*, the *relative pronoun*, and the conjunction *καί, and ;* as *ὁ ἀνήρ, ἀνήρ ; ἃ ἐδανείσατο, ἀδανείσατο ; ἃ ἄν, ἄν.*

So *ὁ ἐκ, οὐκ ; ὁ ἐπί, οὐπί ; ἡ ἐπαρή, ἠπαρή ; τὸ ἀληθές, τἀληθές ; τὸ ἐναντίον, τοὐναντίον ; τὸ ὄνομα, τοὔνομα ; τὰ ἀγαθά, τἀγαθά ; ὃ ἐφόρουν, οὐφόρουν ; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγᾦδα ; ποῦ ἐστιν, ποῦ 'στιν.*

2. When the preceding word ends in a *diphthong*, the second vowel (*ι, υ*) of that diphthong is dropped before the two words are contracted into one ; as *οἱ ἀδελφοί, ἀδελφοί ; τῷ ἀσύλῳ, τὠσύλῳ ; καὶ εἶτα, κᾆτα.*

So *τῇ ἐπαρῇ, τἠπαρῇ ; τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τἀργεῖοι ; καὶ ἐγώ, κἀγώ ; καὶ ἐπίστατον, κἀπίστατον ; καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους, κἀφ' ὕψους ; καὶ ἐν, κἀν ; τοῦ ἡμετέρου, θἠμετέρου ; τοι ἄν, τἄν ; τοι ἄρα, τἄρα ; μέντοι ἄν, μεντἄν.*

Note 1. In many editions, the *ι* of *καί* is subscribed ; as *κᾳγώ, κᾷν.* But this orthography is incorrect, first, because no contraction can take place as long as *ι* retains its place ; secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is omitted.

The Elean inscription however has TOINTAYT, which is commonly supposed to stand for *τῷ 'νταῦτ'*, that is *τῷ ἐνταῦθα.* In another inscription we find also KAIMON, that is *καὶ 'μόν, κᾳμόν* ; but this seems to be an error of the stone-cutter, for in the same inscription we find ΚΑΦΥΨΟΥΣ, that is *κἀφ' ὕψους, καὶ ἀφ' ὕψους.*

Note 2. The forms *ἄτερος θατέρου θατέρῳ θάτερον* come from *ὁ, τοῦ, τῷ, τὸ*, and *ἄτερος* for the usual *ἕτερος.*

Note 3. *Καί* drops *αι* before the diphthongs *αι, ει, ευ, ου* ; as *καὶ αἴτις, καΐτις ; καὶ εἴκοσι, κεἴκοσι ; καὶ εὐσεβέων, κεὐσεβέων ; καὶ οὐκέτι, κοὐκέτι.*

Note 4. In crasis, the Ionic dialect contracts *οα* into *ω* ; as *τὸ ἄγαλμα τὤγαλμα ; ὁ ἄριστος, ὥριστος ; οἱ ἄλλοι, ὥλλοι ; ὁ αὐτός, ὠυτός ; τοῦ ἀγῶνος, τὠγῶνος.*

Note 5. When the first word apparently remains unaltered, the coronis may be placed over the space separating the two words ; as *ἃ ἔδωκας, ἄδωκας* or *ἃ 'δωκας.*

So *ὦ ἄνθρωπε, ὤνθρωπε* or *ὦ 'νθρωπε ; ὦ ἄνερ, ὦνερ* or *ὦ 'νερ ; ὦ ἀγαθέ, ὤγαθέ* or *ὦ 'γαθέ ; ποῦ ἐστι, πούστι* or *ποῦ 'στι ; μὴ ἔθιγες, μήθιγες* or *μή 'θιγες ; ἡ ἐπαρή, ἠπαρή* or *ἡ 'παρή.*

Note 6. Crasis was very often left to pronunciation. Thus, in ancient inscriptions we find *τοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀρετῆς, τὸ ἄντρον, καὶ εὐσεβέων*, where the metre requires *τωὐτοῦ, κἀρετῆς, τἄντρον, κεὐσεβέων.*

Even in our editions crasis is sometimes left to pronunciation ; as *ἐπεὶ οὐ, μὴ οὐ, ἢ οὐ, ἢ εἰσόκεν, Ενυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ, δὴ ἀφνειότατος, μὴ ἄλλος, εἰλαπίνη ἠέ, ἀσβέτῳ οὐδ'.*

§ **21.** When of two successive words the former ends with

a short vowel (except ŭ), and the other begins with a vowel, the former often drops, by *elision*, its final vowel, and the *apostrophe* (') is put over the vacant space; as διὰ ἐμοῦ, δι' ἐμοῦ; ἀλλὰ ἐγώ, ἀλλ' ἐγώ; ὅδε ἀνήρ, ὅδ' ἀνήρ.

So κατὰ αὐτῆς, κατ' αὐτῆς; ἀντὶ ἐκείνης, ἀντ' ἐκείνης; λέγοιμι ἄν, λέγοιμ' ἄν; ἐπὶ ἡμῖν, ἐφ' ἡμῖν; ἀντὶ ὧν, ἀνθ' ὧν; νύκτα ὅλην, νύχθ' ὅλην.

(a) Περί and πρό never lose their final vowels in the Attic dialect; as περὶ αὐτόν, πρὸ ἐμοῦ.

(b) The *dative* of the third declension, and the conjunction ὅτι never lose ι in the Attic dialect.

Note 1. The diphthong -αι at the end of a word is sometimes elided by the Poets, but only in the verbal endings μαι, σαι, ται, σθαι, and in the nominative plural of the first declension; as βούλομαι ἐγώ, βούλομ' ἐγώ; ἦσαι ὀλιγηπελέων, ἦσ' ὀλιγηπελέων; ὀξεῖαι ὀδύναι, ὀξεῖ' ὀδύναι.

Note 2. The Æolians, Bœotians, Dorians, and the Poets, sometimes reject the final vowel even when the next word begins with a consonant. This takes place in the prepositions ἀνά, παρά, κατά (§ 13, 11), and the adverb ἄρα; as ἂν νέκυας, ἂν δέ, ἀμ μέγα, ἀμ πέλαγος, ἀμ φόνον; πὰρ Ζηνί, πὰρ ποσί; καδδύναμιν; ἂρ φρένας.

Strictly speaking, the preposition, in this case, and the next word should be written as one word; thus ἀννέκυας, ἀνδέ, ἀμμέγα, ἀμπέλαγος, ἀμφόνον, παρΖηνί, παρποσί.

Ποτί drops ι before the article; as ποττό, ποττοίς, ποττούτοισι, ποττά.

Note 3. Elision was often left to pronunciation; thus, in ancient metrical inscriptions we find εἰμὶ ἀνδριάς, ἔδρασε ἀγαθά, τοιῶνδε ἀνδρῶν, γένους τε ἔκατι, δὲ Αριστοκλῆς, σε ἄχρι.

SYLLABICATION.

§ **22.** 1. There are as many syllables in a Greek word as there are vowel-sounds in it.

2. Words of one syllable are called *monosyllables;* of two, *dissyllables;* and of more than two, *polysyllables.*

3. The last syllable but one is called the *penult;* the last but two, the *antepenult;* thus, in ὀφθαλμός, *eye*, μος is the last syllable, φθαλ, the penult, and ο, the antepenult.

4. A syllable is called *pure*, when its vowel-sound is immediately preceded by the vowel-sound of the preceding syllable; as *α* in θεά, *goddess*; ος in θεός, *god*, ἥλιος, *sun*.

§ **23.** 1. Any single consonant can commence a Greek word.

2. The following combinations of consonants may commence a Greek word or a syllable: βδ, βλ, βρ, γλ, γν, γρ, δμ, δν, δρ, θλ, θν, θρ, κλ, κμ, κν, κρ, κτ, μν, πλ, πν, πρ, πτ, σβ, σθ, σκ, σκλ, σκν, σμ, σπ, σπλ, στ, στλ, στρ, σφ, σχ, τλ, τμ, τρ, φθ, φλ, φρ, χθ, χλ, χν, χρ.

The following combinations also may commence a syllable: γδ, γμ, θμ, τν, φν, χμ.

§ **24.** With respect to dividing a Greek word into syllables, the following rules are observed in the best editions:

1. A single consonant standing between two vowels, or a combination of consonants capable of commencing a syllable, is placed at the beginning of the syllable; as φυ-γή, *flight*; ἑ-σπέ-ρα, *evening*; ἐ-ρυ-θρός, *red*; νέ-κταρ, *nectar*.

2. When the combination cannot commence a syllable, its first consonant belongs to the preceding syllable; as ἵπ-ποος, *horse*; ἄν-τρον, *grotto*; σκῆπ-τρον, *sceptre*; τύρ-σις, *tower*; ἄγ-χω, *to choke, strangle*.

3. A *compound* word is resolved into its component parts, if the first part ends with a consonant. But if the first part ends with a vowel, the compound is divided like a simple word, even when that vowel has been cut off. E. g. ἐν-άγω, ἐξ-άγω, ἐκ-φέ-ρω, προσ-έρχομαι, ἀν-άξιος, πα-ρουσία, ἀν-θίστημι.

4. When elision takes place, the preceding word is, in pronunciation, regarded as a part of the following; as ἀλ-λ' οὐ-δέν, πα-ρ' ἐ-μοῦ, ἐ-φ' ᾧ, σέ-μν' ἔ-πη.

Note. Syllabication is not based on any linguistic principle. According to Sextus, it is foolish talk (μωρολογία). In ancient inscriptions, a word is divided where the line ends; as α-χρις, αχ-ρις, αχρ-ις, αχρι-ς.

QUANTITY.

§ **25.** In any Greek word, every syllable is either long or short.

1. A syllable is *long by nature* when it has a long vowel or diphthong; as, the penult of οἶκος, *house*, ἄνθρωπος, *man*, κᾶω, *to burn*, τῑμή, *honor*.

2. A syllable is said to be *long by position* when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by two or more consonants, or by ζ, ξ, ψ; as, the penult of πίστις, *confidence*, ὅρκος, *oath*, φράζω, *to say*, ἕψω, *to cook*.

3. When a short vowel is followed by a *mute and a liquid*, the syllable is short in the Attic dialect; in the other dialects it is generally long; as, the penult of τέκνον, *child*, ὕπνος, *sleep*, ὕβρις, *haughtiness*. But the syllable is almost always long when its vowel, being short by nature, is followed by βλ, γλ, γμ, γν, δμ, δν; as in ἀγνώς, *unknown*.

4. Every syllable, which cannot be proved to be long, must be assumed to be short.

This rule has reference only to α, ι, υ. As to ε, ο, η, ω, they present no difficulty whatever.

Note 1. A syllable may be long both by nature and by position at the same time; as in μᾶλλον, Ξώρᾱξ, πρᾶσσω, πρᾶγμα, πρήσσω, πρῆγμα, διωγμός.

Note 2. It must not be supposed that, when a syllable was long by position, its vowel was prolonged in pronunciation; for, had this been the case, the Greek would have used η for ε, and ω for ο, and such words as τάγμα, ἴσμεν, σκύμνος would have been accented τᾶγμα, ἶσμεν, σκῦμνος; further, the Ionians would have used η for α.

It is observed also that, when the Greeks wrote Latin words in Greek characters, they employed ε, ο when the Latin *e*, *o* were short by nature, and η, ω when they were long by nature, without reference to position; as *centurio* κεντυρίων, *Tertius* Τέρτιος, *Sextus* Σέξτος, *Cornelius* Κορνήλιος, *census* κῆνσος, *Festus* Φῆστος, *Constantinus* Κων-

σταντῖνος. So *Marcus* Μάρκος, *Flaccus* Φλάκκος, *Felix* Φῆλιξ, where the accent shows that, in these words, *a*, *i* are short by nature.

NOTE 3. Ξ and Ψ make position because they are double consonants (§ 6, 2). As to Z, its making position was owing to its *strong vocal hissing;* for it has already been shown that it is not a double consonant. (§ 6, *n.*)

§ **26.** The quantity of *α*, *ι*, *υ*, in radical syllables, must be learned by observation. As a general rule, these vowels are short. Further,

1. Every *α*, *ι*, *υ*, arising from contraction is long by nature; as *ἀέκων ἄκων*, *ἱέρηξ ἶρηξ*, *βότρυες βότρῡς*.

2. Every *ασ*, *ισ*, *υσ*, arising from *αντσ* or *ανσ*, *ινσ*, *υντσ* or *υνσ*, is long by nature; as *μέλανς μέλᾱς*, *φθίνσα φθῖσα*, *ζευγνύντς ζευγνύνς ζευγνύς*.

3. Derivative words generally retain the quantity of their primitives; as *τῑμή ἄτῑμος πολυτῑμητος τῑμάω*.

4. The accent very often indicates the quantity of the last two syllables of a word. (See below.)

5. A is long by nature when the Ionic dialect changes it into *η*; as *Πρίᾱπος*, *Ἄγις*, Ionic *Πρίηπος*, *Ἤγις*.

§ **27.** *Quantity of the Endings of the Declensions.*

1. First Declension.

-α of the *nominative* singular is always short when the genitive ends in *-ης*; as *δόξᾰ δόξης*.

All proparoxytones and properispomena of course have the *α* short; as *ἀλήθεια*, *μοῖρα*, *δῖα*.

Oxytones and paroxytones which have *-ας* in the genitive have *-α* long in the nominative; as *χαρά χαρᾶς*, *πέτρα πέτρας*. Except *μίᾰ*, *Κίρρᾰ*, *Πύρρᾰ*.

-α of the *vocative* singular from nouns in *-ας* is always long; from nouns in *-ης* it is always short; as *ταμίας ταμίᾱ*, *πολίτης πολῖτᾰ*.

-α of the nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* is always long; as *μούσᾱ*, *ταμία*, *τελώνᾱ*.

-αν of the accusative singular always follows the quantity of its nominative; as *δόξᾰν*, *μοῦσᾰν*, *πέτρᾱν*.

-ας is always long; as *ταμίᾱς*, *μούσᾱς*. The Doric dialect however may make it short in the *accusative plural;* as *πάσᾰς*, *τέχνᾰς*.

-αο, *-άων*, always *α* long; as *Ατρείδᾱο*, *τᾶων*, *ἀλλᾶων*.

-σι, always short; as *ποίμναισῐ*, *μούσῃσῐ*.

2. Second Declension.

-α, always short; as *ὀστέᾰ, ξύλᾰ, σῦκᾰ, χρύσεᾰ.*
-σι, always short; as *λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, τοῖσι.*

3. Third Declension.

-ι, -σι, -α, -ας, short; as *κόρακι, κόραξι, κόρακα, κόρακας, τείχεα*
Nouns in *εύς* however may have *-ᾱ, -ᾱς*; as *βασιλέᾱ, βασιλέᾱς.*

The quantity of the last syllable of the root of nouns of the third declension must be learned by observation. It is only added here, that,

(a) Monosyllabic words are long; as *πᾶν, ῥίς, δρῦς.* Except the pronouns *τίς, τὶς, τί, τὶ.*

(b) The vowels *α, ι, υ*, when they stand at the end of the root, are short; as *γῆρας γήρᾰος, πόλις πόλῐος, δάκρυ δάκρῠος.* Except *γραῦς γρᾱός*, and *ναῦς νᾱός.*

(c) In *substantives*, *αν, ιν, υν*, at the end of the root, are long; as *Τιτάν Τιτᾶνος, Σαλαμίς Σαλαμῖνος, Φόρκυς Φόρκῡνος.*

§ **28.** *Quantity of the Verbal Endings.*

-μι, -σι, -τι, -νσι, -ντι, always short; as *ἵστημι, ἵστησι, δίδωτι, βουλεύουσι, μοχθίζοντι.*

The *connecting vowel α* is always short; as *ἐβουλεύσᾰμεν, ἐβούλευσᾰς, ἐβουλεύσᾰτο.*

ACCENT.

§ **29.** 1. There are three accents; the *acute* (′), the *grave* (`), and the *circumflex* (ˆ or ˜).

The acute can stand only on one of the last three syllables; the circumflex, only on one of the last two, and the grave only on the last. Further, the circumflex can be placed only on a syllable *long by nature.*

2. A word is called *oxytone*, when it has the acute accent on the last syllable; as *βραχύς, short; μηχανή, machine.*

Paroxytone, when it has the acute on the penult; as *κόραξ, crow; δόμος, house.*

Proparoxytone, when it has the acute on the antepenult; as *ἀσπάραγος, asparagus; φάσηλος, bean*

Perispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the last syllable; as τιμῶ, *to honor*; μετρῶ, *to measure*.

Properispomenon, when it has the circumflex on the penult; as σῦκον, *fig*; οἶνος, *wine*.

Barytone, when its last syllable has no accent at all; as πλέως, *full*; γάλα, *milk*; τρίαινα, *trident*; αὐθαρ, *udder*.

Note 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the *grave* accent is understood on every syllable which appears unaccented. Thus ἀνθρωποκτόνος, τύπτω, are ἀνθρὼποκτόνος, τύπτω. The grave accent then is *no* accent at all.

Note 2. The circumflex, according to ancient authorities, is composed of the acute and the grave; thus, ´`, or ^, ˆ, ˜.

Note 3. The *place* of the accent in any particular word must be learned from the lexicon. As soon however as the place is known, the kind of accent is generally determined by the following rules.

§ **30.** 1. If the *last* syllable is long either by nature or by position, no accent can be placed on the antepenult.

2. If the *antepenult* is accented, it always takes the acute; as σμάραγδος, *emerald*; πέπερι, *pepper*; πέλεκυς, *axe*.

3. The *penult*, if accented, takes the acute when its vowel is short by nature, or when the last syllable is long by nature; as λόγος, *word*; πίσσα, *pitch*; σελήνη, *moon*.

4. When the vowel-sound of the *penult* is long by nature, and at the same time the vowel of the last syllable is short by nature, the penult can take only the circumflex; as μῆλον, *apple*; καταῖτυξ, a kind of *helmet*.

5. When a word which has the acute on the last syllable stands before other words belonging to the same sentence, this acute becomes grave (`);

as *τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους*, not *τούς πονηρούς καί τούς ἀγαθούς ἀνθρώπους*.

The interrogative pronoun *τίς, τί, who? what? which?* always retains its acute accent.

NOTE 1. The Æolic dialect throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as *θῦμος, βόλλα, ἄμμιν, δύνατος, ἄεισι*, for the common *θυμός, βουλή, ἡμῖν, δυνατός, ἀεῖσι*. Prepositions are excepted, as *πεδά*, the same as *μετά*.

NOTE 2. It will be perceived that, in Greek, the accent of the penult and antepenult is regulated by the quantity of the *last syllable;* in Latin, the accent of the antepenult is determined by the *penult*.

§ **31.** 1. The endings *-αι* and *-οι* are, with respect to accent, short; as *λέγονται, ἄνθρωποι, μοῦσαι, λῦπαι, οἶκοι, ὦμοι*.

(a) Except the third person singular of the *optative active;* as *τιμήσαι, τιμήσοι*.

(b) Except also the adverb *οἴκοι, at home*, which in reality is the original form of the dative *οἴκῳ*.

2. In nouns in *ως* of the second declension, in the genitive of some nouns of the third declension, and in the Ionic genitive in *εω* of the first declension, the final syllable permits the accent to stand on the antepenult; as *εὔγεως εὔγεω εὔγεῳ εὔγεῳς, εὐρύκερως εὐρύκερω; πόλεως πόλεων; Τυδείδεω, Πηληϊάδεω*. Also, in the Ionic *ὅτεων* for *ὅτων*.

NOTE 1. The first of these apparent anomalies is explained in the following manner; the *ι* in the diphthongs *αι* and *οι*, at the end of a word, had ordinarily an *obscure* or *weak* sound. But when it was an *essential* letter, as in the dative and optative, its sound was *clear* or *strong;* as in *μοί, σοί, τοί, οἵκοι*.

The second anomaly is explained as follows; *εω* was, by *synizesis*, ordinarily pronounced as *one* syllable, not unlike *-yoh*. As to the compounds of *γέλως* and *κέρας*, as *φιλόγελως, εὔκερως*, they ordinarily suffered a kind of *syncope;* thus *φιλόγ᾽λως, εὔκ᾽ρως*.

NOTE 2. According to the ancient grammarians, barytone nominatives in *-οι*, and barytone verbal forms in *-ειται*, in the Doric dialect, take the acute on the penult, according to the general rule (§ 30, 3); as *ἀγγέλοι, ἀνθρώποι, φίλοσόφοι, πωλουμένοι; φορείται, ἐσσείται*; from

which it may be inferred that the Doric did not recognize the rules exhibited in this section.

Accent as affected by Contraction, Elision, Anastrophe, and Crasis.

§ **32.** 1. If the first of the syllables to be contracted has the acute or circumflex, and the second the grave, that is, no accent (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2), the contracted syllable takes the circumflex; as πλέετε πλεῖτε, τιμάω τιμῶ, οὖας οὖς.

But when the first has the grave, that is, when it is unaccented, and the second the acute, the contracted syllable has the acute; as φιλεόμεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλεόντων φιλούντων, ἐάν ἤν, ἐών ὤν.

2. If neither of the syllables to be contracted has the accent, the accent of the word generally retains its place; as πόλεες πόλεις, βουλεύεαι βουλεύῃ.

Note 1. Exceptions to the first rule: (a) The contracted nominative dual of the second declension; as πλόω πλώ.

(b) The contracted genitive, dative, and accusative plural of polysyllabic compounds in οος; as ἀντίπνοος ἀντίπνους, ἀντιπνόου ἀντίπνου; ἀντιπνόῳ ἀντίπνῳ; εὐνόους εὔνους, προπλόους πρόπλους; that is, they take the accent of the contracted nominative.

(c) The adjective ἀθρόος ἄθρους, ἀθρόον ἄθρουν, *crowded.*

(d) The contracted subjunctive passive and middle of verbs in μι most commonly deviates from the first rule; as δυνέωμαι δύνωμαι, ἱστέωμαι ἵστωμαι, ξυμβλέηται ξύμβληται.

(e) The genitive plural of adjectives in ήθης (from ἦθος), and of τριήρης, αὐτάρκης; as συνηθέων συνήθων, τριηρέων τριήρων, αὐταρκέων αὐτάρκων.

(f) The contracted genitive plural of *barytones* of the second declension; as λογόων λόγων, ἀνθρωπόων ἀνθρώπων.

(g) The genitive singular of masculines in ώς of the second declension; as νεῶο νεώ, Πετεῶο Πετεώ, λαγῶο λαγώ.

Note 2. Exceptions to the second rule: (a) The contracted forms of adjectives in εος; as χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρύσεα χρυσᾶ. So τὸ κάνεον κανοῦν.

(b) The contracted genitive and dative singular of δαΐς, δέλεαρ, Θρήϊξ, ὄϊς, οὖας, στέαρ, φάος, φρέαρ, φωΐς. (See below.)

(c) The contracted second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ.

(d) The imperfect ἐχρῆν, from ἔχραεν, from the impersonal χρή.

§ **33.** 1. In *prepositions* and *conjunctions*, if the *elided*

vowel had the accent, this accent also is cut off with the vowel; as *ἀμφὶ αὐτῷ, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ; ἀλλὰ εἰπέ, ἀλλ' εἰπέ.*

In all other words the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable; as *σεμνὰ ἔπη, σέμν' ἔπη; γαληνὰ ὁρῶ, γαλήν' ὁρῶ; φημὶ ἐγώ, φήμ' ἐγώ.*

2. When a dissyllabic preposition is, by *anastrophe*, put after its substantive, or after the verb with which it is compounded, its accent is placed on the penult; as *ἀπὸ θεῶν, θεῶν ἄπο; ἀπολέσας, ὀλέσας ἄπο.*

The prepositions *ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀνά, διά, διαί, ὑπαί, ὑπείρ, παραί* are never subject to anastrophe.

3. When the dissyllabic prepositions stand for *εἰμί, to be*, compounded with themselves, or rather when *εἰμί* is understood, they take the accent on the penult; as *ἔνι, πάρα, πέρι, ἔπι*, sc. *ἐστί.*

4. In *crasis*, the contracted syllable can take the circumflex only when one of the original syllables had it; or when the acute is immediately followed by the grave, that is, by an unaccented syllable (§ 29, *ns.* 1. 2); as *καὶ οἶνον, κᾧνον; ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγᾦδα; καὶ εἶτα, κᾆτα.*

But if the acute is followed by another acute, or if the grave is followed by the acute, the contracted syllable can have only the acute; as *καὶ ἄν, κἄν; μέντοι ἄν, μεντἄν; τὰ ἄλλα, τἄλλα; τὰ ὅπλα, θἅπλα; τὸ ἔργον, τοὔργον.*

Accent of Nouns.

§ **34.** 1. The place of the accent remains the same as in the nominative, if the last syllable permits it; if not, it is removed to the next syllable, towards the end; as *θάλασσα θαλάσσης θάλασσαι, ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπῳ, νῆσος νήσου, κόραξ κόρακος κοράκοιν, πρᾶγμα πράγματος, ὀδούς ὀδόντος.*

The kind of accent is of course to be determined by the general rules; thus, *νῆσος* becomes *νήσου* (§ 30, 3); *πρᾶγμα πράγματος* (§ 30, 2), *ὀδούς ὀδόντος ὀδοῦσι* (§ 30, 3. 4).

2. The genitive and dative of oxytones of the first two declensions take the circumflex according to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as *τιμή τιμῆς* from *τιμῆος, τιμῇ* from *τιμῇϊ, τιμῶν* from *τιμάων* or *τιμέων, θεός θεοῦ* from *θεόο, θεῷ* from *θεοῖ θεῶϊ.*

The dative plural and dual of these declensions always takes the accent of the dative singular; as *τιμαῖσι τιμαῖς τιμαῖν, θεοῖσι θεοῖς θεοῖν.*

Note 1. Exceptions in the *first declension:* (a) The contracted genitive plural of the feminine of barytone *adjectives* and *participles* in ος takes the accent on the penult, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); that is, the genitive of the feminine is the same as that of the masculine; as λεγόμενος, λεγομενέων λεγομένων; ἄξιος, ἀξιέων ἀξίων.

(b) Also, the genitive plural of ἡ ἀφύη, οἱ ἐτησίαι, ὁ χρήστης, ὁ χλούνης; thus ἀφύων, ἐτησίων, χρήστων, χλούνων.

(c) Μία, from εἷς, *one*, has μιᾶς, μιᾷ, with the accent on the last syllable.

(d) Δεσπότης, *master*, has vocative δέσποτα, proparoxytone.

Note 2. Exceptions in the *second declension:* (a) The genitive singular of masculines in ώς takes the acute, contrary to the general rule (§ 32, 1); as νεώς, νεώ (from νεῶο), Πετεώς, Πετεώ (from Πετεῶο).

(b) The Epic ending -όφι or -όφιν is always paroxytone; as τέκνον τεκνόφι, ἐσχάρα ἐσχαρόφιν.

Note 3. Exceptions in the *third declension:* (a) Monosyllabic *substantives* and *adjectives* throw the accent in the genitive and dative of all the numbers upon the last syllable: here the genitive plural and dual takes the circumflex; as κίς κιός κιί κιῶν κιοῖν, εἷς ἑνός ἑνί.

(b) The following monosyllables throw the accent in the genitive singular, and dative singular and plural, upon the last syllable; in the genitive plural and dual they follow the general rule (1):

ὁ δμώς, δμωός δμωῖ δμωσί, *slave*
ὁ ϑώς, ϑωός ϑωῖ ϑωσί, *jackal*
τὸ ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός κρατί κρασί, *head*
ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός παιδί παισί, *child*
ὁ σής, σεύς or σητός, *moth*
ὁ Τρώς, Τρωός Τρωῖ Τρωσί, *Tros, Trojans.*

The Doric dialect however places the accent on the last syllable even in the genitive and dative plural; as παιδῶν, Τρωῶν.

(c) Πᾶς, *all*, throws the accent in the genitive and dative singular on the last syllable; the plural is regular; thus, παντός παντί πάντων πᾶσι.

The Dorians throw the accent on the last syllable of the genitive plural also; thus, παντῶν for πάντων.

(d) Τίς; *who?* follows the general rule throughout; as τίνος, τίνι, τίνων.

(e) The contracted form of the following nouns is accented after the analogy of monosyllables (a, b):

δαῖς δᾷς δᾳδός δᾳδί δᾴδων δᾴδοιν δασί, *torch*
Θρῄξ Θρῃξ Θρᾳξ Θρᾳκός Θρᾳκί Θρᾳκῶν Θρᾳξί, *a Thracian*
ὄϊς οἷς οἰός οἰί οἰῶν, *sheep*
οὖας οὖς ὠτός ὠτί ὤτων ὤτοιν ὠσί, *ear*
στέαρ στῆρ στητός, *tallow*

φρέαρ φρητός φρητῶν, a well
φάος φῶς φωτός φωτί φῶτων, light
φωὶς φῴς φῳδός φῳδί φῴδων φῴδοιν φῳσί, blister

(f) *Δέλεαρ, bait*, in the contracted forms, takes the accent on the first syllable; as *δελέατος δέλητος*.

(g) The following nouns are more or less irregular in their accent:

ἀνήρ, man, ἀνέρος, regular; but *ἀνδρός ἀνδρί ἄνδρα ἄνερ ἄνδρες ἀνδρῶν ἄνδρας*.
γαστήρ, belly, γαστέρος, regular; but *γαστρός γαστρί*.
γυνή, woman, γυναικός, -κί, -αῖκα, ὦ γύναι, -αῖκες, -κῶν, -ξί, -αῖκας.
δαήρ, husband's brother, regular; but *ὦ δᾶερ*.
Δημήτηρ, Demeter, Δημήτερος, regular; but *Δήμητρος Δήμητρι Δήμητρα Δήμητερ*.
θυγάτηρ, daughter, θυγατέρος, paroxytone; but *θυγατρός θυγατρί θύγατρα θύγατερ θύγατρες*.
μήτηρ, mother, μητέρος, paroxytone; but *μητρός μητρί μῆτερ*.
πατήρ, father, πατέρος, regular; but *πατρός πατρί πάτερ*.
σωτήρ, preserver, σωτῆρος, regular; but *ὦ σῶτερ*.

(h) The vocative and neuter singular of adjectives in *ων* G. *ονος*, take the accent on the antepenult; as *εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὔδαιμον, τὸ εὔδαιμον*; *καλλίων, τὸ κάλλῑον*.

(i) The vocative of the following nouns in *ων* takes the accent on the antepenult: *Ἀπόλλων Ἄπολλον, Ποσειδῶν Πόσειδον, Ἀγαμέμνων Ἀγάμεμνον, Ἀμφίων Ἄμφῑον*.

(k) The vocative and neuter singular of some compounds in *ης* G. *εος*, take the accent on the antepenult; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες, κακοήθης κακόηθες, φιλαλήθης φιλάληθες*.

(l) In the Doric dialect, the nominative and accusative plural of the third declension take the acute on the penult; as *χείρες, παίδες, ὀρνίθες, γυναίκες, πτώκας*.

(m) The Æolic dative plural in *εσσι* always takes the accent on the antepenult; as *πάντεσσι, πολίεσσι*.

Accent of Verbs.

§ **35.** 1. In verbs, both simple and compound, the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits; as *βουλεύω βουλεύετε βεβούλευμαι, ἵστημι ἔστησαν ἔστατον, ἀνάγω ἀνήγαγον, παρέχω πάρασχε, παρατίθημι παρέθηκαν, ἀποδίδωμι ἀπόδοτε, κατατίθημι κατάθεσθε*.

2. The aorist active infinitive, the perfect passive infinitive and participle, the second aorist middle infinitive, and the infinitive in *ναι* and *μεν* take the accent on the penult; as *βουλεῦ-*

σαι, βεβουλεῦσθαι βεβουλευμένος, λιπέσθαι θέσθαι περιθέσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, βεβουλευκέναι διδόναι δόμεν.

But the Epic infinitive in μεναι follows the first rule; as ἔμμεναι, ἔδμεναι, τιθήμεναι.

3. The second aorist active participle, participles in εις, ους, υς, ως, and participles in as from verbs in μι take the acute on the last syllable; as λιπών, βουλευθείς τιθείς, διδούς, δεικνύς, βεβουλευκώς ἐπιπλώς, ἱστάς.

4 The second aorist active infinitive takes the circumflex on the last syllable; as λιπεῖν, πιεῖν, φαγεῖν.

5. The contracted form of the second person singular of the second aorist middle imperative usually takes the circumflex on the last syllable (§ 32, *n.* 2, c); as λάβεο λαβοῦ, ἐκβάλεο ἐκβαλοῦ, πίθεο πιθοῦ.

6. In compound verbs in μι the second person of the second aorist middle imperative takes the circumflex when the preposition with which it is compounded consists of one syllable; but if it consists of two syllables, this person follows the first rule; as προδοῦ ἐνθοῦ ἀφοῦ, ἀπόδου ἀπόθου κατάθου.

7. When the connecting vowel is omitted, the third person plural in νσι takes the accent on the penult; as ἱστᾶσι, τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι, δεικνῦσι, βεβᾶσι, ἑστᾶσι, τεθνᾶσι, τετλᾶσι.

Note. Exceptions to the preceding rules: (a) The imperatives ἰδέ, εἰπέ or εἰπόν, ἑλθέ, εὑρέ, λαβέ, from ΕΙΔΩ, ΕΙΠΩ, ἔρχομαι, εὑρίσκω, λαμβάνω, take the acute on the last syllable, contrary to the general rule. In composition, however, they are regular; as εἴσιδε, ἄπελθε, μετάλαβε.

(b) The compounds of δός, ἕς, θές, σχές, are always paroxytone; as ἀπόδος, πρόες, παράθες, πρόσχες.

(c) The dissyllabic forms of the present indicative of εἰμί and φημί deviate from the rule; as ἐστί, ἐσμέν; φατέ, φασί. In composition, they are regular; as σύνειμι, παράφημι.

The second person singular φῄς retains its accent even in composition; as συμφῄς, ἀντιφῄς. The imperative of φημί is φάθι or φαθί.

(d) The following participles deviate from the first rule; ἐών ὤν, κιών, ἰών, from εἰμί, κίω, εἶμι.

(e) The Æolic accentuation is employed in the following infinitives and participles: ἀκάχησθαι ἀκαχήμενος ἀκηχέμενος, ἀλάλησθαι ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος, ἀρηρέμενος, ἐληλάμενος, ἧμενος, ἐσσύμενος, ἐγρήγορθαι, τετύπων, πέφνων, οἶσειν, ἔγρεσθαι, πρίασθαι, ὄνασθαι, ἔρεσθαι.

Also in the indicative, imperative, and participle of the compound

κάθημαι, as *κάθησαι, κάθησο, καθήμενος*; the accent of *καθῆσθαι* is regular (§ 36).

(f) The accent of the contracted subjunctive passive of polysyllabic verbs in *μι* most commonly follows the first rule; as *δύνωμαι δύνῃ δύνηται, ἀφίστηται, κέρωνται, πίμπρῃσι, ἔρᾶται.*

(g) The optative passive of verbs in *μι* takes the accent on the penult even when the last syllable is short; as *ἵσταῖο ἵσταῖντο.*

But the optative of *ἄγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, πρίαμαι*, and a few others, always throws the accent as far back as the last syllable permits; as *δύναιο δύναισθε, ἐπίσταιτο, πρίαιο πρίαιτο, κρέμαιο, ὄναιο, ὄνοιτο.*

(h) The Doric dialect retains the original accent of the third person plural of the imperfect and aorist active; as *ἐτρέχον, ἐλέγον, ἐλάβον, ἐλύσαν, ἐστάσαν*, from the original *ἐτρέχοσαν, ἐλέγοσαν, ἐλάβοσαν, ἐλύσασαν, ἐστάσασαν.*

So in the third person plural of the aorist passive, and of the imperfect and second aorist active of verbs in *μι*; as *ἐκοσμήθεν, ἀνέθεν*, for *ἐκοσμήθησαν, ἀνέθεσαν.*

§ **36.** 1. In compound dissyllabic verbs, the accent cannot go farther back than the *augment;* as *προσεῖχον, ἀνέσταν, ἀνέσχον, ἐπῆδον, κατεῖδον.*

So when the compound verb begins with a long vowel or diphthong; as *ἐξεῦρον.*

2. But when the augment is omitted, the accent is placed on the preposition; as *ἔμφαινον, πάρθεσαν, ὑπείρεχον, ἀπόερσε, σύναγεν.*

3. When the syllabic augment upon which the accent would have been placed is omitted, the accent is, in dissyllabic verbs, put on the penult; as *πίπτε, βαῖνε, δαῖε*, for *ἔπιπτε, ἔβαινε, ἔδαιε.*

4. Long monosyllabic forms take the circumflex when the syllabic augment is omitted; as *βῆ, φῆ, γνῶ*, for *ἔβη, ἔφη, ἔγνω.*

ENCLITICS AND PROCLITICS.

§ **37.** 1. An *enclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were a part of the preceding word. The enclitics are

(a) The personal pronouns *μοῦ μοί μέ, σοῦ σοί σέ, οὗ οἵ ἕ μίν νίν*, and the oblique cases of those beginning with *σφ*, as *σφίσι σφίν σφωΐν.*

(b) The indefinite pronoun *τὶς, τὶ*, through all the cases, as also the words *τοῦ, τῷ*, for *τινὸς, τινὶ.*

(c) The present indicative of *εἰμί, to be*, and *φημί, to say*; except the monosyllabic second person singular *εἶ*, and *φῄς*.

(d) The particles *ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῄ, πού, πώς, ποτέ, γέ, θήν, κέ* or *κέν, νύ* or *νύν, πέρ, πώ, τέ, τοί, ῥά*, and the inseparable particles *-δε, -θε, -χι*.

2. If the word before the enclitic has the acute on the antepenult, or the circumflex on the penult, the accent of the enclitic is dropped, and the acute is placed on the last syllable of the preceding word; as *ἄνθρωπός τις, δεῖξόν μοι, οὗτός ἐστιν*.

3. When the word before the enclitic has the accent on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is simply dropped; and if the accent on the last syllable of that word be the acute, it remains so; as *ἐγώ φημι, πολλοῖς τισιν, σοφός τις*.

Monosyllabic enclitics lose their accent also when the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *τούτου γε, πόσος τις*.

4. A dissyllabic enclitic retains its accent, (a) When the preceding word has the acute on the penult; as *ἄνδρες τινὲς*.

(b) When the syllable, upon which its accent would have been thrown back, has been elided; as *πολλά ἐστι, πόλλ' ἐστί; πολλοὶ δέ εἰσι, πολλοὶ δ' εἰσί*.

5. When several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding takes the accent of the following according to the last three rules; as *οὐδέποτέ ἐστί σφισιν*, for *οὐδέποτε ἐστὶ σφίσιν*.

Note 1. (a) Enclitics, which can stand at the beginning of a clause or sentence, retain their accent; as *Σοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον*, *For* THY *power is greatest; Φησὶν οὗτος*.

(b) *Εἰμί*, after *εἰ, οὐκ, ὡς*, retains its accent; as *εἰ ἐσμέν, οὐκ ἐσμέν, ὡς ἐσμέν*.

Εστί, at the beginning of a sentence, or after *ἀλλ', εἰ, οὐκ, μή, ὡς, καί, μέν, ὅτι, ποῦ*, is accented on the penult; as *ἔστι ταῦτα, ἔστιν ἐντυχεῖν; ἀλλ' ἔστι, εἰ ἔστι, οὐκ ἔστι*: also, after *τοῦτ'* for *τοῦτο*; as *τοῦτ' ἔστι*.

(c) The personal pronouns *σοῦ, σοί, σέ* retain their accent when they depend upon a preposition; as *μετὰ σοῦ, ἐπὶ σοί, κατὰ σέ*.

They retain it also in antithesis, and after *καί*; as *ἐμοί, οὐ σοί; ἐμὲ καὶ σέ*.

The forms *μοῦ, μοί, μέ* are very seldom found after prepositions; except *μέ* in the expression *πρός με*.

(d) *Ἔγωγε*, for *ἐγώ γε*, is an Æolicism

(e) The pronouns *οὗ, οἷ, ἕ* retain their accent when they are reflexive.

Note 2. (a) The inseparable *-δε* is found in the demonstrative pronouns *ὅδε, τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, τηλικόσδε*, and in pronominal adverbs; as *ἐνθάδε*. Also, in adverbs answering to the question *whither?* as *οἰκόνδε, ὄνδε δόμονδε*. Also, in *οὐδέ, μηδέ*.

The accent of demonstrative pronouns strengthened by *-δε* is always on the penult; as *τοσόσδε, τοῖσδε τοισίδε*. But *τοῖσδεσσι*, in Homer, for *τοισίδε*, is irregular.

(b) The particles *-θε, -χι* are found in *εἴθε, ναίχι, ἦχι*.

Note 3. Of the above-mentioned words, the following are always enclitic; *μοῦ μοί μέ, τοῦ τῷ, ποθέν ποθί ποί πῇ πού πώς ποτέ, γέ θήν κέ νύ πέρ πώ τέ τοί ῥά*.

Note 4. Frequently the indefinite pronouns and several of the particles are not separated by a space from the attracting word; as *ὅστις, ὅτις, εἴτις, οὔτις, μήτις, ὅσπερ, ὥσπερ, ὥστε*.

Sometimes *ὅ τι, whatever, ὅ τε, and the, τό τε, and the*, are written *ὅ,τι, ὅ,τε, τό,τε*, to prevent their being confounded with *ὅτι, that, ὅτε, when, τότε, then*.

§ **38.** A *proclitic* is a word which is pronounced as if it were part of the word before which it stands.

The proclitics (commonly called *atŏna*, that is, *unaccented words*) are *εἰς* or *ἐς, to, ἐν* or *εἰν, in, ἐκ* or *ἐξ, from, οὐ* or *οὐκ* or *οὐχ, not, ὡς, as, to*, and the articles *ὁ, οἱ, ἡ, αἱ*, also *εἰ*, if.

Note. (a) Ξ at the end of a verse takes the acute; thus, *ἔξ*; as *κακῶν ἔξ*, for *ἐκ κακῶν*.

(b) Οὐ at the end of a clause is always written *οὔ, no, not;* as *οὐχ ὁ μὲν ὁ δ' οὔ*.

(c) Ὡς, when it is equivalent to the demonstrative adverb *τώς, thus*, is written *ὥς*; as *ὡς εἰπών, thus having said*.

(d) The article *ὁ* takes the acute when it stands for the relative *ὅς*. (*Il.* 16, 835; *Od.* 2, 262.)

According to the ancient grammarians, when *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ* are *demonstrative*, they should be read as if they were accented; thus, *ὁ* in *Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς*, is to be read *ὅ*.

§ 39. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Comma	[,]
Colon	[·]
Period	[.]
Interrogation	[;]
Apostrophe	[']
Coronis	[']
Diæresis	[¨]
Marks of quantity	[–], [˘]
Marks of parenthesis	[()]
Mark of admiration, little used	[!]

The mark of *diæresis* is placed over ι or υ to prevent its forming a diphthong with the preceding vowel. E. g. γήραϊ, ἀϋτή, χρηΐζω are trissyllables; but γήραι γήρᾳ, αὐτή, χρήιζω χρῄζω are dissyllables.

PART II.

INFLECTION OF WORDS.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

§ **40.** 1. The declinable parts of speech are the noun, the article, the pronoun, the verb, and the participle.

2. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

3. The declinable parts of speech have three *numbers*; the singular, the dual, and the plural.

The dual may be used when two things are spoken of, but not necessarily.

NOUN.

§ **41.** 1. Nouns are grammatically divided into substantive and adjective.

Substantives are divided into proper and common.

2. The noun has three *genders;* the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The genders are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles ὁ, ἡ, τό, respectively; as ὁ ἀνήρ, *the man*, ἡ γυνή, *the woman*. τὸ σῦκον, *the fig*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine are said to be of the *common gender*. Such nouns are, in grammar, distinguished by the articles ὁ, ἡ ; as ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a human being*, *man* or *woman*.

3. The noun has three *declensions;* the first, second, and third.

4. The *cases* are five ; the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

5. All *neuters* have three of the cases alike ; the nominative, accusative, and vocative. In the plural these cases end in *a*.

6. The nominative, accusative, and vocative *dual* are alike. The genitive and dative *dual* are also alike.

In the *plural*, the vocative is always like the nominative.

Note 1. In nouns of the *common gender*, the masculine is commonly employed to denote the *species;* as ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *man*, *mankind*, *the human race;* but ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *the woman*.

Note 2. Many names of animals have but a single gender (γένος ἐπίκοινον) which is used without reference to sex ; as ὁ ἀετός, *eagle*, ὁ γύψ, *vulture*, ὁ λαγώς, *hare*, ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, ἡ ἀηδών, *nightingale*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox*.

§ **42.** 1. The *root* of a noun consists of those letters which are found in every part of that noun.

The first declension comprises nouns of which the root ends in *a* ; as τιμή, root τιμα- ; the second, those of which the root ends in *o* ; as λόγος, root λογο- ; the third, all the rest.

2. The *case-endings*, that is, those parts of a noun which denote the different cases, are exhibited in the following table :

	Singular.	*Plural.*	*Dual.*
Nominative	-ς	-ες	-ε
Genitive	-ος, -ως	-ων	-ιν
Dative	-ι	-σι, -ς	-ιν
Accusative	-ν, -α	-νς, -ας	-ε
Vocative	-ς	-ες	-ε

-ς is dropped in feminines and Æolic masculines of the first declension; as μοῦσα, τιμά τιμή, ἱππότα; also, in a few feminines of the second declension; as ἠχώ, πειθώ; also, in many nouns of the third declension; as λέων, πρᾶγμα. In neuters of the second declension it is softened into ν; as σῦκον, μῆλον.

When the *vocative* is not like the nominative, it is the same as the root. (For particulars, see below.)

-ος, in most nouns of the second declension, and in masculines of the first, drops the ς and is then contracted with the radical vowel; as λογο-ος λογο-ο λόγου, Πετεώς Πετεῶ-ο Πετεύ; τελώνα-ο τελώνᾱ τελώνου. Further, in the second declension, -οο may become -οιο, -οι, (both Thessalian;) as θεός θεο-ο θεοῖ-ο, ἑαυτο-ο ἑαυτοῖο ἑαυτοῖ. (Compare the Latin *illius*, *hujus*, *ejus*, *istius*, *ipsius*, *cujus*, *alius*, *nullius*, *solius*, *totius*, *ullius*, *unius*, *alterius*, *utrius*, *neutrius*.) It drops ς also in the pronouns ἐμέο, σέο, ἕο, τεοῖο, τέο, ὅτεο. In feminines of the first declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as οικια-ος οἰκίας, τιμα-ος τιμᾶς τιμῆς. In some nouns of the third declension, it may become -ως; as πόλε-ος πόλε-ως.

The common ending -ου, in the first declension, presupposes a change of -αο into -εο, contracted -ου.

-ι in the first and second declensions is always contracted with the radical vowel; as μουσα-ϊ μουσαι μούσᾳ μούσῃ, λογο-ϊ λογοι λόγωι λόγῳ, πειθο-ϊ πειθοῖ, νεω-ϊ νεῷ.

The dative singular of the first two declensions was originally formed by annexing ι to the root without any further change; as τιμα-ϊ τιμαι, λογο-ϊ λογοι. In the course of time the radical vowels (α, ο) were lengthened (ᾱ, η, ω); as τιμᾱ-ϊ τιμᾷ, τιμη-ϊ τιμῇ, λογω-ϊ λόγῳ. Πάλαι, *anciently*, and χαμαί, humi, *on the ground*, seem to be relics of the original form of the dative of the first declension. The original dative of the second declension is found in the adverbial datives in ο ι; as οἴκοι, *domi*, *at home*, ποῖ, Φαληροῖ. Also in feminines in ω and ως; as ἠχοῖ, αἰδοῖ. It is found also in inscriptions cut after the introduction of ω; as τῶι Ολυμπίοι, τοῖ δάμοι, βωμοῖ, Σωσίνοι. Further, the Bœotic endings -η and -υ do not come from ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, but from the original -αι, -οι. (§ 9.)

-ν is always used in the first two declensions, and sometimes in the third. In the third declension it was generally preceded by α, that is, it was -αν, which, by dropping the ν, became α. (Compare Latin -*em*, as in *patr-em*, *matr-em*, *mulier-em*.)

-ες in the first two declensions drops ς, and changes ε into ι which is contracted with the radical vowel; as μουσα-ες μουσα-ε μοῦσαι, λογο-ες λογο-ε λόγοι. In the third declension it was originally -ης; hence, in the Doric dialect, the nominative plural of this declension is never proparoxytone. (§ 34, *n.* 3, 1; compare also the Latin -*ēs*.)

-ων is formed from -ως by changing ς into ν. In the second declension, it is always contracted with the radical vowel; as λογο-ων λόγων.

-σι, -ς, in the first and second declensions is generally appended to the dative singular; as μούσᾳ (originally μούσαι) μούσαισι μούσαις, λόγῳ (originally λόγοι) λόγοισι λόγοις. In the third declension -σι is appended to the root; as κόρακ-σι κόραξι, ἐλπίδ-σι ἐλπίσι.

-νς, -ας, formed by annexing ς to the accusative singular; as μοῦσαν μούσανς μούσας, λόγον λόγονς λόγους, κόρακα κόρακας. In the third declension -ăς was originally -ᾶς (arising from -ανς); hence, in the Doric dialect, the accusative plural of this declension can never be proparoxytone (§ 34, *n.* 3, 1).

-ε is a modification of -ες; in the first two declensions it is contracted with the radical vowel; as μουσα-ε μούσα, λογο-ε λόγω.

-ιν, a modification of the dative plural -ισ, is always contracted with the radical vowel; as τιμα-ιν τιμαῖν, λογυ-ιν λόγοιν. As to -οιν of the third declension, it is borrowed from the second.

Note 1. The Greek has four other cases, three of which however are commonly regarded as adverbs; the *locative*, *ablative*, *terminal*, and *instrumental*.

Locative -θι, *where?* as ἄλλοθι, τόθι, οὐρανόθι. Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive. Relics of its original force are ἠῶθι πρό, Ιλιόθι πρό, οὐρανόθι πρό, in Homer.

Ablative -θεν, *whence?* as πόθεν, ἄλλοθεν, οὐρανόθεν. In process of time it became confounded with the genitive. (Compare ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, ἕθεν.) Its functions are performed by the genitive. The Homeric expressions ἐξ οὐρανόθεν, ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν, ἐξ Αἰσύμηθεν are relics of its original character.

Terminal -δε, -σε, -ζε, *whither?* as ἄλαδε, οἴκαδε, οἰκόνδε, πόσε, ποτέρωσε, θύραζε. Its functions are performed by the accusative.

Instrumental -φι or -φιν, *with what?* In the progress of the language it became confounded with the genitive and dative. (Compare the latin -*bi*, -*bis*, in *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, *ubi*, *nobis*, *vobis*.) Its functions are performed by the dative or genitive.

Note 2. The Epic ending -φι or -φιν denotes the *dative* and *genitive* of all the numbers; it is appended to the root according to the following analogies:

κεφαλή κεφαλῆφι, βίη βίηφι, first declension.
θεός θεόφιν, ὀστέον ὀστεόφιν, second declension.
στῆθος στήθεσφι, ὄχος ὄχεσφι, third declension.

In the third declension, it becomes -σφι when it is appended to the root of neuters in -ος, gen. -εος. It is observed further, that, in this declension, with the exception of ναῦφι from ναῦς, and the adverbial dative ἶφι from ἴς, and perhaps a few others, it is confined to neuters in -ος, gen. -εος.

Ερέβευσφι, from Ἔρεβος, annexes φι to the contracted genitive Ερέβευς.

Κράτεσφι from ΚΡΑΣ, κρατός, prefixes an ε to -σφι, as if the nominative were ΚΡΑΤΟΣ.

Εσχαρόφιν, and κοτυληδονόφιν, from ἐσχάρη, κοτυληδών, follow the analogy of the second declension.

In nouns of the first declension, the ending -ηφι of the dative singular is, in the best editions, written -ῃφι, as if -φι were appended to the common dative. This orthography is founded on tradition. (Compare -ησθα, -ησι, of the Epic subjunctive.)

FIRST DECLENSION.

§ **43.** 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united:

	Singular.		*Dual.*	*Plural.*
	Feminine.	Masculine.	Masc. & Fem.	Masc. & Fem.
N.	α, η	ας, ης	N. A. V. α	αι
G.	ας, ης	ου	G. D. αιν	ων
D.	ᾳ, ῃ	ᾳ, ῃ		αις
A.	αν, ην	αν, ην		ας
V.	α, η,	α, η		αι

2. Nouns in α or η are feminine; nouns in ας, ης are masculine; as οἰκία, *house*, χαρά, *joy*, δόξα, *glory*, μοῦσα, musa, *muse*, θάλασσα, *the sea*, δίκη, *judgment*, γνώμη, *opinion*; ταμίας, *steward*, τελώνης, *publican*, κριτής, *judge*.

3. Nouns in α pure, ρα, and some others, retain the α throughout the singular; as οἰκία οἰκίας οἰκίᾳ οἰκίαν, χαρά χαρᾶς χαρᾷ χαράν.

So ἀλαλά, ἐπίβδα, σκανδάλα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Ἀπάμα, Γέλα, Διοτίμα, Κιμαίθα, Κισσαίθα, Κυναίδα, Λήδα, Σιμαίθα, φιλομήλα.

4. The following classes of nouns in ης have α in the *vocative* singular:

(a) Nouns in της; as ποιητής ποιητά, poëta, *poet*, κομήτης κομῆτα, cometa, *comet*.

In Homer, ἀναρέτης, *unhappily brave*, has ἀναρέτη, contrary to the rule. In Appolonius Rhodius Αἰήτης has Αἰήτη.

(b) Verbal nouns in ης; as γεωμέτρης γεωμέτρα, geometra, *geometer*; φαρμακοπώλης φαρμακοπῶλα, pharmacopola, *druggist*.

(c) All national appellations; as Σκύθης Σκύθα, *Scythian*, Πέρσης Πέρσα, *Persian*.

(d) A few proper names; as Πυραίχμης Πυραῖχμα, *Pyrachmes*; Ὑστάσπης Ὑστάσπα, *Hystaspes*.

5. Nouns in αα, εα, εας, εη, and οη are contracted; as μνάα μνᾶ, mina, συκέα συκῆ, ficus, *fig-tree*, Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς, *Hermes*, ἁπλόη ἁπλῆ, *simple*, βορέας βορρᾶς, boreas, *the north wind* (§§ 7, *n.* 2; 44).

a6. Examples.

Singular.

	ἡ, *honor.*	ἡ, *judgment.*	ἡ, *opinion.*	ὁ, *publican.*	ὁ, *judge.*
N.	τῑμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνης	κριτής
G.	τιμῆς	δίκης	γνώμης	τελώνου	κριτοῦ
D.	τιμῇ	δίκῃ	γνώμῃ	τελώνῃ	κριτῇ
A.	τιμήν	δίκην	γνώμην	τελώνην	κριτήν
V.	τιμή	δίκη	γνώμη	τελώνη	κριτά

Dual.

N. A. V.	τιμά	δίκα	γνώμα	τελώνα	κριτά
G. D.	τιμαῖν	δίκαιν	γνώμαιν	τελώναιν	κριταῖν

Plural.

N.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνῶμαι	τελῶναι	κριταί
G.	τιμῶν	δικῶν	γνωμῶν	τελωνῶν	κριτῶν
D.	τιμαῖς	δίκαις	γνώμαις	τελώναις	κριταῖς
A.	τιμάς	δίκας	γνώμας	τελώνας	κριτάς
V.	τιμαί	δίκαι	γνῶμαι	τελῶναι	κριταί

Singular.

	ἡ, *house.*	ἡ, *joy.*	ἡ, *glory.*	ἡ, *muse.*	ἡ, *sea.*	ὁ, *steward.*
N.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμίας
G.	οἰκίας	χαρᾶς	δόξης	μούσης	θαλάσσης	ταμίου
D.	οἰκίᾳ	χαρᾷ	δόξῃ	μούσῃ	θαλάσσῃ	ταμίᾳ
A.	οἰκίαν	χαράν	δόξαν	μοῦσαν	θάλασσαν	ταμίαν
V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μοῦσα	θάλασσα	ταμία

Dual.

N. A. V.	οἰκία	χαρά	δόξα	μούσα	θαλάσσα	ταμία
G. D.	οἰκίαιν	χαραῖν	δόξαιν	μούσαιν	θαλάσσαιν	ταμίαιν

Plural.

N.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μοῦσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι
G.	οἰκιῶν	χαρῶν	δοξῶν	μουσῶν	θαλασσῶν	ταμιῶν
D.	οἰκίαις	χαραῖς	δόξαις	μούσαις	θαλάσσαις	ταμίαις
A.	οἰκίας	χαράς	δόξας	μούσας	θαλάσσας	ταμίας
V.	οἰκίαι	χαραί	δόξαι	μοῦσαι	θάλασσαι	ταμίαι

Contracts.

Singular.

	ἡ, *mina.*		ἡ, *fig-tree.*		ὁ, *Hermes.*	
N	μνάα	μνᾶ	σῡκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμῆς
G.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκῆς	Ἑρμέου	Ἑρμοῦ
D.	μνάᾳ	μνᾷ	συκέᾳ	συκῇ	Ἑρμέᾳ	Ἑρμῇ
A.	μνάαν	μνᾶν	συκέαν	συκῆν	Ἑρμέαν	Ἑρμῆν
V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκῆ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμῆ

Dual.

N. A. V.	μνάα	μνᾶ	συκέα	συκᾶ	Ἑρμέα	Ἑρμᾶ
G. D.	μνάαιν	μναῖν	συκέαιν	συκαῖν	Ἑρμέαιν	Ἑρμαῖν

Plural.

N.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ
G.	μναῶν	μνῶν	συκεῶν	συκῶν	Ἑρμεῶν	Ἑρμῶν
D.	μνάαις	μναῖς	συκέαις	συκαῖς	Ἑρμέαις	Ἑρμαῖς
A.	μνάας	μνᾶς	συκέας	συκᾶς	Ἑρμέας	Ἑρμᾶς
V.	μνάαι	μναῖ	συκέαι	συκαῖ	Ἑρμέαι	Ἑρμαῖ

For examples in *-ρέα*, and *-όη*, see the feminine of the adjectives *ἀργύρεος*, and *ἁπλόος*, below.

§ 44. *Dialects.*

S. N. *-ης*, old Æolic *-ᾰ*, used chiefly by the Epic poets; as *ἱππότᾰ*.

-η, *-ης*, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric *-ᾱ*, *-ᾱς*; as *τιμά*, *τελώνας*.

-ᾱ, *-ᾱς*, Ionic *-η*, *-ης*; as *οἰκίη*, *ταμίης*.

G. *-ου*, Bœotic and Thessalian *-ᾱο*; as *Ατρείδᾱο*: Arcadian *-αυ*; as *Απολλωνίδαυ*, *Εὐμηλίδαυ*: Doric and Æolic *-ᾱ*; as *Ατρείδᾱ*: Ionic *-εω*, after a vowel, *-ω*; as *Ατρείδεω*: Epic *-αο*, *-εω* (*-ω*). The Attics sometimes use the Doric genitive, especially in proper names; as *βορρᾶς βορρᾶ*, *Γωβρύας Γωβρύα*. So in all circumflexed nouns in *ας*; as *Μασκᾶς Μασκᾶ*. The early Attic authors sometimes use the Ionic genitive in *-εω*, but only in proper names; as *Θάλης Θάλεω*, *Τήρης Τήρεω*.

-ης, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric *-ᾱς*; as *τιμᾶς*, *δόξας*.

-ᾱς, Ionic *-ης*; as *οἰκίης*, *σοφίης*, *θύρης*.

D. *-η*, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric *-ᾳ*; as *τιμᾷ*, *δόξᾳ*: Bœotic *η* (for the original *αι*); as *τῆ*.

-ᾳ, Ionic *-η*; as *οἰκίῃ*, *σοφίῃ*: Bœotic *-η* (for the original *-αι*); as *Φελατίη*, *ἀγορῇ*, *ἱππασίη*.

A. *-ην*, Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, and Doric *-ᾱν*; as *τιμάν*, *τελώναν*.

-ᾱν, Ionic *-ην*; as *οἰκίην*, *σοφίην*.

V. -ᾱ feminine, Æolic -ᾰ ; as Ἀφρόδῑτᾰ, *νύμφᾰ*.
-η, Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ᾱ ; as *τελώνᾱ*.
P. N. -αι, Bœotic -η ; as *ἱππότη*.
G. -ῶν, Bœotic -άων ; as *τιμάων* : Thessalian -άουν ; as Πελασγιουτάουν : Æolic and Doric -ᾶν ; as *τιμᾶν* : Ionic -έων ; as *τιμέων, μουσέων* : Epic -άων, -έων.
D. -αις, Old and Poetic -αισι ; as *ταμίαισι, τιμαῖσι* : Bœotic -ης ; as *τιμῆς, εὐεργέτης* : Ionic -ῃσι, -ῃς ; as *μούσῃσι μούσῃς* : Epic -αισι, -ῃσι, -ῃς.
A. -ᾱς, Æolic -αις ; as *τέχναις* : Doric -ᾰς ; as *τέχνᾰς, πάσᾰς* : Cretan -ανς ; as *πρειγευτάνς*, in an inscription.

1. Some proper names in ης, belonging to the later Greek, make the genitive singular in ῆ ; as Ιαννῆς, G. Ιαννῆ, D. Ιαννῇ, A. Ιαννῆν, V. Ιαννῆ, *Jannes*.

2. The endings -αισι, -ηισι, of the dative plural, were sometimes pronounced and written without the first ι ; as *ταμίασι, τῆσι, αὐτῆσι, ἐπιστάτησι*, found in ancient inscriptions.
In the adverbial dative plural these endings are written -ασι, -ησι ; as Αθήνησι, Ἀγρυλῆσι, Ἀλωπεκῆσι, found in inscriptions.

3. Adverbial datives in -ᾳ, -ῃ are often written without the ι. During the classical period, however, this ι was not omitted ; thus, in inscriptions we find ὅπῃ, Doric ὅπᾳ, not ὅπη, ὅπα.

SECOND DECLENSION.

§ **45**. 1. The following table exhibits the case-endings and the last vowel of the root united :

	Singular.		*Dual.*	*Plural.*	
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	All genders.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	ος	ον	N. A. V. ω	οι	α
G.	ου	ου	G. D. οιν	ων	ων
D.	ῳ	ῳ		οις	οις
A.	ον	ον		ους	α
V.	ε	ον		οι	α

2. Nouns in ος are masculine, feminine, or common ; nouns in ον are neuter ; as ὁ λόγος, *word*, ἡ δοκός, *beam*, ὁ, ἡ ἄνθρωπος, *a human being, man, woman*, σῦκον, ficus, *fig*.

3. Some nouns of this declension lengthen the radical vowel ο into ω throughout ; as ὁ λαγώς, lepus, *hare*, ὁ, ἡ εὔγεως, *fertile*, τὸ εὔγεων, *fertile*

In nouns of this description, the genitive singular and the nominative of the neuter plural end in -ω (contracted from -ωο, -ωα). The vocative is always like the nominative.

4. A few *feminines* of this declension (commonly referred to the third) take the following endings in the singular: N. ώ, G. οῦς, D. οῖ, A. ώ, V. οῖ; as ἠχώ, e c h o, πειθώ, *persuasion.*

Two nouns of this class have -ώς in the nominative singular; ἡ ἠώς, *morning*, and ἡ αἰδώς, *shame, respect.*

5. The termination ων of the accusative singular, in some masculines and feminines, drops ν; as ὁ Ἄθως, τὸν Ἄθω; ὁ λαγώς, τὸν λαγών or λαγώ; ἡ ἕως, τὴν ἕω, *morning.*

6. The following neuters have ο instead of ον; ἄλλο, αὐτό, ἐκεῖνο, ὅ, τό, and τοῦτο, from ἄλλος, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, ὅς, ὁ, οὗτος.

7. Nouns in εος, οος, εον, οον are contracted; as πλόος πλοῦς, *sailing*, ὀστέον ὀστοῦν, *bone.*

8. Examples.

Singular.

	ὁ, *word.*	ἡ, *beam.*	ἡ, *island.*	ὁ, ἡ, *man.*	τὸ, *work.*	τὸ, *fig.*
N.	λόγος	δοκός	νῆσος	ἄνθρωπος	ἔργον	σῦκον
G.	λόγου	δοκοῦ	νήσου	ἀνθρώπου	ἔργου	σύκου
D.	λόγῳ	δοκῷ	νήσῳ	ἀνθρώπῳ	ἔργῳ	σύκῳ
A.	λόγον	δοκόν	νῆσον	ἄνθρωπον	ἔργον	σῦκον
V.	λόγε	δοκέ	νῆσε	ἄνθρωπε	ἔργον	σῦκον

Dual.

N. A. V.	λόγω	δοκώ	νήσω	ἀνθρώπω	ἔργω	σύκω
G. D.	λόγοιν	δοκοῖν	νήσοιν	ἀνθρώποιν	ἔργοιν	σύκοιν

Plural.

N.	λόγοι	δοκοί	νῆσοι	ἄνθρωποι	ἔργα	σῦκα
G.	λόγων	δοκῶν	νήσων	ἀνθρώπων	ἔργων	σύκων
D.	λόγοις	δοκοῖς	νήσοις	ἀνθρώποις	ἔργοις	σύκοις
A.	λόγους	δοκούς	νήσους	ἀνθρώπους	ἔργα	σῦκα
V.	λόγοι	δοκοί	νῆσοι	ἄνθρωποι	ἔργα	σῦκα

P.41.N.2

Singular.

	ὁ, *temple.*	ὁ, ἡ, *fertile.*	τὸ, *hall.*	ἡ, *echo.*	ἡ, *morning.*
N.	νεώς	εὔγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἠχώ	ἠώς
G.	νεώ	εὔγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἠχοῦς	ἠοῦς
D.	νεῷ	εὔγεῳ	ἀνώγεῳ	ἠχοῖ	ἠοῖ
A.	νεών	εὔγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἠχώ	ἠῶ
V.	νεώς	εὔγεως	ἀνώγεων	ἠχοῖ	ἠοῖ

Dual.

N. A. V.	νεώ	εὔγεω	ἀνώγεω	ἠχώ
G. D.	νεῷν	εὔγεῳν	ἀνώγεῳν	ἠχοῖν

Plural.

N.	νεῴ	εὔγεῳ	ἀνώγεω	ἠχοί
G.	νεῶν	εὔγεων	ἀνώγεων	ἠχῶν
D.	νεῷς	εὔγεῳς	ἀνώγεῳς	ἠχοῖς
A.	νεώς	εὔγεως	ἀνώγεω	ἠχούς
V.	νεῴ	εὔγεῳ	ἀνώγεω	ἠχοί

Contracts.

P.39.§32.N.a.

Singular.

	ὁ, *sailing.*		τὸ, *bone.*	
N.	πλόος	πλοῦς	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
G.	πλόου	πλοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
D.	πλόῳ	πλῷ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστῷ
A.	πλόον	πλοῦν	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν
V.	πλόε	πλοῦ	ὀστέον	ὀστοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	πλόω	πλώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. D.	πλόοιν	πλοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν

Plural.

N.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
G.	πλόων	πλῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
D.	πλόοις	πλοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
A.	πλόους	πλοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
V.	πλόοι	πλοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

For examples in εος, οον, see the adjectives χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος, ἁπλόος, below.

Note 1. The *vocative* of nouns in ος is sometimes the same as the nominative; as ὦ φίλος, ὦ δῖος αἰθήρ.

Note 2. The vocative of nouns in ος is the same as the root with a change of ο into ε; as λόγε, ἄνθρωπε, for λόγο, ἄνθρωπο.

That of feminines in ω, ως, lengthens the radical vowel ο into οι; as ἠχοῖ, ἠοῖ, for ἠχό, ἠό.

§ 46. *Dialects.*

S. G. -ου, Æolic, Bœotic, and Doric -ω; as μεγάλω, οὐρανῶ: old Thessalian -οιο, later Thessalian -οι; as θεοῖο, πόνοιο, ἑαυτοῖ, Παυσανιαίοι, Σιλάνοι: Epic -οιο, sometimes, -ου.

-ω, original and Epic -ωο; thus, Πετεῶο, from Πετεός.

-οῦς, Æolic and Doric -ως; as Λάτως, Λατῶς.

D. -ῳ, Bœotic -ῡ (for the original -οι); as τῦ δάμυ, Εὐβώλυ, Fελατιήυ, for τῷ δάμῳ, Εὐβώλῳ, Ελατειαίῳ: Thessalian -ου; as τοῦ κοινοῦ, αὐτοῦ.

A. -ω, from feminines, Æolic -ων; as Λάτων: Ionic -οῦν; as Λητοῦν, Ιοῦν.

D. G. D. -οιν, Epic -οιιν; as ἵπποιιν.

P. N. -οι, Bœotic -υ; as τύ, τύδε, for τοί, τοίδε.

D. -οις, Old and Poetic -οισι; as λόγοισι, θριγκοῖσι: Bœotic -ῡς; as ἄλλυς, προβάτυς.

A. -ους, Æolic -οις; as νόμοις, τοίς: Bœotic -ως; as ἐσγόνως: Doric -ως, -ος; as λύκως, λύκος: Cretan -ονς; as τόνς, from ὁ.

1. In ancient inscriptions, ᾧ, in the expression ἐφ' ᾧ, *on condition that*, is always written without the ι subscript; thus, ΕΦΩ.

2. Proper names in -οῦς are inflected like contracts in -οῦς; except that they make the dative in -οῦ; as Ιησοῦς, G. Ιησοῦ, D. Ιησοῦ, A. Ιησοῦν, V. Ιησοῦ, *Jesus*, or *Joshua*.

In the Septuagint, the dative of Ιησοῦς is also Ιησοῖ.

3. In a Doric inscription, Λατος is found for the genitive Λατῶς, that is Λητοῦς.

4. In inscriptions cut during the brazen period of the language, the endings -ις, -ιν are found for -ιος, -ιον; as Δημήτρις, Ἑλλάδις, Διονύσις, Αὐρήλις, Ιούλις, Απολλινάρις; τὸν Ακέσιν, Αφροδείσιν, Καλλίστιν, Ελευθέριν; neuter τὸ μαρτύριν for μαρτύριον.

Also ὁ Αθηναις, Ειρηναις, Εστιαις, for Αθήναιος, Ειρηναῖος, Εστιαῖος.

THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 47. 1. The *root* of this declension is obtained by dropping ος of the genitive singular; as κόραξ κόρακος, root κορακ; λέων λέοντος, root λεοντ.

2. The following table exhibits the case-endings of the third declension:

Singular. All genders.		*Dual.* All genders.	*Plural.* Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N.	ς	N. A. V. ε	ες	α
G.	ος, ως	G. D. οιν	ων	ων
D.	ι		σι	σι
A.	α, ν		ας	α
V.	ς		ες	α

3. The following table exhibits the endings (not the case-endings) of the *nominative* and *genitive* singular, of the third declension.

The ending of the nominative contains a part of the root and very often the case-ending -ς; the ending of the genitive always contains a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος. Thus, in πρᾶγμ-α πράγμ-ατος, -α is a part of the root, and -ατος, a part of the root followed by the case-ending -ος; in π-αῖς π-αιδός, -αις is a part of the root and the case-ending -ς.

-ᾰ G. ᾰτος, neuter; as πρᾶγμα, *thing*, σῶμα, *body*. But γάλα G. γάλακτος, lac, *milk*. Κάρᾱ, *head*, has α long in the last syllable.

αις — αιδος, αιτος; ὁ, ἡ παῖς παιδός, puer, *child*, *boy*, *girl*, τὸ σταῖς σταιτός, *dough*, ἡ δαῖς δαιτός, *feast*.

-ᾱν — ᾱνος, masculine; παιάν, paean, Πάν, *Pan*, Τιτάν, *Titan*.

-ᾰν — ανος, αντος, neuter to -ᾱς; μέλαν, βουλεῦσαν.

-ᾰρ — ατος, αρος, neuter; ἧπαρ, -ατος, hepar, *the liver*, νέκταρ, -αρος, nectar, οὖθαρ, -ατος, uber, *udder*. But ὁ ψάρ ψᾱρός, *starling*, ὁ μάκαρ, -αρος, *blessed*, ἡ δάμαρ, -αρτος, *wife*. When -αρ is preceded by ε, a contraction may take place; as δέλεαρ, δελέατος δέλητος, *bait*, ἔαρ ἦρ, ver, *the spring*, κέαρ κῆρ, cor, *heart*, στέαρ στῆρ, *tallow*, *fat*, φρέαρ, φρέατος φρητός, *a well*.

-ᾰς — ᾰτος, αος, neuter; as κέρας, cornu, *horn*, κρέας, caro, *meat*, τέρας, *prodigy* Nouns of this class may drop the τ; as κέρας κέραος, κρέας κρέαος, τέρας τέραος. Some nouns of this class always appear without the τ; as δέπας, -αος, *goblet*, σέλας, -αος, *effulgence*.

-ᾰς — αδος, feminine; as λαμπάς, *torch*, μονάς, *unit*. But adjectives of this ending are of the common gender; as ὁ, ἡ λογάς, *picked*, *chosen*.

-ᾱς (-ᾰς, -αις) — αντος, ανος, masculine; ἐλέφας, elephas, elephantus, *elephant*, γίγας, gigas, *giant*, Αἴας, Ajax. Only two have G. ανος, μέλας, *black*, and τάλας, *unfortunate*.—The short ending -ᾰς in nouns of this description is Doric; as Αἴᾶς, πράξᾶς, τινάξᾶς, δήσᾶς, τάλᾶς, μέλᾶς. (§ 14, *n.* 7.) The ending -αις is Æolic; as παίς, κίρναις, μέλαις, τάλαις.

-ᾰ́ς — ᾰδός, feminine, contracted from -αΐς; δᾰ́ς δᾰδός, *torch*.

-αυς — āος; ἡ γραῦς, *old woman*, ἡ ναῦς, navis, *ship*, the only nouns in -αυς.

-ειρ — ειρός; ὁ φθείρ, *louse*, ἡ χείρ χειρός or χερός, *hand*.

-εις — ενος; ὁ εἷς, unus, *one*, ὁ κτείς, pecten, *comb*, the only examples

-εις (-ενς, -ες, -ης) — εντος, masculine; βουλευθείς, τιθείς, χαρίεις, ἀστερόεις, αἱματόεις. When it is preceded by η or ο, a contraction may take place; as τιμήεις τιμῆς, πλακόεις πλακοῦς. — Some names of cities in -όεις -οῦς are feminine; as Τραπεζοῦς, -οῦντος, *Trapezus*. — The endings -ενς, -ης are Doric; as τιθέν̣ς, χαρίης, ἀστερόης, αἱματόης, καταλυμακωθής. The ending -ες is Thessalian and Doric; as εὐεργετές (Thessalian participle from εὐεργέτημι), χαρίες, ἀστερόες, αἱματόες.

-εις — ειδος; ἡ κλείς, clavis, *key, lock.*

-εν (-ειν) — εντος, ενος, neuter to -εις G. εντος, ενος; as ἕν, βουλευθέν. The ending -ειν belongs to the later Epic dialect; as σκιόειν, δακρυόειν, in Apollonius.

-ες — εος, neuter to -ης G. εος; as ἀληθές, σαφές.

-εύς — έος, Attic έως; as βασιλεύς, *king.*

-η — ητος; τὸ κάρη, *head*, Ionic for κάρᾱ, the only example.

-ην — ηνος, ενος, masculine, sometimes feminine; ὁ μήν μηνός, mensis, *month*, ὁ σπλήν, -ηνός, lien, *spleen*, ὁ λιμήν, -ένος, *haven*, ἡ φρήν φρενός, *mind.*

-ηρ — ηρος, ερος, masculine, sometimes feminine; as ὁ σωτήρ, -ῆρος, *preserver*, ὁ θήρ θηρός, fera, *wild beast*, ὁ ἀήρ, -έρος, aër, *air*, ὁ αἰθήρ, -έρος, aether, *ether*; ἡ μήτηρ, ἡ θυγάτηρ, ἡ Δημήτηρ, ἡ γαστήρ, ἡ Κήρ, ἡ ῥαιστήρ. — For -ῆρ contracted, see -ᾰρ.

-ης — εος, masculine or feminine; ἡ τριήρης, triremis, ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, *true.*

-ης — ητος, feminine, sometimes masculine; all *abstract* nouns in -της are feminine; as ἡ θεότης, *divinity*, ἡ βραδύτης, *slowness.* Πάρνης, G. -ηθος, *Parnes*, a mountain.

-ης — εντος, Doric for -εις, εντος. Also in Latin names, as Κλήμης, *Clemens.*

-ής — ηδος, contracted from -ητ̣ς; ἡ παρής, *cheek*, ἡ Νηρής, *Nereid.*

-ι — ιος, εος (εως), neuter; σίνᾱπι, sinapi, *mustard*, πέπερι, piper, *pepper.* But μέλι μέλιτος, mel, *honey*, τί τίνος or τινός, from τίς, τὶς.

-ῑν — ῑνος, another form of -ῑς ῑνος.

-ις — ιος, Attic εως, Poetic εος, feminine; as πόλις, *state, city*, ὕβρις, superbia, *haughtiness*, τύρσις, turris, *tower*, κάνναβις, cannabis, *hemp*, σάγαρις, securis, *axe.* Except ὁ κίς, ὁ ὄρχις, ὁ ὄφις, οἱ, αἱ κύρβεις, ὁ, ἡ ἔχις, ὁ, ἡ κόρις.

-ις — ιτος, ιδος, ιθος, generally feminine, sometimes masculine or common; ἡ χάρις, -ιτος, *grace*, ἡ ἐλπίς, -ίδος, *hope*, ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, -ῑθος, *bird.*

-ις or -ιν — ῑνος, masculine rarely feminine; as ὁ δελφίς or δελφίν, delphin, *dolphin*, ἡ ῥίς, *nose*, ἡ ἴς, vis, *strength.* But τίς, τὶς, G. τῑνος, τῑνός.

-λς — λος, ὁ ἅλς, sal, *salt*, ἡ ἅλς, salum, *the sea*, the only example.

-νς — νθος; ἡ ἕλμινς, ἡ πείρινς, ἡ Τίρυνς, perhaps the only examples.

ξ — κος, γος, χος, generally masculine, sometimes feminine; as ὁ κόραξ, -ακος, corvus, *crow*, ὁ κόκκυξ, -υγος, coccyx, *cuckoo*, ὁ ὄνυξ, -υχος, unguis, *nail*, ἡ θρίξ τριχός, *hair*, ὁ, ἡ ἅρπαξ, rapax, *rapa-*

cious. But ὁ ἄναξ G. ἄνακτος, *sovereign*, ἡ νύξ G. νυκτός, nox, *night*, ἡ ἀλώπηξ G. ἀλώπεκος, vulpes, *fox.*

-οις — οιος, contracted from -οϊς ; ἡ οἶς, ovis, *sheep*, ὁ φθοῖς, a kind of *cake*, the only examples.

-ον — ονος, οντος, neuter to -ων, ονος, οντος ; as εὔδαιμον, βουλεῦον.

-ορ — ορος, neuter ; as ἦτορ, *heart.*

-ος — εος, neuter ; as γένος, genus, *race*, νέφος, nubes, *cloud*, ῥίγος, frigus, *cold*, λῆνος, lana, *wool*, ἕλκος, ulcus, *ulcer.*

-ός — ότος, neuter to -ώς, οτος ; as βεβουλευκός.

-ουν — οδος, neuter to the compounds of πούς ; as δίπουν.

-ους — οντος, masculine ; as ὀδούς, dens, *tooth.* But ὁ, ἡ βοῦς βοός, bos, *ox*, *cow*, ὁ χοῦς χοός, a measure, ὁ, ἡ ῥοῦς, rhus, *sumach*, ὁ ποῦς ποδός, pes, *foot.*

-υ — εος (εως), neuter ; ἄστυ, γλυκύ.

-ῡν — ῦνος, another form of -υς ῦνος.

-ὖν — υντος, neuter to -υς, υντος ; as δύν, δεικνύν.

-υρ — υρος ; τὸ πῦρ πυρός, *fire*, ὁ μάρτυρ, -υρος, *witness.*

-υς — υος, εος (εως), masculine or feminine ; as ὁ, ἡ σῦς, sus, *swine*, *sow*, *hog*, ὁ μῦς, mus, *mouse*, ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*, ὁ γλυκύς, -κέος, dulcis, *sweet.* In masculine substantives the Attic genitive is in εως ; as ὁ πέλεκυς, -κεως.

-υς — υδος, υθος, feminine ; as δαγύς, -ῦδος, κώμυς, -ῦθος.

-ῡς or -ῡν — ῦνος, masculine or feminine ; as ὁ Φόρκυς, ἡ Γόρτυς.

-ῦς — υντος, masculine ; as δεικνύς, φύς, δύς.

-ψ — πος, βος, φος, masculine, rarely feminine ; as ὁ γύψ γυπός, *vulture*, ὁ Ἄραψ, -αβος, ἡ κατῆλιψ, -ιφος, *trap-door ?*

-ων — ωνος, ονος, masculine, feminine, or common ; as ὁ αἰών, -ῶνος, aevum, *age*, ὁ ἄξων, -ονος, axis, *axle-tree*, ὁ, ἡ εὐδαίμων, -ονος, *happy.*

Proper names in -άων are contracted ; as, Ποσειδάων, -δῶν, *Posĭdon*, (Ξενοφάων) Ξενοφῶν, *Xenophon.*

-ων — οντος, masculine ; λέων, leo, *lion.*

-ωρ — ωρος, ορος, masculine, sometimes feminine or common ; as ὁ φώρ φωρός, fur, *thief*, ὁ ῥήτωρ, -ορος, ἡ προμήτωρ, -ορος. But τὸ ἕλδωρ, τὸ ἕλωρ, τὸ ὕδωρ.

-ως — ωτος, ωος, masculine ; as γέλως, -ωτος, *laughter*, φώς φωτός, *man*, θώς θωός, Μίνως, -ωος. But ἡ δώς, dos, *gift*, τὸ φῶς, (φάος,) *light.*

-ώς — ότος, participle masculine ; βεβουλευκώς.

-ῳς — ῳδος, only ἡ φῴς φῳδός, *blister*, *a burn*, contracted from φωΐς.

4. Many nouns of the third declension, of which the root ends in ε, ι, υ, are contracted.

The *contracted accusative plural* is always like the contracted nominative plural.

(a) Nouns in ης, ες, ος are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the vowel of the root ; as τριήρης, τριήρεος τριήρους ; σαφές, σαφέος σαφοῦς ; τείχος, τείχεος τείχους.

(b) Nouns in ις, ι, υς, υ, and εύς are contracted in the dative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as πόλις, πόλιι πόλῑ; ἰχθύς, ἰχθύϊ ἰχθυῖ; βασιλεύς, βασιλέες βασιλεῖς.

(c) The radical vowels ι and υ are, in many nouns, changed into ε in all the cases, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative, singular; as πόλις πόλεως, πέλεκυς πελέκεως.

(d) Neuters in ας often drop the τ and are contracted when the vowel of the case-ending comes in contact with the α; as κέρας, κέρατος κέραος κέρως.

(e) Βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, bos, *ox*, *cow*, ἡ γραῦς, *old woman*, and ἡ ναῦς, navis, *ship*, are contracted only in the accusative plural; thus βόας βοῦς, γρᾶας γραῦς, νᾶας ναῦς.

5. Examples.

§34.N3. *Singular.* §34 N3-b

	ὁ, *crow.*	ὁ, *vulture.*	ἡ, *grace.*	ἡ, *hope.*	ὁ, *jackal.*	ὁ, *orator.*
N.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρις	ἐλπίς	θώς	ῥήτωρ
G.	κόρακος	γυπός	χάριτος	ἐλπίδος	θωός	ῥήτορος
D.	κόρακι	γυπί	χάριτι	ἐλπίδι	θωΐ	ῥήτορι
A.	κόρακα	γῦπα	χάριν	ἐλπίδα	θῶα	ῥήτορα
V.	κόραξ	γύψ	χάρι	ἐλπί	θώς	ῥῆτορ

Dual.

N. A.V.	κόρακε	γῦπε	χάριτε	ἐλπίδε	θῶε	ῥήτορε
G. D.	κοράκοιν	γυποῖν	χαρίτοιν	ἐλπίδοιν	θώοιν	ῥητόροιν

Plural.

N.	κόρακες	γῦπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ῥήτορες
G.	κοράκων	γυπῶν	χαρίτων	ἐλπίδων	θώων	ῥητόρων
D.	κόραξι	γυψί	χάρισι	ἐλπίσι	θωσί	ῥήτορσι
A.	κόρακας	γῦπας	χάριτας	ἐλπίδας	θῶας	ῥήτορας
V.	κόρακες	γῦπες	χάριτες	ἐλπίδες	θῶες	ῥήτορες

§13.8 *Singular.* §14.4+5+6

	τὸ, *thing.*	ὁ, *age.*	ὁ, *god.*	ὁ, *haven.*	ὁ, *lion.*	ὁ, *giant*
N.	πρᾶγμα	αἰών	δαίμων	λιμήν	λέων	γίγᾱς
G.	πράγματος	αἰῶνος	δαίμονος	λιμένος	λέοντος	γίγαντος
D.	πράγματι	αἰῶνι	δαίμονι	λιμένι	λέοντι	γίγαντι
A.	πρᾶγμα	αἰῶνα	δαίμονα	λιμένα	λέοντα	γίγαντα
V.	πρᾶγμα	αἰών	δαῖμον	λιμήν	λέον	γίγαν

Dual.

N. A.V.	πράγματε	αἰῶνε	δαίμονε	λιμένε	λέοντε	γίγαντε
G. D.	πραγμάτοιν	αἰώνοιν	δαιμόνοιν	λιμένοιν	λεόντοιν	γιγάντοιν

Plural.

N.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες
G.	πραγμάτων	αἰώνων	δαιμόνων	λιμένων	λεόντων	γιγάντων
D.	πράγμασι	αἰῶσι	δαίμοσι	λιμέσι	λέουσι	γίγᾱσι
A.	πράγματα	αἰῶνας	δαίμονας	λιμένας	λέοντας	γίγαντας
V.	πράγματα	αἰῶνες	δαίμονες	λιμένες	λέοντες	γίγαντες

a Contracts.

Singular.

	ἡ, galley.		*τὸ, wall.*		*ὁ, fish.*	
N.	τριήρης		τεῖχος		ἰχθύς	
G.	τριήρεος	τριήρους	τείχεος	τείχους	ἰχθύος	
D.	τριήρεϊ	τριήρει	τείχεϊ	τείχει	ἰχθύϊ	ἰχθυῖ
A.	τριήρεα	τριήρη	τεῖχος		ἰχθύν	
V.	τρίηρες		τεῖχος		ἰχθύ	

Dual.

N. A. V.	τριήρεε	τριήρη	τείχεε	τείχη	ἰχθύε
G. D.	τριηρέοιν	τριηροῖν	τειχέοιν	τειχοῖν	ἰχθύοιν

Plural.

N.	τριήρεες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθῦς
G.	τριηρέων	τριήρων	τειχέων	τειχῶν	ἰχθύων	
D.	τριήρεσι		τείχεσι		ἰχθύσι	
A.	τριήρεας	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύας	ἰχθῦς
V.	τριήρεες	τριήρεις	τείχεα	τείχη	ἰχθύες	ἰχθῦς

Singular.

	ἡ, state.		*τὸ, mustard.*	
N.	πόλις		σίνᾱπι	
G.	πόλεος	πόλεως	σινάπεος	
D.	πόλεϊ	πόλει	σινάπεϊ	σινάπει
A.	πόλιν		σίναπι	
V.	πόλι		σίναπι	

Dual.

N. A. V.	πόλεε	σινάπεε	
G. D.	πολέοιν	σιναπέοιν	

Plural.

N.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
G.	πόλεων		σιναπέων	
D.	πόλεσι		σινάπεσι	
A.	πόλεας	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη
V.	πόλεες	πόλεις	σινάπεα	σινάπη

P.62.1

Singular.

	ὁ, *cubit.*	τὸ, *city.*	ὁ, *king.*
N.	πῆχυς	ἄστυ	βασιλεύς
G.	πήχεως	ἄστεος	βασιλέως
D.	πήχεϊ πήχει	ἄστεϊ ἄστει	βασιλέϊ βασιλεῖ
A.	πῆχυν	ἄστυ	βασιλέα
V.	πῆχυ	ἄστυ	βασιλεῦ

Dual.

N. A.V.	πήχεε	ἄστεε	βασιλέε
G. D.	πηχέοιν	ἀστέοιν	βασιλέοιν

Plural.

N.	πήχεες πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄστη	βασιλέες βασιλ-εῖς, -ῆς
G.	πήχεων	ἀστέων	βασιλέων
D.	πήχεσι	ἄστεσι	βασιλεῦσι
A.	πήχεας πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄστη	βασιλέας βασιλεῖς
V.	πήχεες πήχεις	ἄστεα ἄστη	βασιλέες βασιλεῖς

P.62.2.

Singular.

	τὸ, *horn.*	τὸ, *prize.*
N.	κέρας	γέρας
G.	κέρᾱτος κέραος κέρως	γέραος γέρως
D.	κέρατι κέραϊ κέρᾳ	γέραϊ γέρᾳ
A.	κέρας	γέρας
V.	κέρας	γέρας

Dual.

N. A.V.	κέρατε κέραε κέρα	γέραε γέρα
G. D.	κεράτοιν κεράοιν κερᾷν	γεράοιν γερᾷν

Plural.

N.	κέρατα	κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
G.	κεράτων	κεράων κερῶν	γεράων γερῶν
D.	κέρασι		γέρασι
A.	κέρατα	κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα
V.	κέρατα	κέραα κέρα	γέραα γέρα

Note 1. Proper names in -κλέης, contracted -κλῆς, undergo a double contraction in the dative singular, and sometimes in the accusative singular; as

N.	Περικλέης	Περικλῆς, *Pericles*	
G.	Περικλέεος	Περικλέους	
D.	Περικλέεϊ	Περικλέει	Περικλεῖ
A.	Περικλέεα	Περικλέα	Περικλῆ
V.	Περίκλεες	Περίκλεις	

Note 2. In later Greek, the *genitive* of nouns in υς may be contracted; as πῆχυς, πηχέων πηχῶν. Further, the genitive singular and *neuter plural* of *adjectives* in υς may be contracted; as ἥμισυ, ἡμίσεος ἡμίσους, ἡμίσεα ἡμίση, (*Luc.* 19, 8.)

Note 3. (a) The *genitive* singular of nouns in ευς may be contracted after a vowel; as Πειραιεύς, Πειραιέως Πειραιῶς; χοεύς, χοέως χοῶς, a kind of measure.

(b) In the old Attic dialect, the ending εες of nouns in ευς is contracted into ῆς; as ἱππεύς ἱππῆς, πλυνεύς πλυνῆς.

Note 4. The ending εε of the dual of neuters in ος was also contracted into ει; as σκέλος σκέλει, ζεῦγος ζεύγει, found in Attic inscriptions.

Note 5. The contracted dative singular of neuters in ας lengthens the α after the analogy of the first declension; as γέρας γέρᾱι γέρᾳ.

Note 6. The genitive singular of neuters may, in Attic Poetry, end in ως; as ἄστυ ἄστεως. In later Greek, such genitives were used also in prose; as σίναπι σινάπεως, βραχύ βραχέως.

Note 7. According to the old grammarians, the Attic *genitive* and *dative dual* of nouns in ις and υς end in φν; as πόλις πόλεφν.

§ **48.** 1. Most nouns of the third declension form the *nominative* singular by annexing ς to the root; as θώ-ς θω-ός, σαφέ-ς σαφέ-ος.

So κίς κιός, πόλις πόλιος, κόραξ κόρακος, θρίξ τριχός, γύψ γῡπός, κατῆλιψ κατήλιφος, χάρις χάριτος, ἔλμινς ἕλμινθος, μέλᾱς μέλανος, βουλεύσας βουλεύσαντος, τιθείς τιθέντος. (§§ 13; 14.)

(a) When the root ends in ε, masculines and feminines lengthen ες into ης; as τριήρης τριήρεος, triremis, σαφής σαφέος.

(b) The perfect active participle lengthens ο into ω in the masculine; as βεβουλευκώς βεβουλευκότος.

(c) All neuter substantives change ες into ος; as τεῖχος τείχεος, βέλος βέλεος.

(d) Some neuters change ς into ρ; as ἧπαρ ἥπατος, φρέαρ φρέατος

(e) Πούς, pes, *foot*, lengthens ος into ους. Homer has ἀρτίπος, *sound-footed.*

(f) Nouns whose root originally ended in αF, εF, οF, change F into υ before ς; as ναFς ναῦς, γραFς γραῦς, βασιλεFς βασιλεύς, ΖεFς Ζεύς. βοFς βοῦς, χοFς χοῦς, ροFς ῥοῦς.

2. When the nominative is not formed according to the preceding rule, it is the same as the root,

with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5). Masculines and feminines lengthen ε and ο, in the last syllable, into η and ω, respectively. E. g. αἰών αἰῶν-ος, λιμήν λιμέν-ος, ῥήτωρ ῥήτορ-ος.

So πρᾶγμα πράγματος, παιάν παιᾶνος, δάμαρ δάμαρτος, χείρ χειρός, σίναπι σινάπιος, πῦρ πυρός, δαίμων δαίμονος, λέων λέοντος.

§ **49.** 1. The *accusative* singular of masculines and feminines is formed by annexing α to the root; as κόραξ κόρακ-α, λέων λέοντ-α.

2. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, ους, of which the root ends in a vowel, form their accusative by dropping ς of the nominative and annexing ν; as πόλις πόλιν, ἰχθύς ἰχθύν, πέλεκυς πέλεκυν.

So γραῦς γραῦν, ναῦς ναῦν, βοῦς βοῦν, χοῦς χοῦν, ῥοῦς ῥοῦν.

3. If the root ends in a consonant, paroxytones and proparoxytones in ις and υς have α or ν in the accusative; as ὄρνις, ὄρνῑθα or ὄρνιν; κόρυς, κόρυθα or κόρυν; εὐέλπις, εὐέλπιδα or εὔελπιν.

The accusative in α, in nouns of this description, is rather Poetic.

Note. In the Epic dialect, the following nouns often have α in the accusative singular, contrary to the second rule: βοῦς βόα, εὐρύς εὐρέα, ἰχθύς ἰχθύα, ναῦς νέα, πόλις πόληα.

The accusative of ΔΙΣ (originally ΔΙFΣ) is always Δία.

§ **50.** In many instances, the *vocative* singular of masculine and feminine nouns is like the nominative singular.

1. The vocative of nouns in ᾱς (arising from ανς, αντς), εις (from εντς), ηρ, ων, ωρ, is the same as the root with the omission of such consonants as cannot stand at the end of a Greek word (§ 6, 5); as γίγας γίγαντος γίγαν, πατήρ πατέρος πάτερ.

So *χαρίεις χαρίεντος χαρίεν*, *δαίμων δαίμονος δαῖμον*. So also *γυνή γυναικός γύναι*, *ἄναξ ἄνακτος ἄνα*.

2. Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *ευς*, and the compounds of *πούς*, *foot*, drop the ς of the nominative: *ευ* is always circumflexed; as *ἐλπίς ἐλπί*, *ἰχθύς ἰχθύ*, *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦ*, *χαλκόπους χαλκόπου*.

So also *γραῦς γραῦ*, *old woman*, *παῖς παῖ*, *child*.

3. Nouns in *ης*, G. *εος*, shorten *ης* into *ες* in the vocative; as *Σωκράτης Σώκρατες*, *τριήρης τρίηρες*, *ἀληθής ἀληθές*.

4. *Απόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, and *σωτήρ* shorten the final syllable in the vocative; thus, *Ἄπολλον*, *Πόσειδον*, *σῶτερ*.

§ **51.** 1. The *dative plural* is formed by annexing *σι* to the root; as *θώς θωός θωσί*, *ἰχθύς ἰχθύος ἰχθύσι*.

So *τριήρης τριήρεος τριήρεσι*, *θρίξ τριχός θριξί*, *πούς ποδός ποσί*, *τάλας τάλανος τάλασι*, *τιθείς τιθέντος τιθεῖσι*, *λέων λέοντος λέουσι*, *δεικνύς δεικνύντος δεικνῦσι*. (§§ 13; 14.)

2. Nouns in *εύς* form their dative plural by dropping ς of the nominative and annexing *σι*; as *βασιλεύς βασιλεῦσι*.

Also *γραῦς γραυσί*, *ναῦς ναυσί*, *βοῦς βουσί*, *χοῦς χουσί*, *ῥοῦς ῥουσί*.

Note. Syncopated nouns in *ηρ* annex the Doric case-ending *άσι* to the syncopated root; see *ἀνήρ*, *γαστήρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, *πατήρ*, also *ἀρνός*, *ἀστήρ*, *υἱός*, in the Catalogue of Anomalous Nouns.

§ 52. *Dialects.*

P. D. *-σι*, Æolic and Bœotic *-εσσι*; as *πούς πόδεσσι*, *ἐλθών ἐλθόντεσσι*, *διάλυσις διαλυσίεσσι*: Doric *-ασι*, *-ασσι*, *-εσι*; as *ὑπάρχων ὑπαρχόντασσι*, *πράσσων πρασσόντασσι*, *θήρ θήρεσι*, *ἵς ἵνεσι*, *μάθημα μαθημάτεσι*: Epic *-εσσι*, *-εσι*, *-σσι*; as *πούς ποσσί*, *ἔπος ἔπε-σσι*.

D.G. D. *-οιν*, Epic *οιιν*; as *Σειρήν Σειρήνοιιν*, *πούς ποδοῖιν*.

1 Example of nouns in ις of which the root ends in ι:

S. N. πόλις, *city, state*
G. Æolic, Bœotic, Thessalian, Doric, and Ionic πόλιος
D. (πόλιι), Æ. B. Th. D. I. πόλῑ
A. πόλιν, in all the dialects
D. N. A. Ionic πόλιε
G. D. Ionic πολίοιν
P. N. Æ. B. Th. I. πόλιες, Doric πολίες
G. Æ. B. Th. D. I. πολίων
D. Æ. B. Th. D. πολίεσσι, Ionic πόλισι
A. Æ. B. Th. πόλιας, Doric πολίας, Ionic πόλιας πόλῑς

2. Example of nouns in -ευς:

S. N. βασιλεύς, Æolic βασίλευς, Doric βασιλεῦς, *king*
G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέος, Bœotic βασιλεῖος, Æolic βασίληος, Epic βασιλῆος
D. Ionic βασιλέϊ, Doric βασιλεῖ, Bœotic βασιλεῖι, Æolic βασίληϊ, Epic βασιλῆϊ
A. Ionic βασιλέα, Doric βασιλῆ, Bœotic βασιλεῖα, Æolic βασίληα, Epic βασιλῆα. The Attic Poets sometimes use the Doric accusative; as ἱερεύς ἱερῆ, ξυγγραφεύς ξυγγραφῆ.
D. N. A. Epic βασιλῆε, G. D. βασιλήοιν
P. N. Doric and Ionic βασιλέες, Bœotic βασιλεῖες, Æolic βασίληες, Epic βασιλῆες
G. Doric and Ionic βασιλέων, Bœotic βασιλείων, Æolic and Epic βασιλήων
D. Doric, Bœotic, Ionic, and Epic βασιλεῦσι, Æ. βασιλήεσσι
A. Doric and Ionic βασιλέας, Bœotic βασιλεῖας, Æolic βασίληας, Epic βασιλῆας

3. Nouns in έης (especially proper nouns in -κλέης), and neuters in έος are sometimes inflected without the ε; that is, they are syncopated; as

Ἡρακλέης Ἡρακλῆς, G. Ἡρακλέος, D. Ἡρακλέϊ, A. Ἡρακλέα, V Ἥρακλες, Ionic and Doric, in part.

τὸ κλέος, τὰ κλέᾰ; τὸ σπέος, τοῖς σπέσσι, Epic.

So δυσκλεᾰ́, ὑπερδεᾰ́, in Homer; εὐκλεᾰ́ς, in Pindar. Also, τὰ κρέᾰ, τὰ κέρᾰ, from κρέας, κέρας.

Νηλής for νηλεής, and θεοδής for θεοδεής, drop the ε in the nominative.

4. The Ionic contracts -εος, from nouns in ης, ος, into -ευς; as θάμβος, G. θάμβεος θάμβευς.

5. In nouns in -κλέης, the Epic contracts εε into η or ει, and the Bœotic into ει; as Ἡρακλέης, -κλέεος -κλῆος, -κλέεϊ -κλῆϊ, -κλέεα -κλῆα; ἐϋρρεής, ἐϋρρεέος ἐϋρρεῖος; ἐϋκλεής, ἐϋκλεέας ἐϋκλεῖας; Δαμοκλῆς, Δαμοκλέεος Δαμοκλεῖος.

6. The later Greeks made G. -κλείους from nouns in -κλεης; as Πασικλῆς -κλείους, Ἀριστοκλῆς -κλείους.

7. According to the ancient grammarians, the Æolic vocative of contract nouns in ης is the same as the root; as Αριστοφάνης Αριστόφανε, Σωκράτης Σώκρατε.

8. The later Dorians sometimes shortened -ειϛ of the contracted nominative and accusative plural into -εϛ; as οἱ, τοὺς ἱαρές, βιοπλανές, Πριανσιές, from ἱερεύς, βιοπλανής, Πριανσιεύς.

9. In inscriptions belonging to the brazen age of the Greek language, the accusative singular of the third declension often ends in αν, which, properly speaking, is the original case-ending of this declension; as τὸν ἄνδραν, τὴν γυναῖκαν, τὴν μητέραν.

10. In later Greek, some diminutives in ῦς retain the υ throughout; as ὁ Διονῦς, τοῦ Διονύ, τῷ Διονῦ; ὁ Κλαυσῦς, τοῦ Κλαυσύ, τῷ Κλαυσῦ. (*Bekker. Anecd. Gr. no.* 1195.)

ANOMALOUS, DEFECTIVE, AND INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

§ **53.** Nouns which have more than one root are regarded as anomalous.

1. All contract proper names in ης of the third declension may be inflected after the analogy of the first. In classical Greek, however, this rule applies chiefly to the accusative singular. E. g.

Αριστοφάνης, A. Αριστοφάνη or Αριστοφάνην
Τισσαφέρνης, A. Τισσαφέρνην, V. Τισσαφέρνη
Καλλισθένης, G. Καλλισθένου
Αριστοκλῆς, Μενεκράτης, V. Αριστοκλῆ, Μενεκράτη

The Æolic dialect applies this principle also to adjectives; as ὁ δυσμένης, τὸν δυσμένην; ὁ κυκλοτέρης, τὸν κυκλοτέρην.

2. On the other hand, masculines of the first declension may, in the Ionic dialect, make the accusative in εα, εας; as

Γύγης, δεσπότης, A. Γύγεα, δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας.

Αρταξέρξης, in an Ionic inscription, has G. Αρταξέρξευς, contracted from Αρταξέρξεος.

3. Some nouns in ις have G. ιος or ιδος; as μῆνις μήνιος or μήνιδος, Θέτις Θέτιδος or Θέτιος. See also ὄρνις, κλείς, θέμις, τίγρις, in the Catalogue.

4. Some neuters in ας, G. αος, change, in the Ionic dialect, α into ε, in the inflection. See βρέτας, κνέφας, κῶας, οὖδας, ΥΔΑΣ, ΔΟΡΑΣ, in the Catalogue.

5. Nouns in ᾱς (arising from ανς, αντς) of the third declension sometimes are inflected after the analogy of the first; as

Πολυδάμας, V. Πολυδάμᾱ, *Polydamas*
λυκάβας, μέλας, Αἴας, ἅπας, A. λυκάβαν, μέλαν, Αἶαν, ἅπαν

6. Ἀπόλλων, Ποσειδῶν, and κυκεών commonly drop ν in the accusative, and then contract ωα into ω; thus, Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, κυκειῶ (Epic).

7. Sometimes the genitive of the second declension is formed after the analogy of the first; thus, Herodotus has Βάττος, Κλεόμβροτος, G. Βάττεω, Κλεομβρότεω.

So βλεφάρων κυανεάων, in Hesiod; νῆσος νησάων (*Ahrens*, I, *p.* 229).

8. The ending ῶν (circumflexed) of the genitive plural of the third declension may be changed into έων by the Ionians, and into ᾶν by the Dorians, after the analogy of the first; as ῥίς ῥινέων, χήν χηνέων, αἴξ αἰγᾶν.

So Σειρήν Σειρηνάων, χιλιάς χιλιαδέων (*Her.* 7, 103).

9. The later Doric uses also -οις for -σι, in the dative plural of the third declension; as ἀγών ἀγώνοις, ἐντυγχάνων ἐντυγχανόντοις, Λαμιεύς Λαμιέοις, γέρων γερόντοις. (Compare Latin -matis for -*matibus*, as poëma poëmatis; also -οιν of the dual of the same declension.)

So ἤγυς, that is, αἴγοις, from αἴξ, *goat*, found in a Bœotic inscription.

10. Some nouns in ηρ, which make the genitive in ερος, are generally syncopated in the genitive and dative singular. See ἀνήρ, γαστήρ, Δημήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, and πατήρ, in the Catalogue.

11. Some nouns of the second declension are masculine in the singular, and masculine or neuter in the plural; as ὁ λύχνος, οἱ λύχνοι or τὰ λύχνα; ὁ δεσμός, οἱ δεσμοί or τὰ δεσμά; ὁ σῖτος, τὰ σῖτα.

12. Many nouns have more than one form even in the nominative; such nouns are commonly called *redundant*; as ἡ ἕως and ἠώς, *morn*, *morning*; ἡ γάλως, Ionic γαλόως, glos, *husband's sister*; τὸ δένδρον and δένδρος -εος, *tree*; ἡ χώρα and ὁ χῶρος, *place*, *space*.

§ **54.** 1. *Defective* nouns are those of which only some of the cases are in use; as τὸ γλάφυ, *cave*, τὴν νίφα, *snow*.

2. Names of *festivals* are used only in the plural; as τὰ Παναθήναια, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, Πύθια, Νέμεα, Ἴσθμια.

§ **55.** *Indeclinable* nouns are those which have only one form for all the genders, numbers, and cases. Such are,

1. The names of the letters of the *alphabet*; as τὸ ἄλφα, τοῦ ἄλφα, τῷ ἄλφα.

2. The *cardinal numbers*, from 5 to 100 inclusive; as οἱ πέντε, αἱ πέντε, τὰ πέντε, τοὺς πέντε.

3. All *foreign names* not Grecized; as ὁ Ἀδάμ, τοῦ Ἀδάμ, τῷ Ἀδάμ, τὸν Ἀδάμ, *Adam*.

4. Χρεών, τό, *necessity*, *destiny*, *fate*. — Θέμις, in the expression *θέμις εἶναι*, *to be lawful*.

§ **56.** In the following Catalogue, assumed or imaginary nominatives are written in capital letters.

ἀηδών (ΑΗΔΩ), *όνος*, ἡ, *nightingale*, regular. Also, G. ἀηδοῦς, V. ἀηδοῖ.

Ἅιδης (Α-ΙΣ), *ου*, ὁ, *Hades*, regular. Also, G. Ἄϊδος, D. Ἄϊδι, A. Ἄϊδα.

ἀλκή (ΑΛΞ), ῆς, ἡ, *strength*, regular. Also, D. ἀλκί.

ἄλφιτον, *ου*, τό, *meal*, *bread*, regular. Also, τὸ ἄλφι, Epic.

ἄλως, ω or ως, ἡ, *threshing-floor*.

ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, ὁ, *sovereign*, regular. When employed to invoke a god, it has V. ἄναξ or ἄνα; elsewhere the vocative is always like the nominative.

ἀνδράποδον (ΑΝΔΡΑΠΟΥΣ), *ου*, τό, *slave*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ἀνδρα πόδεσσι, Epic.

ἀνήρ, ὁ, *man*, *vir*, G. ἀνέρος ἀνδρός, D. ἀνέρι ἀνδρί, A. ἀνέρα ἄνδρα, V. ἄνερ, Dual N. A. V. ἀνέρε ἄνδρε, G. D. ἀνέροιν ἀνδροῖν, Plur. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες, G. ἀνέρων ἀνδρῶν, D. ἀνδράσι, A. ἀνέρας ἄνδρας, V. ἀνέρες ἄνδρες. (In this word, ε is dropped, and the lingual δ is inserted between ν and ρ.)

Ἀπόλλων, ὁ, *Apollo*, G. Ἀπόλλωνος, D. Ἀπόλλωνι, A. Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀπόλλω, V. Ἄπολλον.

Ἄρης, ὁ, *Ares*, G. Ἄρεος, rarely Ἄρεως, D. Ἄρεϊ Ἄρει, A. Ἄρεα Ἄρη Ἄρην, V. Ἄρες. — Epic, G. Ἄρηος, D. Ἄρηϊ, A. Ἄρηα.

ΑΡΝ-, ὁ, ἡ, *lamb*, G. ἀρνός, D. ἀρνί, A. ἄρνα, Dual ἄρνε ἀρνοῖν, Pl. N. ἄρνες, G. ἀρνῶν, D. ἀρνάσι, A. ἄρνας.

ἀστήρ, ἔρος, ὁ, stella, *star*, regular; but D. Pl. ἀστράσι, after the analogy of πατράσι from πατήρ.

Βάττος, *ου*, ὁ, *Battus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Βάττεω.

βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, bos, *ox*, *cow*, G. βοός, D. βοΐ, A. βοῦν (Poetic βόα), V. βοῦ, Dual N. A. βόε, G. D. βοοῖν, Pl. N. βόες, G. βοῶν, D. βουσι, A. βόας βοῦς. — Bœotic Pl. G. βουῶν, D. βούεσσι, found in inscriptions.

βρέτας, *εος*, τό, a wooden *image*, Poetic.

γαστήρ, ἡ, venter, *belly*, G. γαστέρος γαστρός, D. γαστέρι γαστρί, D Pl. γαστράσι rarely γαστῆρσι; the rest is regular.

γέλως, ωτος or ω, ὁ, *laughter.*

γλάφυ, τὸ, *cave*, defective.

γόνυ (ΓΟΝΑΣ, ΓΟΥΝ), τὸ, genu, *knee*, G. γόνατος, D. γόνατι, Dual N. A. γόνατε, G. D. γονάτοιν, Pl. N. A. γόνατα, G. γονάτων, D. γόνασι. Poetic forms, G. γουνός, D. γουνί, Pl. N. γοῦνα, G. γούνων. The Ionic changes *o* into *ου* in the inflection, as G. γούνατος.

γραῦς, ἡ, *old woman*, G. γραός, D. γραΐ, A. γραῦν, V. γραῦ, Dual N. A. V. γρᾶε, G. D. γραοῖν, Pl. N. γρᾶες, G. γραῶν, D. γραυσί, A. γραῦς, V. γρᾶες. The Ionic changes *α* into *η*; γρηῦς, γρηῦ. It further uses *ηϋ* for *ηυ*; thus, γρηΰς, γρηΰ.

γυνή (ΓΥΝΑΙΞ), ἡ, *woman, wife*, G. γυναικός, D. γυναικί, A. γυναῖκα, V. γύναι, Dual N. A. V. γυναίκε, G. D. γυναικοῖν, Pl. N. γυναῖκες, G. γυναικῶν, D. γυναιξί, A. γυναῖκας, V. γυναῖκες. The comedians sometimes inflected γυνή after the analogy of the first declension; as τὴν γυνήν.

δαΐς (ΔΑΣ), ἴδος, ἡ, *fight*, regular. Also, D. δαΐ.

δάκρυον, ου, τὸ, lacryma, *tear*, regular. Also, τὸ δάκρυ, Pl. D. δάκρυσι, Poetic.

δέμας, τὸ, *body*, defective.

Δημήτηρ, ἡ, *Demeter*, G. Δημήτερος Δήμητρος, D. Δημήτερι Δήμητρι, A. Δημήτερα Δήμητρα, V. Δήμητερ.

δόρυ (ΔΟΡΑΣ, δοῦρας, ΔΟΡ ΔΟΥΡ), τὸ, *spear*, G. δόρατος, D. δόρατι, Dual N. A. δόρατε, G. D. δοράτοιν, Pl. N. A. δόρατα, G. δοράτων, D. δόρασι. Poetic forms, G. δορός, Epic δούρατος, δουρός, D. δορί, δόρει, Epic δουρί, δούρατι, Dual Epic δοῦρε, Pl. N. δόρη, Epic δοῦρα, δούρατα, G. δούρων, D. δούρεσσι.

δορυξόος (ΔΟΡΥΞΟΣ), ου, ὁ, *spear-polisher*, regular. V. δορυξέ.

δῶμα, ατος, τὸ, domus, *house*, regular. Also, τὸ δῶ, Epic.

ἔγκατα, τὰ, *entrails*, D. Pl. ἔγκασι.

ἔγχελυς, υος, ἡ, anguilla, *eel*, regular. The Attic has Pl. N. ἐγχέλεις, G. ἐγχέλεων.

εἰκών (ΕΙΚΩ), όνος, ἡ, *image*, regular. Also, G. εἰκοῦς, A. εἰκώ, Pl A. εἰκούς.

ἐτησίαι, ων, οἱ, *etesian* or *trade winds.*

Ζεύς (ΔΙΣ), ὁ, *Zeus*, G. Διός, D. Διί, A. Δία, V. Ζεῦ. Also Ζήν, G. Ζηνός, D. Ζηνί, A. Ζῆνα, Poetic. In Doric inscriptions we find D. Δί, and Διϝί.

ἦρα, τὰ, used only in the expression ἦρα φέρειν, *to show favor, to humor.*

ἥρως, ωος, ὁ, hero, regular. Also, D. ἥρῳ, A. ἥρω, A. Pl. ἥρως.

Θαλῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Thales*, regular. The early Attic authors use G. Θάλεω. In later Greek it is inflected Θάλης, Θάλητος, -ητι, -ητα.

θέμις, ιδος, Ionic ιος, Doric ιτος, Epic ιστος, ἡ, *justice, right.*

θεράπων (ΘΕΡΑΠ), οντος, ὁ, *attendant*, regular. Also, A. θέραπα, Pl. N. θέραπες.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, *daughter*, G. θυγατέρος θυγατρός, D. θυγατέρι θυγατρί, A. θυγατέρα, Poetic θύγατρα, V. θύγατερ, Dual N. A. V. θυγατέρε, G. D. θυγατέροιν, Pl. N. θυγατέρες, Poetic θύγατρες, G. θυγατέρων, Poetic θυγατρῶν, D. θυγατράσι, A. θυγατέρας, V. θυγατέρες.

ἱδρώς, ώ or ῶτος, ὁ, sudor, *sweat.*

ἴκτῑνος (ΙΚΤΙΣ), ου, ὁ, a kind of *hawk*, regular. Also, A. ἰκτῖνα, N. Pl. ἰκτῖνες.
ἰχώρ (ΙΧΩΣ), ῶρος, ὁ, *ichor*, regular. Also, A. ἰχῶ.
ἰωκή (ΙΩΞ), ῆς, ἡ, *din of battle*, regular. Also, A. ἰῶκα.
κάλως (κάλος), ω, later Epic ωος, *cable*. Also, Pl. N. κάλοι, A. κάλους.
κάρᾱ (ΚΡΑΣ, ΚΡΑΑΣ, ΚΑΡΗΑΣ), Ionic κάρη, τὸ, *head*, G. κάρητος κράατος κρᾱτός καρήατος, also τῆς κρατός, D. κάρητι κράατι κρᾱτί καρήατι κάρᾳ κάρῃ, A. κάρα κάρη, τὸ or τὸν κρᾶτα, Pl. N. καρήατα κάρα, G. κράτων, D. κρᾶσί, A. καρήατα κράατα, τοὺς κρᾶτας. Later Greek ἡ κάρη, τῆς κάρης ; latest ἡ κάρα, τῆς κάρας.
ΚΑΡΗΝΟΝ, ου, τὸ, *head*, regular.
κέρας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, cornu, *horn*.
κλάδος (ΚΛΑΣ), ου, ὁ, *bough*, regular. Also, D. κλαδί, Pl. D. κλάδεσι.
κλείς, Ionic κληΐς, old Attic κλῆς, ῆ, clavis, *key*, *lock*, G. κλειδός κληΐδος κληδός, regular. Also, A. κλεῖν, Pl. N. A. κλεῖς.
Κλεόμβροτος, ου, ὁ, *Cleombrotus*, regular. Herodotus has G. Κλεομβρότεω.
κνέφας, τὸ, *darkness*, G. Epic κνέφαος κνέφεος, Attic κνέφους, later κνέφατος.
κοινωνός (ΚΟΙΝΩΝ), οῦ, ὁ, *partaker*, regular. Also, Pl. N. κοινῶνες, A. κοινῶνας.
κρέας, ατος, αος, εος, τὸ, caro, *meat*.
κριθή, ῆς, ἡ, *barley*, regular. Also, Epic τὸ κρῖ.
κρίνον (ΚΡΙΝΟΣ), ου, τὸ, *lily*, regular. Also, Pl. κρίνεα, D. κρίνεσι.
κρόκη (ΚΡΟΞ), ης, ἡ, *woof*, *the filling*, regular. Also, A. κρόκα, Pl. N. κρόκες.
κυκεών, ῶνος, ὁ, a kind of *mixed drink*, regular. Also, A. κυκειῶ Epic.
κύων (ΚΥΝ-), ὁ, ἡ, canis, *dog*, *bitch*, G. κυνός, D. κυνί, A. κύνα, V. κύον, Dual N. A. κύνε, G. D. κυνοῖν, Pl. N. κύνες, G. κυνῶν, D. κυσί, A. κύνας.
κῶας, κώεος, τὸ, *fleece*.
λᾶας λᾶς, ὁ, lapis, *stone*, G. λᾶος λάου, D. λᾶϊ, A. λᾶαν λᾶν, rarely λᾶα, Pl. D. λάεσσι.
λέων, οντος, ὁ, leo, *lion*, regular. Also, Epic N. λῖς, A. λῖν, later Epic Pl. N. λίες, D. λίεσσι.
λιβάς (ΛΙΨ), άδος, ἡ, *drop*, regular. Also, A. λίβα.
λίπα (ΛΙΨ), τὸ, *fat*, *oil*, chiefly in the Epic expression λίπ' ἐλαίῳ, *with olive-oil*.
ΛΙΣ, ὁ, *fine linen*, D. λιτί, A. λῖτα, defective.
μάλης, *armpit*, a defective Genitive used in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλης, *under the arm*, that is, *clandestinely*.
μάρτυς, later μάρτυρ, ὁ, *witness*, G. μάρτυρος, D. μάρτυρι, A. μάρτυρα, rarely μάρτυν, Pl. N. μάρτυρες, G. μαρτύρων, D. μάρτυσι, A. μάρτυρας, V. μάρτυρες.
μάστιξ (ΜΑΣΤΙΣ), ιγος, ἡ, *scourge*, *whip*, regular. Also, D. μάστῑ, A. μάστιν.
μῆλον (ΜΗΛΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *sheep*, regular. Also, G. Pl. μηλάτων, rare.
μήτηρ, ἡ, mater, *mother*, G. μητέρος μητρός, D. μητέρι μητρί, A. μη-

τέρα, V. μῆτερ, Pl. N. μητέρες, G. μητέρων, D. μητράσι, A. μητέρας, V. μητέρες.

μήτρως, ω or ωος, ὁ, *maternal uncle.*

Μίνως, ω or ωος, ὁ, *Minos.*

μύκης, υ or ητος, ὁ, *mushroom.*

ναῦς, νᾱός, ἡ, navis, *ship*, regularly inflected like γραῦς. The Attic inflection is as follows; ναῦς, G. νεώς, D. νηΐ, A. ναῦν, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νῆες, G. νεῶν, D. ναυσί, A. ναῦς. The Ionic changes α into η, as νηῦς νηός νηΐ νῆα: it has also G. νεός, A. νέα, Dual G. D. νεοῖν, Pl. N. νέες, G. νεῶν, A. νέας.

ΝΙΨ, ἡ, nix, *snow*, A. νίφα, defective.

νόος νοῦς, ὁ, *mind*, regular. In later Greek it is inflected like βοῦς.

Οἰδίπους (ΟΙΔΙΠΟΔΗΣ), ὁ, *Œdipus*, G. Οἰδίποδος, Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδᾱο, Οἰδιπόδα, Οἰδιπόδεω, D. Οἰδίποδι, Οἰδιπόδῃ, A. Οἰδίποδα, Οἰδίπουν, Οἰδιπόδην, V. Οἰδίπου, Οἰδιπόδα.

ὄϊς οἶς, ὁ, ἡ, ovis, *sheep*, G. ὄϊος οἰός, D. ὄϊι οἰΐ, A. ὄϊν οἶν, Pl. N. ὄϊες οἶες ὄϊς, G. ὀΐων οἰῶν, D. ὄεσι, A. ὄϊας οἶας ὄϊς.

ὄνειρον (ΟΝΕΙΡΑΣ), τὸ, *dream*, G. ὀνείρατος, D. ὀνείρατι, Pl. N. A. ὀνείρατα, sometimes ὄνειρα, G. ὀνειράτων, D. ὀνείρασι. Also, τὸ ὄναρ.

ὄρνις, ῖθος, ὁ, ἡ, *bird*, regular. Also, Pl. N. ὄρνεις ὄρνις, G. ὀρνέων.

ΟΣΣ-, ΟΣΣΟΝ, τὸ, *eye*, Dual N. A. ὄσσε, G. ὄσσων, D. ὄσσοις ὄσσοισι, defective.

οὖδας, -δεος, τὸ, *floor.*

οὖς (οὔας), Doric ὦς, τὸ, *ear*, G. ὠτός, D. ὠτί, Dual N. A. ὦτε, G. D. ὤτοιν, Pl. N. A. ὦτα, G. ὤτων, D. ὠσί.

ὄφελος, τὸ, *advantage*, defective.

πατήρ, ὁ, pater, *father*, G. πατέρος πατρός, D. πατέρι πατρί, A. πατέρα, V. πάτερ, Pl. N. πατέρες, G. πατέρων, D. πατράσι, A. πατέρας, V. πατέρες.

Πάτροκλος, ου, ὁ, *Patroclus*, regular. In Homer also G. Πατροκλῆος, A. Πατροκλῆα, V. Πατρόκλεις, as if from a nominative in -εης.

πάτρως, ω or ωος, ὁ, patruus, *paternal uncle.*

Πνύξ (ΠΥΚΝ-), ἡ, *Pnyx*, a place of meeting in Athens, G. Πυκνός, D. Πυκνί, A. Πύκνα. Later forms Πνυκός, Πνυκί, Πνύκα.

πόλις, εως, ἡ, *city, state*, regular. Epic also G. πόληος, D. πόληϊ, Pl. N. πόληες, A. πόληας.

Ποσειδάων Ποσειδῶν, ὁ, *Posīdon*, G. Ποσειδάωνος Ποσειδῶνος, D. Ποσειδάονι Ποσειδῶνι, A. Ποσειδάωνα Ποσειδῶνα Ποσειδῶ, V. Πόσειδον.

πρέσβυς, ὁ, *old man*, A. πρέσβυν, V. πρέσβυ, Pl. N. πρέσβηες (in Hesiod). The rest is from the regular πρεσβύτης.

πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ, *ambassador*, Pl. N. A. πρέσβεις, G. πρέσβεων, D. πρέσβεσι. The rest is from πρεσβευτής, οῦ.

πρόσωπον (ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑΣ), ου, τὸ, *face*, regular. Also, Pl. N. προσώπατα, D. προσώπασι.

πρόχοος (ΠΡΟΧΟΥΣ), όου, ἡ, *ewer*, regular. Also, D. Pl. πρόχουσι.

πῦρ (ΠΥΡΟΝ), πυρός, πυρί, τὸ, *fire.* Also, Pl. πυρά, G. πυρῶν, D. πυροῖς, *fires, watch-fires.*

ῥόδον (ΡΟΔΟΣ), ου, τὸ, rosa, *rose*, regular. Also, D. Pl. ῥοδέεσσι, later Epic.

Σαρπηδών, όνος, ὁ, *Sarpedon*, regular. Also, G. Σαρπήδοντος, D. Σαρπήδοντι, V. Σαρπῆδον, Epic.

σής, σεός or σητός, ὁ, *moth*.

σκώρ (ΣΚΑΣ), τὸ, G. σκατός, D. σκατί.

σμῶδιξ, ιγγος, ἡ, *wale*.

σπέος or σπεῖος (ΣΠΕ-), specus, *grotto*, G. σπείους, D. σπῆϊ, Pl. G. σπείων, D. σπέσσι, σπήεσσι, Epic.

σταγών (ΣΤΑΞ), όνος, ἡ, *drop*, regular. Also, N. Pl. στάγες.

στίχος (ΣΤΙΧ), ου, ὁ, *row*, regular. Also, G. τῆς στιχός, D. τῇ στιχί, &c.

Στρεψιάδης, ου, ὁ, *Strepsiades*, regular; but V. Στρεψίαδες.

σωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, *preserver*, regular; but V. σῶτερ.

τάν, used in the expression ὦ τάν, *O thou!*

ταώς (ΤΑΟΣ), ώ, ὁ, pavo, *peacock*, regular. Also, N. Pl. ταοί.

τίγρις, ιος or ιδος, *tiger*, Pl. N. τίγρεις, G. τίγρεων; the rest is regular.

Τισσαφέρνης, -νους, -νει, -νην, -νη, ὁ, *Tissaphernes*.

ὕδωρ (ΥΔΑΣ, ὕδος), τὸ, *water*, G. ὕδατος; D. ὕδατι (rare ὕδει), Pl. N. A. ὕδατα, G. ὑδάτων, D. ὕδασι.

υἱός (ΥΙΕΥΣ, ΥΙΣ), οῦ, ὁ, regular. Also, G. υἱέος, D. υἱεῖ, &c., like βασιλεύς. Also, Epic, G. υἷος, D, υἷι, A. υἷα, Dual υἷε, Pl. N. υἷες, D. υἱέσι or υἱάσι, A. υἷας.

ὕπαρ, τὸ, *waking*, opposed to ὄναρ.

ὑσμίνη (ΥΣΜΙΣ), ης, ἡ, *battle*, regular. Also, D. ὑσμῖνι.

φάρυγξ, γγος, ἡ, *gullet*, regular. Poetic, G. φάρυγος.

φθόϊς φθοῖς, ὁ, a kind of *cake*, A. Pl. φθοῖς.

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ, *hand*, regular; but D. Pl. χερσί. Poetic forms, G. χερός, D. χερί, Dual χεροῖν.

χελιδών (ΧΕΛΙΔΩ), όνος, ἡ, *swallow*, regular. Also, V. χελιδοῖ.

χοῦς χοός, ὁ, a measure, inflected like βοῦς. — The form χοεύς has G. χοῶς (χοέως), A. χοᾶ, A. Pl. χοᾶς. — Χοῦς, *a heap of earth*, is always inflected like βοῦς.

χρέως (ΧΡΑΟΣ), τὸ, *debt*, G. χρέως. The rest is from the regular χρέος; Pl. N. A. χρέεα χρέα.

χρώς, χρωτός, ὁ, *skin*, D. χρωτί, A. χρῶτα. ΧΡΟΥΣ is inflected like βοῦς, as G. χροός. The dative χρῷ, in the expression ἐν χρῷ, follows the analogy of πλῷ from πλοῦς.

ADJECTIVES.

§ **57.** 1. In adjectives of *three endings*, the feminine is always of the first declension; the masculine and neuter are either of the second or of the third.

2. Adjectives of *two endings* are either of the second or of the third declension; the feminine is the same with the masculine.

3. Adjectives of *one ending* are either of the first or of the third declension. As to gender, they are either masculine, feminine, or common.

§ 58. 1. Most adjectives in ος have three endings, ος, η, ον; as σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, *wise*.

When ος is preceded by a vowel or by ρ, the feminine ends in ᾱ; as ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον, *worthy*; μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, *long*.

All *participles* in ος are declined like σοφός; as βουλευόμενος, βουλευομένη, βουλευόμενον.

2. Many adjectives in ος, especially such as have the accent on the *antepenult*, have only two endings, ος, ον; as ὁ, ἡ ἥσυχος, τὸ ἥσυχον, *quiet*; ὁ ἄλογος, ἄλογον, *irrational*.

3. Adjectives in οος have η in the feminine, except when οος is preceded by ρ; as ἁπλόος, ἁπλόη, ἁπλόον, *simple*; ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα, ἀθρόον, *crowded together, in a heap*.

4. Adjectives in ως have two endings, ως, ων; as ὁ, ἡ εὔγεως, τὸ εὔγεων, *fertile*; ἀγήρως, ἀγήρων, *unfading*.

5. Adjectives in εος, εα, εον, and όος, όη, όον, may be *contracted*; as χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσῆ, χρύσεον χρυσοῦν, *golden*; ἀργύρεος ἀργυροῦς, argenteus, *of silver, silvery*; ἁπλόος ἁπλοῦς, *simple*.

6. Examples.

Singular.

N.	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχος	ἥσυχον
G.	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου
D.	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ
A.	σοφόν	σοφήν	σοφόν	ἥσυχον	ἥσυχον
V.	σοφέ	σοφή	σοφόν	ἥσυχε	ἥσυχον

Dual.

N. A. V.	σοφώ	σοφά	σοφώ	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω
G. D.	σοφοῖν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῖν	ἡσύχοιν	ἡσύχοιν

Plural.

N.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἥσυχοι	ἥσυχα
G.	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων
D.	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις
A.	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά	ἡσύχους	ἥσυχα
V.	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά	ἥσυχοι	ἥσυχα

Singular.

N.	μακρός	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιος	ἀξία	ἄξιον
G.	μακροῦ	μακρᾶς	μακροῦ	ἀξίου	ἀξίας	ἀξίου
D.	μακρῷ	μακρᾷ	μακρῷ	ἀξίῳ	ἀξίᾳ	ἀξίῳ
A.	μακρόν	μακράν	μακρόν	ἄξιον	ἀξίαν	ἄξιον
V.	μακρέ	μακρά	μακρόν	ἄξιε	ἀξία	ἄξιον

Dual.

N. A. V.	μακρώ	μακρά	μακρώ	ἀξίω	ἀξία	ἀξίω
G. D.	μακροῖν	μακραῖν	μακροῖν	ἀξίοιν	ἀξίαιν	ἀξίοιν

Plural.

N.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια
G.	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	μακρῶν	ἀξίων	ἀξίων	ἀξίων
D.	μακροῖς	μακραῖς	μακροῖς	ἀξίοις	ἀξίαις	ἀξίοις
A.	μακρούς	μακράς	μακρά	ἀξίους	ἀξίας	ἄξια
V.	μακροί	μακραί	μακρά	ἄξιοι	ἄξιαι	ἄξια

Singular.

N.	εὔγεως	εὔγεων	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρων
G.	εὔγεω	εὔγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
D.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεῳ	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρῳ
A.	εὔγεων	εὔγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
V.	εὔγεως	εὔγεων	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρων

Dual.

N. A. V.	εὔγεω	εὔγεω	ἀγήρω	ἀγήρω
G. D.	εὔγεῳν	εὔγεῳν	ἀγήρῳν	ἀγήρῳν

Plural.

N.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρω
G.	εὔγεων	εὔγεων	ἀγήρων	ἀγήρων
D.	εὔγεῳς	εὔγεῳς	ἀγήρῳς	ἀγήρῳς
A.	εὔγεως	εὔγεω	ἀγήρως	ἀγήρω
V.	εὔγεῳ	εὔγεω	ἀγήρῳ	ἀγήρω

32 § N2 (a)

a Contracts.

Singular.

N.	χρύσεος	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέα	χρυσῆ	χρύσεον	χρυσοῦν
G.	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ	χρυσέας	χρυσῆς	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ
D.	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ	χρυσέᾳ	χρυσῇ	χρυσέῳ	χρυσῷ
A.	χρύσεον	χρυσοῦν	χρυσέαν	χρυσῆν	χρύσεον	χρυσοῦν

Dual.

N. A.	χρυσέω	χρυσώ	χρυσέα	χρυσᾶ	χρυσέω	χρυσώ
G. D.	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν	χρυσέαιν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσέοιν	χρυσοῖν

Plural.

N.	χρύσεοι	χρυσοῖ	χρύσεαι	χρυσαῖ	χρύσεα	χρυσᾶ
G.	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν	χρυσέων	χρυσῶν
D.	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς	χρυσέαις	χρυσαῖς	χρυσέοις	χρυσοῖς
A.	χρυσέους	χρυσοῦς	χρυσέας	χρυσᾶς	χρύσεα	χρυσᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἀργύρεος	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν
G.	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργυρέου	ἀργυροῦ
D.	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ	ἀργυρέᾳ	ἀργυρᾷ	ἀργυρέῳ	ἀργυρῷ
A.	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν	ἀργυρέαν	ἀργυρᾶν	ἀργύρεον	ἀργυροῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρώ	ἀργυρέα	ἀργυρᾶ	ἀργυρέω	ἀργυρώ
G. D.	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν	ἀργυρέαιν	ἀργυραῖν	ἀργυρέοιν	ἀργυροῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀργύρεοι	ἀργυροῖ	ἀργύρεαι	ἀργυραῖ	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ
G.	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν	ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρῶν
D.	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς	ἀργυρέαις	ἀργυραῖς	ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυροῖς
A.	ἀργυρέους	ἀργυροῦς	ἀργυρέας	ἀργυρᾶς	ἀργύρεα	ἀργυρᾶ

Singular.

N.	ἁπλόος	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλόη	ἁπλῆ	ἁπλόον	ἁπλοῦν
G.	ἁπλόου	ἁπλοῦ	ἁπλόης	ἁπλῆς	ἁπλόου	ἁπλοῦ
D.	ἁπλόῳ	ἁπλῷ	ἁπλόῃ	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλόῳ	ἁπλῷ
A.	ἁπλόον	ἁπλοῦν	ἁπλόην	ἁπλῆν	ἁπλόον	ἁπλοῦν

Dual.

N. A.	ἁπλόω	ἁπλώ	ἁπλόα	ἁπλᾶ	ἁπλόω	ἁπλώ
G. D.	ἁπλόοιν	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλόαιν	ἁπλαῖν	ἁπλόοιν	ἁπλοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἁπλόοι	ἁπλοῖ	ἁπλόαι	ἁπλαῖ	ἁπλόα	ἁπλᾶ
G.	ἁπλόων	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλόων	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλόων	ἁπλῶν
D.	ἁπλόοις	ἁπλοῖς	ἁπλόαις	ἁπλαῖς	ἁπλόοις	ἁπλοῖς
A.	ἁπλόους	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλόας	ἁπλᾶς	ἁπλόα	ἁπλᾶ

Note. In Attic writers and in the Poets, many adjectives in ος, which commonly have three endings, are found with only two; as ὁ, ἡ ἐλεύθερος, τὸ ἐλεύθερον, *free*; κλυτὸς Ἱπποδάμεια, *the illustrious Hippodamia*.

Even *comparatives* and *superlatives* are sometimes found with only two endings; as ἡ ἀπορώτερος, ἡ δυσεμβολώτατος, ὀλοώτατος ὀδμή, *a very offensive odor*, πρώτιστον ὀπωπήν, *first sight*, (*Hom. Hym.* 4, 157.)

§ 59. 1. There are but three adjectives in ας; πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, or ἅπας ἅπασα ἅπαν, *all*, inflected like ἱστάς; μέλας μέλαινα μέλαν, *black*; and τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν, *unfortunate*, inflected like μέλας.

2. Participles in ας have three endings, ᾱς, ᾶσα, αν; as ὁ ἱστάς, ἡ ἱστᾶσα, τὸ ἱστάν, *erecting*.

3. Adjectives in εις have three endings, εις, εσσα, εν; as ὁ χαρίεις, ἡ χαρίεσσα, τὸ χαρίεν, *graceful*.

4. Participles in εἰς have εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν; as ὁ τιθείς, ἡ τιθεῖσα, τὸ τιθέν, *placing*, *putting*.

5. Participles in ων have three endings, ων, ουσα, ον; as ὁ βουλεύων, ἡ βουλεύουσα, τὸ βουλεῦον, *counselling*.

Those in άων, έων, όων are *contracted* throughout; as φιλέων φιλῶν, φιλέουσα φιλοῦσα, φιλέον φιλοῦν, G. φιλέοντος φιλοῦντος.

6. Adjectives in ων have two endings, ων, ον; as ὁ, ἡ πέπων, τὸ πέπον, *ripe*.

But ἑκών ἑκοῦσα ἑκόν, *willing*, and its compound ἄκων ἄκουσα ἄκον, *unwilling*, have three endings, and are inflected like βουλεύων.

7. Participles in *οὑς* have three endings, *οὑς, οὖσα, ὁν*; as *ὁ διδούς, ἡ διδοῦσα, τὸ διδόν, giving.*

8. Participles in *ὑς* have three endings, *ὑς, ῦσα, ὑν*; as *ὁ δεικνύς, ἡ δεικνῦσα, τὸ δεικνύν, showing.*

9. Participles in *ὼς* have three endings, *ὼς, υῖα, ὸς*; as *ὁ βεβουλευκώς, ἡ βεβουλευκυῖα, τὸ βεβουλευκός, having counselled.*

10. Contract adjectives in *ης* have two endings, *ης, ες*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, true*; *πρηνής*, pronus, *with the face downward.*

11. Adjectives in *υς* have three endings, *υς, εια, υ*; as *ὁ γλυκύς, ἡ γλυκεῖα, τὸ γλυκύ*, dulcis, *sweet; βραχύς*, brevis, *short.*

12. There are but two adjectives in *ην*; *ὁ τέρην, ἡ τέρεινα, τὸ τέρεν*, G. *τέρενος*, tener, *tender*, and *ὁ ἄρσην* or *ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρσεν* or *ἄρρεν*, G. *ἄρσενος* or *ἄρρενος, male.*

13. Adjectives in *ις* have two endings, *ις, ι*; as *ὁ, ἡ ἴδρις, τὸ ἴδρι, knowing.*

14. Examples.

Singular.

N.	*ἱστάς*	*ἱστᾶσα*	*ἱστάν*	*μέλας*	*μέλαινα*	*μέλαν*
G.	*ἱστάντος*	*ἱστάσης*	*ἱστάντος*	*μέλανος*	*μελαίνης*	*μέλανος*
D.	*ἱστάντι*	*ἱστάσῃ*	*ἱστάντι*	*μέλανι*	*μελαίνῃ*	*μέλανι*
A.	*ἱστάντα*	*ἱστᾶσαν*	*ἱστάν*	*μέλανα*	*μέλαιναν*	*μέλαν*
V.	*ἱστάς*	*ἱστᾶσα*	*ἱστάν*	*μέλαν*	*μέλαινα*	*μέλαν*

Dual.

N. A. V.	*ἱστάντε*	*ἱστάσα*	*ἱστάντε*	*μέλανε*	*μελαίνα*	*μέλανε*
G. D.	*ἱστάντοιν*	*ἱστάσαιν*	*ἱστάντοιν*	*μελάνοιν*	*μελαίναιν*	*μελάνοιν*

Plural.

N.	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
G.	ἱστάντων	ἱστασῶν	ἱστάντων	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D.	ἱστᾶσι	ἱστάσαις	ἱστᾶσι	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
A.	ἱστάντας	ἱστάσας	ἱστάντα	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V.	ἱστάντες	ἱστᾶσαι	ἱστάντα	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα

Singular.

N.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν
G.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος	τιθέντος	τιθείσης	τιθέντος
D.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαρίεντι	τιθέντι	τιθείσῃ	τιθέντι
A.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	τιθέντα	τιθεῖσαν	τιθέν
V.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	τιθείς	τιθεῖσα	τιθέν

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαριέσσα	χαρίεντε	τιθέντε	τιθείσα	τιθέντε
G. D.	χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοιν	τιθέντοιν	τιθείσαιν	τιθέντοιν

Plural.

N.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα
G.	χαριέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαριέντων	τιθέντων	τιθεισῶν	τιθέντων
D.	χαρίεσι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεσι	τιθεῖσι	τιθείσαις	τιθεῖσι
A.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσσας	χαρίεντα	τιθέντας	τιθείσας	τιθέντα
V.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	τιθέντες	τιθεῖσαι	τιθέντα

Singular.

N.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεῦον	πέπων	πέπον
G.	βουλεύοντος	βουλευούσης	βουλεύοντος	πέπονος	πέπονος
D.	βουλεύοντι	βουλευούσῃ	βουλεύοντι	πέπονι	πέπονι
A.	βουλεύοντα	βουλεύουσαν	βουλεῦον	πέπονα	πέπον
V.	βουλεύων	βουλεύουσα	βουλεῦον	πέπον	πέπον

Dual.

N. A. V.	βουλεύοντε	βουλευούσα	βουλεύοντε	πέπονε	πέπονε
G. D.	βουλευόντοιν	βουλευούσαιν	βουλευόντοιν	πεπόνοιν	πεπόνοιν

Plural.

N.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα
G.	βουλευόντων	βουλευουσῶν	βουλευόντων	πεπόνων	πεπόνων
D.	βουλεύουσι	βουλευούσαις	βουλεύουσι	πέποσι	πέποσι
A.	βουλεύοντας	βουλευούσας	βουλεύοντα	πέπονας	πέπονα
V.	βουλεύοντες	βουλεύουσαι	βουλεύοντα	πέπονες	πέπονα

Singular.

N.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
G.	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
D.	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
A.	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
V.	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν

Dual.

N.A.V.	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν

Plural.

N.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
G.	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
D.	διδοῦσι	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι	δεικνῦσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι
A.	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα
V.	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα

Singular.

N.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός
G.	βεβουλευκότος	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότος
D.	βεβουλευκότι	βεβουλευκυίᾳ	βεβουλευκότι
A.	βεβουλευκότα	βεβουλευκυῖαν	βεβουλευκός
V.	βεβουλευκώς	βεβουλευκυῖα	βεβουλευκός

Dual.

N.A.V.	βεβουλευκότε	βεβουλευκυία	βεβουλευκότε
G. D.	βεβουλευκότοιν	βεβουλευκυίαιν	βεβουλευκότοιν

Plural.

N.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα
G.	βεβουλευκότων	βεβουλευκυιῶν	βεβουλευκότων
D.	βεβουλευκόσι	βεβουλευκυίαις	βεβουλευκόσι
A.	βεβουλευκότας	βεβουλευκυίας	βεβουλευκότα
V.	βεβουλευκότες	βεβουλευκυῖαι	βεβουλευκότα

Contracts.

Singular.

N.	ἀληθής		ἀληθές	
G.	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς	ἀληθέος	ἀληθοῦς
D.	ἀληθέϊ	ἀληθεῖ	ἀληθέϊ	ἀληθεῖ
A.	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθές	
V.	ἀληθές		ἀληθές	

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ	ἀληθέε	ἀληθῆ
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν	ἀληθέοιν	ἀληθοῖν

Plural.

N.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
G.	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν	ἀληθέων	ἀληθῶν
D.	ἀληθέσι		ἀληθέσι	
A.	ἀληθέας	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ
V.	ἀληθέες	ἀληθεῖς	ἀληθέα	ἀληθῆ

Singular.

N.	γλυκύς		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	
G.	γλυκέος		γλυκείας	γλυκέος	
D.	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ	γλυκείᾳ	γλυκέϊ	γλυκεῖ
A.	γλυκύν		γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	
V.	γλυκύ		γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	

Dual.

N. A. V.	γλυκέε	γλυκεία	γλυκέε
G. D.	γλυκέοιν	γλυκείαιν	γλυκέοιν

Plural.

N.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G.	γλυκέων		γλυκειῶν	γλυκέων
D.	γλυκέσι		γλυκείαις	γλυκέσι
A.	γλυκέας	γλυκεῖς	γλυκείας	γλυκέα
V.	γλυκέες	γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
N.	ἴδρις	ἴδρι	ἴδριες	ἴδρια
G.	ἴδριος	ἴδριος	ἰδρίων	ἰδρίων
D.	(ἴδρι) ἴδρῑ	(ἴδρι) ἴδρῑ	ἴδρισι	ἴδρισι
A.	ἴδριν	ἴδρι	ἴδριας ἴδρις	ἴδρια
V.	ἴδρι	ἴδρι	ἴδριες	ἴδρια

Dual. N. A. V. ἴδριε G. D. ἰδρίοιν

Participles of Contract Verbs.

Singular.

N.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶι
G.	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος	τιμαούσης	τιμώσης	τιμάοντος	τιμῶντος
D.	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι	τιμαούσῃ	τιμώσῃ	τιμάοντι	τιμῶντι
A.	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα	τιμάουσαν	τιμῶσαν	τιμάον	τιμῶν
V.	τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

Dual.

N.A.V.	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε	τιμαούσα	τιμώσα	τιμάοντε	τιμῶντε
G. D.	τιμαόντοιν	τιμώντοιν	τιμαούσαιν	τιμώσαιν	τιμαόντοιν	τιμώντοιν

Plural.

N.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμάουσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
G.	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων	τιμαουσῶν	τιμωσῶν	τιμαόντων	τιμώντων
D.	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι	τιμαούσαις	τιμώσαις	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι
A.	τιμάοντας	τιμῶντας	τιμαούσας	τιμώσας	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα
V.	τιμάοντες	τιμῶντες	τιμάουσαι	τιμῶσαι	τιμάοντα	τιμῶντα

Singular.

N.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
G.	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος	φιλεούσης	φιλούσης	φιλέοντος	φιλοῦντος
D.	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι	φιλεούσῃ	φιλούσῃ	φιλέοντι	φιλοῦντι
A.	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα	φιλέουσαν	φιλοῦσαν	φιλέον	φιλοῦν
V.	φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	φιλέοντε	φιλεούσα	φιλέοντε
	φιλοῦντε	φιλούσα	φιλοῦντε
G. D.	φιλεόντοιν	φιλεούσαιν	φιλεόντοιν
	φιλούντοιν	φιλούσαιν	φιλούντοιν

Plural.

N.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
G.	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων	φιλεουσῶν	φιλουσῶν	φιλεόντων	φιλούντων
D.	φιλέουσί	φιλοῦσι	φιλεούσαις	φιλούσαις	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι
A.	φιλέοντας	φιλοῦντας	φιλεούσας	φιλούσας	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα
V.	φιλέοντες	φιλοῦντες	φιλέουσαι	φιλοῦσαι	φιλέοντα	φιλοῦντα

Singular.

N.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόον	δηλοῦν
G.	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος	δηλοούσης	δηλούσης	δηλόοντος	δηλοῦντος
D.	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι	δηλοούσῃ	δηλούσῃ	δηλόοντι	δηλοῦντι
A.	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα	δηλόουσαν	δηλοῦσαν	δηλόον	δηλοῦν
V.	δηλόων	δηλῶν	δηλόουσα	δηλοῦσα	δηλόον	δηλοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	δηλόοντε	δηλοούσα	δηλόοντε
	δηλοῦντε	δηλούσα	δηλοῦντε
G. D.	δηλοόντοιν	δηλοούσαιν	δηλοόντοιν
	δηλούντοιν	δηλούσαιν	δηλούντοιν

Plural.

N.	δηλόοντες δηλοῦντες	δηλόουσαι δηλοῦσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα
G.	δηλοόντων δηλούντων	δηλοουσῶν δηλουσῶν	δηλοόντων	δηλούντων
D.	δηλόουσι δηλοῦσι	δηλοούσαις δηλούσαις	δηλόουσι	δηλοῦσι
A.	δηλόοντας δηλοῦντας	δηλοούσας δηλούσας	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα
V.	δηλόοντες δηλοῦντες	δηλόουσαι δηλοῦσαι	δηλόοντα	δηλοῦντα

Note 1. The endings *-ήεις, -ήεσσα, -ῆεν* are contracted into *-ῆς, -ῆσσα, -ῆν*; as

τιμήεις τιμῆς, τιμήεσσα τιμῆσσα, τιμῆεν τιμῆν, valuable, G. *τιμήεντος τιμῆντος, τιμηέσσης τιμήσσης, τιμήεντος τιμῆντος.*

The endings *-όεις, -όεσσα, -όεν* are contracted into *-οῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν*; as

πλακόεις πλακοῦς, πλακόεσσα πλακοῦσσα, πλακόεν πλακοῦν, flat, G. *πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος, πλακοέσσης πλακούσσης, πλακόεντος πλακοῦντος.*

Note 2. In the Ionic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *υς* commonly ends in *εα* or *έη*; as *βαθύς βαθέα* or *βαθέη, βαρύς βαρέα, θῆλυς θήλεα, ἥμισυς ἡμίσεα.*

Note 3. (a) In the Epic dialect, the feminine of adjectives in *υς* sometimes is like the masculine; as *ὁ, ἡ ἡδύς, ὁ, ἡ θῆλυς, ὁ, ἡ πουλύς*, in Homer.

(b) In Homer, *ἠμαθόεις, ἀνθεμόεις, ἀργινόεις, ποιήεις* sometimes seem to agree with feminine nouns.

Note 4. The Poets sometimes form feminines in *εια* from adjectives in *ής*; as *μουνογενής μουνογένεια, ἡδυεπής ἡδυέπεια, θεσπιεπής θεσπιέπεια.* So *ἠριγένεια, θάλεια, δυσαριστοτόκεια.*

Note. 5. The feminine of adjectives and participles in *ᾱς, εις, ους, ῡς, ων* is formed by annexing *α* to the root, and changing *τ* into *σ*; as *ἱστάντα ἱστάνσα ἱστᾶσα, χαρίεντα χαρίενσα χαρίεσσα, τιθέντα τιθένσα τιθεῖσα, διδόντα διδόνσα διδοῦσα, δεικνύντα δεικνύνσα δεικνῦσα, ἑκόντα ἑκόνσα ἑκοῦσα.*

The feminine of adjectives in *ῠς* is formed by annexing *α* to the root, and lengthening the radical *ε* into *ει*; the Ionic however retains *ε* before *α* or *η*; as *γλυκύς, γλυκεῖα*, Ionic *γλυκέα* or *γλυκέη.*

§ **60.** *Compound* adjectives, of which the last component part is a substantive, follow the declension of that substantive.

Compound adjectives of the third declension may have a *neuter*, when it can be formed by dropping *ς*, or by changing *ω* into *ο*. E. g.

εὔχαρις, ι, G. *ιτος, graceful; εὖ, χάρις.*
εὔελπις, ι, G. *ιδος, hopeful; εὖ, ἐλπίς.*
ἄδακρυς, υ, G. *υος, tearless; ἀ-, δάκρυ.*
εὐδαίμων, ον, G. *ονος, happy; εὖ, δαίμων.*
μεγαλήτωρ, ορ, G. *ορος, magnanimous; μέγας, ἦτορ.*

(a) The compounds of πόλις generally have G. ιδος; as ἄπολις, ι, G. ἀπόλιδος, *vagabond.*

(b) The compounds of πατήρ, μήτηρ, and φρήν change η into ω; as ἀπάτωρ, ορ, ἀμήτωρ, ορ, G. ἀπάτορος, ἀμήτορος; σώφρων, ον, G. σώφρονος. — Homer has ἡ εὐπατέρεια.

(c) The compounds of γέλως and κέρας are either of the second or third declension; as φιλόγελως, ων, G. φιλόγελω or φιλογέλωτος, τρίκερως, ων, G. τρίκερω or τρικέρωτος.

(d) The compounds of πούς, *foot*, have -ουν in the neuter, after the analogy of contracts of the second declension; as δίπους δίπουν, G. δίποδος, bipes, *two-footed;* τρίπους τρίπουν, tripes, *three-footed.*

(e) In Homer, the following compounds of ἀνήρ end in -ειρα; ἡ βωτιάνειρα, ἡ ἀντιάνειρα, ἡ κυδιάνειρα.

§ **61.** Adjectives of *one ending* are generally derivative or compound:

-ἀς G. ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ; λογάς, *picked;* φυγάς, *fugitive;* ἱππάς, μανιάς, σποράς, δρομάς.
-ας G. ου, ὁ; γεννάδας, *noble;* μονίας, *solitary.*
-ας G. αντος, ὁ; ἀκάμας, *indefatigable.*
-αρ G. αρος; ὁ, ἡ μάκαρ, ἡ μάκαιρα, *happy*, the only example.
-ην G. ηνος; ὁ, ἡ ἀπτήν, *unfledged*, the only example.
-ης G. ου; ὁ ἐθελοντής, εὐώπης, τριακοντούτης. Some of them have a feminine form in -ις G. ιδος; as ἡ εὐῶπις, τριακοντοῦτις.
-ης G. ητος, ὁ, ἡ, formed from nouns in -ητος or -ήτης; ἀδμής, ἀκμής, ἡμιθνής, γυμνής, χερνής. — Αργής, -ῆτος or -έτος, *white.* Πένης (πενέστης), ἡ πένησσα, *poor.*
-ις G. ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, commonly feminine; ὁ, ἡ ἄναλκις, ἡ πατρίς, patria, *country*, μητρίς.
-ξ G. κος, γος, χος, ὁ, ἡ; ὁ βλάξ, -ακός; ἅρπαξ, -αγος; ἦλιξ, -ικος; ἐπίτεξ, -κος; πολυάϊξ, -ικος.
-υς G. υδος, ὁ, ἡ; νέηλυς, ἔπηλυς.
-ψ G. πος, ὁ, ἡ; αἰγίλιψ, παραβλώψ.
-ων G. ωνος, ὁ; αἴθων, *burning, bright.*
-ως G. ωτος, ὁ, ἡ; ἀβρώς, ἀγνώς, ignotus, *unknown.*

Note. Adjectives of one ending are sometimes used as *neuters* in the genitive and dative; very rarely in the nominative plural; as ἐν πένητι σώματι, *in a poor body;* μανιάσιν λυσσήμασι, *with raving madness;* δρομάσι βλεφάροις, *rapidly moving eyelids.*

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§ **62.** The following list contains most of the anomalous and defective adjectives.

βριθύς, εῖα, ύ, *heavy*, regular. Also, τὸ βρῖ, rare.
δυσδάμαρτος (δυσ-, δάμαρ), τοῦ, *unhappily married.*
ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, *small*, fem. ἐλάχεια.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous*, Pl. N. *ἐλεγχέες*.

ἐρίηρος, *dear*, regular. Also Pl. N. *ἐρίηρες*, A. *ἐρίηρας*, Epic.

ἐρυσάρματες, *οἱ*, A. *ἐρυσάρματας*, *chariot-drawing*.

ἐΰς ἠΰς, neuter *εὖ ἠΰ εὖ*, *good*, G. *ἐῆος*, A. *ἐΰν ἠΰν*, Pl. G. *ἐᾱων*, *of good things* (neuter?).

ζωός (ΖΑΟΣ), *living*, regular. Also *ζώς*.

ἠλέ, *wandering* in mind, a defective vocative used in the Homeric expression *φρένας ἠλέ*, *madman*. Full form *ἠλεέ* from *ἠλεός*.

ἠριγένεια, *ἡ*, *born*, or *daughter*, *of the morning*.

θάλεια, *ἡ*, *rich*, *sumptuous*, as a feast.

θαμέσι, *τοῖς*, *θαμέας*, *τοὺς*, *frequent*.

καλλιγύναικα, *τὴν*, *producing fair women*.

λίς, *ἡ*, *smooth*, as a rock.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ), *μεγάλη*, *μέγα*, magnus, *great*, *large*; for its inflection, see below.

μέλε, in the expression *ὦ μέλε*, *my good friend* or *sir*.

πίων (ΠΙΗΡ), *fat*, *rich*, regular. Also, feminine *πίειρα*.

πλέως πλέων, plenus, *full*, borrows its feminine from *πλέος*; thus *πλέως πλέα πλέων*. In composition it has only two endings, *ως*, *ων*.

πολύαρνι, *τῷ*, *rich in sheep*, *owning many sheep*.

πολύς πολλή πολύ, *much*; Ionic *πολλός πολλή πολλόν*; Epic *πολύς πολεῖα πολύ*; for its Attic inflection, see below.

The syncopated *οἱ πλέες*, *τοὺς πλέας*, in the Epic dialect, have the signification of the comparative *πλείονες*, *πλείονας*, *more*.

πότνια or *πότνα*, *ἡ*, *venerable*, *revered*, *τὴν πότνιαν πότναν*, *αἱ πότνιαι*.

πρᾶος, *meek*, borrows many of its parts from the regular *πραΰς πραεῖα πραΰ*, G. *πραέος*; for its inflection, see below.

πρέσβυς (ΠΡΕΣΒΟΣ, ΠΡΕΣΒΗΡ), *old*, *aged*, regular. Also, feminine *πρέσβα* and *πρέσβειρα*.

πρόφρων (ΠΡΟΦΡΑΣ), *kind*, *compliant*, regular. Also, feminine *πρόφρασσα*.

ῥᾴδιος, *α*, *ον*, *easy*, regular. Also, *τὸ ῥᾴ*, rare.

σῶς (ΣΑΟΣ), *ὁ*, *ἡ*, salvus, *safe*, rarely *ἡ σᾶ*; neuter *σῶν*, A. *σῶν*, A. Pl. *σῶς*, neuter Pl. *σᾶ*. Regular form *σῶος*, *α*, *ον*.

ὑψικέρᾱτα, *τὴν*, *high-peaked*, as a rock.

φροῦδος, *η*, *ον*, *gone*, used in the nominative; *φρούδου* is found in the genitive absolute (*Soph. Aj.* 264).

ΧΕΡΗΣ, *χέρηος*, D. *χέρηϊ*, A. *χέρηα*, Pl. N. *χέρηες*, neuter *χέρηα* or *χέρεια*, with the signification of *χερείων*, *worse*.

Inflection of *μέγας*, *πολύς*, and *πρᾶος*.

Singular.

N.	*μέγας*	*μεγάλη*	*μέγα*	*πολύς*	*πολλή*	*πολύ*
G.	*μεγάλου*	*μεγάλης*	*μεγάλου*	*πολλοῦ*	*πολλῆς*	*πολλοῦ*
D.	*μεγάλῳ*	*μεγάλῃ*	*μεγάλῳ*	*πολλῷ*	*πολλῇ*	*πολλῷ*
A.	*μέγαν*	*μεγάλην*	*μέγα*	*πολύν*	*πολλήν*	*πολύ*
V	*μεγάλε*	*μεγάλη*	*μέγα*			

Dual.

N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν

Plural.

N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
D.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
A.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
V.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα			

	Singular.			*Plural.*			
N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	πράου	πραείας	πράου	πραέων		πραειῶν	πραέων
D.	πράῳ	πραείᾳ	πράῳ	πράοις	πραέσι	πραείαις	πραέσι
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον	πράους	πραεῖς	πραείας	πραέα
V.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον	πρᾶοι	πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα

Dual.

N. A. V.	πράω	πραεία	πράω
G. D.	πράοιν	πραείαιν	πράοιν

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

§ **63.** 1. Adjectives in ος are compared by dropping ς, and annexing τερος for the comparative, and τατος for the superlative. If the penult of the positive be short, ο is changed into ω. E. g.

σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, *wiser*, σοφώτατος, *wisest*
ἄξιος ἀξιώτερος ἀξιώτατος, *worthy*
ἄτῑμος ἀτιμότερος ἀτιμότατος, *dishonorable*
σεμνός σεμνότερος σεμνότατος, *venerable*

In general, ο remains unaltered when it is preceded by a mute and a liquid; as πυκνός πυκνότερος πυκνότατος, *dense*; πικρός πικρότερος πικρότατος, *bitter*.

(a) The comparative and superlative of adjectives in εος are contracted after they have been formed according to the preceding rule; as πορφύρεος πορφυροῦς, πορφυρεώτερος πορφυρώτερος, πορφυρεώτατος πορφυρώτατος, *purple*.

(b) Some adjectives in ος are compared by dropping ος and annexing αίτερος αίτατος; as μέσος μεσαίτερος μεσαίτατος, *middle*.

So εὔδιος εὐδιαίτερος εὐδιαίτατος, ἴδιος ἰδιαίτερος ἰδιαίτατος, ἴσος ἰσαίτερος, ὄρθιος ὀρθιαίτερος ὀρθιαίτατος, ὄψιος ὀψιαίτερος ὀψιαίτατος.

(c) A few adjectives in ος drop ος and annex τερος τατος ; as περαῖος περαίτερος περαίτατος, *on the other side.*

(d) Adjectives in όος, and many others in ος, drop ος and annex έστερος έστατος ; here οέστερος οέστατος are contracted into ούστερος ούστατος ; as ἁπλόος ἁπλούστερος ἁπλούστατος, *simple.*

So αἰδοῖος αἰδοιέστατος, ἄκρατος ἀκρατέστερος ἀκρατέστατος, ἀνιηρός ἀνιηρέστερος, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμενέστερος ἐρρωμενέστατος.

Those in όος are sometimes compared according to the first rule ; as εὔπνοος εὐπνοώτερος, εὔχροος εὐχροώτερος.

(e) Some adjectives in ος are compared by dropping ος and annexing ίστερος ίστατος ; as λάλος λαλίστερος λαλίστατος, *loquacious.*

So ὀψοφάγος, μονοφάγος, πτωχός.

2. Adjectives in υς are compared by dropping ς, and annexing τερος τατος ; as ὀξύς ὀξύτερος ὀξύτατος, *sharp.*

3. Μέλας, *black*, and τάλας, *unfortunate*, annex τερος τατος to the root ; thus, μέλας μελάντερος μελάντατος, τάλας ταλάντερος ταλάντατος.

4. Adjectives in ης and ις shorten these endings into ες, and annex τερος τατος ; as ἀληθής ἀληθέστερος ἀληθέστατος, *true ;* χαρίεις χαριέστερος χαριέστατος, *graceful.*

5. Adjectives in ων annex έστερος έστατος to the root ; as σώφρων σωφρονέστερος σωφρονέστατος, *discreet.*

6. Some comparatives and superlatives are derived from substantives, adverbs, prepositions, or verbs ; as,

βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, a greater king, βασιλεύτατος, most kingly, a very great king.
ἄνω, up, ἀνώτερος, upper, ἀνώτατος, uppermost.
ὑπέρ, over, ὑπέρτερος, higher, ὑπέρτατος or *ὕπατος, highest.*
φαίνω, to shine, φαάντερος, brighter, φαάντατος, brightest.

7. The comparative and superlative may be formed by means of the positive and μᾶλλον, *magis, more*, μάλιστα or πλεῖστα, *maxime, most* ; as,

μᾶλλον φίλος, μάλιστα φίλος
μᾶλλον σώφρων, πλεῖστα μῶροι

Note 1. In the Epic dialect, *ο* may be changed into *ω* even when the penult of the positive is long; as *κακοξεινώτερος, ὀϊζῡρώτερος ὀϊζῡρώτατος, λᾱρώτατος.*

Even the Attic Poets sometimes change *ο* into *ω* after a mute and a liquid; as *εὐτεκνώτερος, δυσποτμώτερα.*

Note 2. *Substantives*, *pronouns*, and *participles*, as such, do not admit of different degrees in their signification. The comedians however compare *αὐτός*; thus, *αὐτός, himself, αὐτότερος, himselfer, αὐτότατος, ipsissimus, himselfest.* They compare also proper names; as *Δαναός Δαναώτατος, Danaus.*

Note 3. In the Epic dialect, some superlatives end in *ατος*; as *μέσος μέσατος* or *μέσσατος.* See also *νέος, μυχός, πρό, ἐξ, πυθμήν, ὑπέρ*, below (§ 65).

Note 4. In a few instances, new comparatives and superlatives are formed from adjectives which are already in the comparative or superlative degree; as *πρῶτος πρώτιστος.* See also *ἀγαθός, ἐξ, κακός, μικρός*, below (§ 65).

64. 1. Some adjectives in *υς* drop this ending, and annex *ῑων* for the comparative, and *ιστος* for the superlative; as *ἡδύς ἡδῑων, ἥδιστος*, suavis, *pleasant.*

2. Some adjectives in *υς* form the comparative by dropping *υς* and annexing *σων*; as *παχύς πάσσων*, pinguis, *fat.* (§ 13, 10.)

See also *βαθύς, βραδύς, γλυκύς*, ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, ΗΚΥΣ, *μακρός, ταχύς*, below (§ 65).

3. Comparatives in *ων* are inflected according to the following example:

	Singular.		
N.	*ἡδίων*		*ἥδῑον*
G.	*ἡδίονος*		*ἡδίονος*
D.	*ἡδίονι*		*ἡδίονι*
A.	*ἡδίονα*	*ἡδίω*	*ἥδιον*
V.	*ἡδίων*		*ἥδιον*
	Dual.		
N. A.	*ἡδίονε*		
G. D.	*ἡδιόνοιν*		

Plural.

N.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
G.	ἡδιόνων		ἡδιόνων	
D.	ἡδίοσι		ἡδίοσι	
A.	ἡδίονας	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω
V.	ἡδίονες	ἡδίους	ἡδίονα	ἡδίω

The endings *-ρνα, -ονες, -ονας* drop *ν* and are then contracted into *-ω, -ους*.

NOTE. *Κρατύς, κρέσσων* or *κρείσσων*, changes *α* into *ε* which in the Attic dialect becomes *ει*. The Doric comparative is *κάρρων* formed from *κρατύς* as follows; *κρασσων, καρσων, κάρρων*.

Μέγας, μέζων or *μείζων*, and *ὀλίγος, ὀλίζων*, imply ΜΕΓΥΣ, ΟΛΙΓΥΣ, whence *μεσσων ολισσων, μέζων ὀλίζων*. (§ 10, *ζ, σσ*.)

§ **65.** The comparison of an adjective is *anomalous* when that adjective has, or implies, more than one positive.

The comparison is *defective* when the adjective has no positive in use.

The following list contains nearly all the adjectives which are anomalous or defective in their comparison.

ἀγαθός, good, Comparative *ἀμείνων, βελτίων, κρείσσων* or *κρείττων, λωΐων λῴων*, Ionic *κρέσσων*, Doric *κάρρων*, Poetic *ἀμεινότερος, βέλτερος, λωΐτερος, ἀρείων* or *ἀρειότερος, φέρτερος*; Superlative *ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κράτιστος, λώϊστος λῷστος*, Poetic *ἀγαθώτατος, βέλτατος, κάρτιστος* (Epic), *φέρτατος, φέριστος*, Doric *βέντιστος*.

ἄγχι or *ἀγχοῦ, near, ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος* or *ἄγχιστος*.

αἰσχρός (ΑΙΣΧΥΣ), *ugly, αἰσχίων*, sometimes *αἰσχρότερος, αἴσχιστος*.

ἀλγεινός (ΑΛΓΥΣ), *painful, ἀλγεινότερος, ἀλγεινότατος*, sometimes *ἀλγίων ἄλγιστος*.

ἄνω, up, ἀνώτερος, upper, ἀνώτατος, uppermost.

ἀοιδός, bard, ἀοιδότατος, very celebrated.

ἅρπαξ, rapax, *rapacious, ἁρπαγίστερος, ἁρπαγίστατος*.

ἆφαρ, quickly, ἀφάρτερος, quicker.

ἀφῆλιξ, having passed the meridian of life, ἀφηλικέστερος.

ἄφθονος, abundant, ἀφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέστατος, or *ἀφθονώτερος, ἀφθονώτατος*.

ἄχαρις, disagreeable, ἀχαρίστερος.

βαθύς, deep, βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος, Epic *βάσσων, βάθιστος*.

βασιλεύς, king, βασιλεύτερος, more kingly, a greater king, βασιλεύτατος, most kingly, a very great king.

βλάξ, stupid, βλακώτερος, βλακώτατος or *βλακίστερος, βλακίστατος*.

βραδύς, tardus, bardus, *slow, βραδύτερος, βραδύτατος*, Epic *βράσσων, βάρδιστος*.

γεραιός, old, venerable, γεραίτερος rarely *γεραιότερος, γεραίτατος*.

γλυκύς, dulcis, *sweet, γλυκύτερος, γλυκύτατος*, Epic *γλυκίων*, rarely *γλύσσων*.

διάκονος, *servant*, διακονέστερος, *more attentive to his duty, a better servant.*

διπλόος, duplex, *double*, διπλότερος, in the New Testament.

ΕΛΑΧΥΣ, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, see μικρός.

ΕΛΕΓΧΥΣ, *infamous*, ἐλέγχιστος.

ἐξ (ἑχς), ex, *out of*, ἔσχατος, *last;* also ἐσχατώτερος, ἐσχατώτατος.

ἔξω, *out*, ἐξώτερος, exterior, *outer*, ἐξώτατος, extremus, extimus.

ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful*, ἐπιλησμότατος.

ἐπίχαρις, *agreeable*, ἐπιχαριτώτερος, ἐπιχαριτώτατος.

ἑταῖρος, *friend*, ἑταιρότατος, *most friendly, a very good friend, the best friend.*

ἐχθρός (ΕΧΘΥΣ), *hostile*, ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, or ἐχθίων, ἔχθιστος.

ΗΚΥΣ, ἧσσων, ἥκιστος, see κακός.

ἠρέμα, *quietly*, ἠρεμέστερος, *more quiet*, ἠρεμέστατος, *most quiet.*

ἥσυχος, *quiet*, ἡσυχαίτερος or ἡσυχώτερος, ἡσυχώτατος.

κακός (ΚΑΚΥΣ), *bad*, Comparative κακίων (Poetic κακώτερος), χείρων (Poetic χερείων, χερειότερος, χειρότερος), ἧσσων (Ionic ἔσσων); Superlative κάκιστος, χείριστος, Poetic ἥκιστος.

καλός (ΚΑΛΛΥΣ), *beautiful*, καλλίων, κάλλιστος.

κάτω, *down*, κατώτερος, *lower*, κατώτατος, *lowest, lowermost.*

ΚΕΡΔΥΣ, *crafty*, κερδίων, κέρδιστος.

ΚΗΔΥΣ, *dear*, κήδιστος.

κλέπτης, *thief*, κλεπτίστερος, *more thievish, a greater thief*, κλεπτίστατος, *most thievish, a very great thief.*

κυδρός (ΚΥΔΥΣ), *glorious*, κυδίων, κύδιστος.

κύων, canis, *dog*, κύντερος, *more impudent*, κύντατος, *most impudent.*

μάκαρ, *happy*, μακάρτερος, μακάρτατος.

μακρός (ΜΑΚΥΣ, ΜΗΚΥΣ), *long*, μακρότερος, μακρότατος, also μάσσων, μήκιστος.

μέγας (ΜΕΓΥΣ), magnus, *great*, μείζων (Ionic μέζων), μέγιστος.

μέσος, medius, *middle*, μεσαίτερος, μεσαίτατος (Epic μέσατος, μέσσατος).

μικρός, *small*, Comparative μικρότερος, ἐλάσσων or ἐλάττων, μείων (Poetic μειότερος), ἐλαχιστότερος; Superlative μικρότατος, ἐλάχιστος Poetic μεῖστος.

μυχός, *recess*, μύχατος or μυχοίτατος, *innermost*, Epic.

νέος, novus, *new*, *young*, regular. Poetic superlative νέατος, Epic νείατος, *last, lowest.*

οἰκτρός (ΟΙΚΤΥΣ), *pitiable*, οἰκτίων, οἴκτιστος or οἰκτρότατος.

οἶς, ovis, *sheep*, οἰότερος, *more sheepish, a greater sheep.*

ὀλίγος (ΟΛΙΓΥΣ), *little*, in the plural *few*, ὀλίζων later ὀλιγώτερος (Sextus), ὀλίγιστος. It borrows also the comparatives and superlatives of μικρός.

ὀπίσω, *behind*, ὀπίστατος, *hindermost.*

ὅπλα, *arms*, ὁπλότερος, *younger*, ὁπλότατος, *youngest.*

παλαιός, *old*, παλαίτερος or παλαιότερος, παλαιότατος.

παχύς, pinguis, *fat*, παχύτερος, παχύτατος, Epic πάσσων, πάχιστος.

πένης, ητος, *poor*, πενέστερος, πενέστατος.

πέπων, *ripe*, πεπαίτερος, πεπαίτατος.

πίων, *fat*, πιότερος, πιότατος.
πλεονέκτης, *a covetous person*, πλεονεκτίστατος.
πλησίος, *near*, πλησιαίτερος, πλησιαίτατος, or πλησιέστερος, πλησιέστατος.
πολύς, *much*, πλείων or πλέων, πλεῖστος, plus, plurimus.
πρέσβυς, *old*, πρεσβύτερος, πρεσβύτατος Epic πρέσβιστος.
πρό, prae, *before*, πρότερος rarely προτεραίτερος, prior, *former*, πρῶτος (προ-ατος), πρώτιστος, Doric πρᾶτος, primus, *first*.
πρόσω, *forward*, προσώτερος, προσώτατος.
προῦργου, *to the purpose*, προὐργιαίτερος, προὐργιαίτατος.
πυθμήν, *bottom*, πύματος, *hindermost*, *last*, Epic.
ῥᾴδιος (ΡΑ-ΥΣ), Ionic ῥηΐδιος, *easy*, ῥᾴων, ῥᾷστος, Ionic ῥηΐων, ῥῃΐστος, Epic ῥηΐτερος, ῥηΐτατος.
ΡΙΓΥΣ, frigidus, *cold*, *dreadful*, ῥίγιον, ῥίγιστος.
σπουδαῖος, *serious*, *earnest*, σπουδαιέστερος, σπουδαιέστατος or σπουδαιότερος, σπουδαιότατος.
σχολαῖος, *slow*, σχολαίτερος or σχολαιότερος, σχολαίτατος.
ταχύς (ΘΑΧΥΣ), *swift*, ταχίων commonly θάσσων, τάχιστος.
ὑβριστής, *an insolent person*, ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος.
ὑγιής, *healthy*, regular. Doric comparative ὑγιώτερος.
ὑπέρ (ΥΠ-), super, *over*, ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, ὑπέρτατος or ὕπατος, *highest*, superior, supremus or summus.
ὑπό, sus-, *under*, ὕστερος, *later*, ὕστατος, *latest*.
ΥΨΥΣ, *high*, ὑψίων rarely ὑψίτερος, ὕψιστος.
φαίνω, *to shine*, φαάντερος, *brighter*, φαάντατος, *brightest*.
φίλος (ΦΙΛΥΣ), *friendly*, *dear*, *beloved*, φιλώτερος φιλώτατος, φιλαίτερος φιλαίτατος, φίλτερος φίλτατος, or φιλίων φίλιστος.
φώρ, fur, *thief*, φώρτατος, *very thievish*, *a very great thief*.
ψευδής, *false*, ψευδέστερος or ψευδίστερος, ψευδίστατος.
ὠκύς, *swift*, ὠκύτερος, ὠκύτατος Epic ὤκιστος, ocior, ocissimus

Comparison of Adverbs.

§ **66.** 1. The comparative of an adverb derived from an adjective is the same with the *neuter singular* of the comparative, and the superlative is the same with the *neuter plural* of the superlative, of that adjective ; as

σοφός — σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφώτερον, *more wisely*, σοφώτατα, *most wisely*, *very wisely*
ὀξύς — ὀξέως, *sharply*, ὀξύτερον, ὀξύτατα
ἀληθής — ἀληθῶς, *truly*, ἀληθέστερον, ἀληθέστατα
χαρίεις — χαριέντως, *gracefully*, χαριέστερον, χαριέστατα
σώφρων — σωφρόνως, *discreetly*, σωφρονέστερον, σωφρονέστατα
ἡδύς — ἡδέως, *pleasantly*, ἥδιον, ἥδιστα
ταχύς — ταχέως, *quickly*, θᾶσσον or θᾶττον, τάχιστα

2. Primitive adverbs generally make the com-

parative in τερω, and superlative in τατω; as ἄνω, *up*, ἀνωτέρω ἀνωτάτω.

So ἀγχοῦ or ἄγχι, *near*, ἀγχοτέρω or ἄσσον (Epic ἀσσοτέρω, Doric ἄσσιον), ἀγχοτάτω or ἄγχιστα; ἄπο, *far*, ἀπωτέρω, ἀπωτάτω; ἐγγύς, *near*, ἐγγυτέρω ἐγγυτάτω, ἐγγύτερον ἐγγύτατα, or ἔγγιον ἔγγιστα; ἑκάς, *far*, ἑκαστέρω, ἑκαστάτω; ἔνδον, *within*, *in*, ἐνδοτέρω, ἐνδοτάτω; κάτω, *down*, κατωτέρω, κατωτάτω; πέρα, *further*, *beyond*, περαιτέρω or περαίτερον, περαιτάτω; πόρρω, *far*, πορρωτέρω, πορρωτάτω; τηλοῦ or τῆλε, τηλοτέρω, τηλοτάτω.

Note 1. Some adverbs of the comparative degree end in ως; as χαλεπῶς χαλεπωτέρως, ἀληθῶς ἀληθεστέρως, καλῶς καλλιόνως, μεγάλως μειζόνως. Superlatives in ως are very rare.

Note 2. The following adverbs are more or less anomalous in their comparison:

ἰθύ, *straightforward*, ἰθύντατα.

μάλα, *very*, μᾶλλον (Doric μάλλιον), *more*, *rather*, μάλιστα, *very much*, *especially*.

νύκτωρ, noctu, *nightly*, *by night*, νυκτιαίτερον, *farther back in the night*, that is, *early in the morning*, νυκτιαίτατα, *very early in the morning*.

πολλάκις, *often*, πλεονάκις, πλειστάκις.

προὔργου, *to the purpose*, προὐργιαίτερον, *more to the purpose*, προὐργιαίτατα, *very much to the purpose*.

PRONOUN AND ARTICLE.

§ **67.** There are eight kinds of pronouns; the personal, reflexive, reciprocal, possessive, interrogative, indefinite, demonstrative, and relative. The personal, reflexive, and reciprocal are usually called *substantive* pronouns, the rest, *adjective*.

§ **68.** 1. The *personal* pronouns are ἐγώ, ego, *I*, νώ, *we two*, *both of us*, ἡμεῖς, *we*, σύ, tu, *thou*, σφώ, *you two*, *both of you*, ὑμεῖς, *you*, ἵ, is, *he*, σφεῖς, *they*, αὐτός, *ipse*, *he*, *himself*.

Singular.

N.	ἐγώ	σύ	(ἵ)	αὐτός	αὐτή αὐτό
G.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὗ	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς αὐτοῦ
D.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ αὐτῷ
A.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἕ	αὐτόν	αὐτήν αὐτό

Dual.

N. A.	*νώ*	*σφώ*	*σφωέ*	*αὐτώ*	*αὐτά*	*αὐτώ*
G. D.	*νῷν*	*σφῷν*	*σφωΐν*	*αὐτοῖν*	*αὐτaῖν*	*αὐτοῖν*

Plural.

N.	*ἡμεῖς*	*ὑμεῖς*	*σφεῖς, σφέα*	*αὐτοί*	*αὐταί*	*αὐτά*
G.	*ἡμῶν*	*ὑμῶν*	*σφῶν*	*αὐτῶν*	*αὐτῶν*	*αὐτῶν*
D.	*ἡμῖν*	*ὑμῖν*	*σφίσι*	*αὐτοῖς*	*αὐταῖς*	*αὐτοῖς*
A.	*ἡμᾶς*	*ὑμᾶς*	*σφᾶς, σφέα*	*αὐτούς*	*αὐτάς*	*αὐτά*

2. *Αὐτός* with the article before it means *idem, the same*, and is often contracted with the article; as *τοῦ αὐτοῦ, ταὐτοῦ*; *τῷ αὐτῷ, ταὐτῷ*; *τῇ αὐτῇ, ταὐτῇ*. (§ 20.)

When this contraction takes place, the neuter has *o* or *ον*; thus, *τὸ αὐτό, ταὐτό* or *ταὐτόν*.

Note 1. According to the ancient grammarians, the nominative of the third person singular was *ἴ*, is, ea, id, *he, she, it*.

Note 2. The forms *σφωέ σφωΐν* belong to the Epic dialect. *Σφωέ* is always an *accusative*. — *Σφέα* is neuter.

Note 3. The particle *γέ* is often appended to the pronouns of the first and second persons for the sake of emphasis; as *ἔγωγε*, egomet, *I indeed, for my part*; *σύγε*, tute, tutemet, *thou indeed*.

§ **69.** The *reflexive* pronouns are *ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself, my own*, *σεαυτοῦ, of thyself, thy own*, and *ἑαυτοῦ, of himself, his own*. They are compounded of the oblique cases of the personal pronouns and *αὐτός*.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
G.	*ἐμαυτοῦ ἐμαυτῆς*	*ἡμῶν αὐτῶν*
D.	*ἐμαυτῷ ἐμαυτῇ*	*ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς* (*αὐταῖς*)
A.	*ἐμαυτόν ἐμαυτήν*	*ἡμᾶς αὐτούς* (*αὐτάς*)
G.	*σεαυτοῦ σεαυτῆς*	*ὑμῶν αὐτῶν*
D.	*σεαυτῷ σεαυτῇ*	*ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς* (*αὐταῖς*)
A.	*σεαυτόν σεαυτήν*	*ὑμᾶς αὐτούς* (*αὐτάς*)
G.	*ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτῆς*	*ἑαυτῶν*, or *σφῶν αὐτῶν*
D.	*ἑαυτῷ ἑαυτῇ*	*ἑαυτ-οῖς*, *-αῖς*, or *σφίσιν αὐτ-οῖς* (*-αῖς*)
A.	*ἑαυτόν ἑαυτήν ἑαυτό*	*ἑαυτ-ούς*, *-άς*, *-ά*, or *σφᾶς αὐτ-ούς* (*-άς*)

Σεαυτοῦ and ἑαυτοῦ are often contracted; thus, G. σαυτοῦ σαυτῆς, αὑτοῦ αὑτῆς, αὑτῶν, D. σαυτῷ σαυτῇ, αὑτῷ αὑτῇ, αὑτοῖς αὑταῖς, A. σαυτόν σαυτήν, αὑτόν αὑτήν αὐτό, αὑτούς αὑτάς αὐτά. Also, G. Dual αὑτοῖν.

§ **70.** The *reciprocal* pronoun is ἀλλήλων, *of one another*, formed from ἄλλος. The nominative case and the singular number are of course wanting.

	Plural.			*Dual.*	
G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλληλα	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα ἀλλήλω

§ **71.** The *possessive* pronouns are derived from the personal pronouns. They are inflected like adjectives in ος.

ἐμός, ή, όν, meus, *my, mine*: νωΐτερος, α, ον, *of us two, our*, Epic: ἡμέτερος, α, ον, noster, *our, ours.*

σός, σή, σόν, tuus, *thy, thine*: σφωΐτερος, α, ον, *of you two, your*, Epic: ὑμέτερος, α, ον, vester, *your, yours.*

ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, suus, *his, her, hers, its*, Epic: σφέτερος, α, ον, suus, *their, theirs.*

§ **72.** 1. The *interrogative* pronoun τίς, quis? *who? which? what?* always takes the acute on the ι.

The *indefinite* pronoun τὶς, aliquis, quidam, *ullus, any, certain, some,* takes the accent on the last syllable.

	Interrogative.			Indefinite.	
	Singular.				
	M. F.		N.	M. F.	N.
N.	τίς		τί	τὶς	τὶ
G.	τίνος, τοῦ		τίνος, τοῦ	τινὸς, του	τινὸς, του
D.	τίνι, τῷ		τίνι, τῷ	τινὶ, τῳ	τινὶ, τῳ
A.	τίνα		τί	τινὰ	τὶ
	Dual.				
N. A.	τίνε			τινὲ	
G. D.	τίνοιν			τινοῖν	

Plural.

N.	τίνες	τίνα	τινὲς	τινὰ
G.	τίνων	τίνων	τινῶν	τινῶν
D.	τίσι	τίσι	τισὶ	τισὶ
A.	τίνας	τίνα	τινὰς	τινὰ, ἄσσα or ἄττα

2. The indefinite demonstrative δεῖνα, *such-a-one*, is declined as follows:

	Sing. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ	*Plur.* οἱ, αἱ, τὰ
N.	δεῖνα	δεῖνες
G.	δεῖνος	δείνων
D.	δεῖνι	——
A.	δεῖνα	δεῖνας

Sometimes it is found indeclinable; as τοῦ δεῖνα, (*Arist. Th.* 629.)

§ **73.** The *article* ὁ (originally *ΤΟΣ*) is declined in the following manner:

	Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. A. τώ	τά	τώ	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό				A. τούς	τάς	τά

§ **74.** The *demonstrative* pronouns are ὅδε, οὗτος, hic, *this*, and ἐκεῖνος, *that*. Ὅδε is simply the article with the inseparable particle -δε; thus, ὅδε ἥδε τόδε, G. τοῦδε τῆσδε τοῦδε, D. τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε, &c.

Singular.

N.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	ἐκεῖνος	ἐκείνη	ἐκεῖνο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	ἐκείνου	ἐκείνης	ἐκείνου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	ἐκείνῳ	ἐκείνῃ	ἐκείνῳ
A.	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	ἐκεῖνον	ἐκείνην	ἐκεῖνο

Dual.

N. A.	τούτω	ταύτα	τούτω	ἐκείνω	ἐκείνα	ἐκείνω
G. D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν	ἐκείνοιν	ἐκείναιν	ἐκείνοιν

Plural.

N.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα	ἐκεῖνοι	ἐκεῖναι	ἐκεῖνα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων	ἐκείνων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις	ἐκείνοις	ἐκείναις	ἐκείνοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα	ἐκείνους	ἐκείνας	ἐκεῖνα

§ **75.** The *relative* pronoun ὅς, *qui, who, which, hat*, is declined as follows:

	Singular.			*Dual.*				*Plural.*			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N. A.	ὥ	ἄ	ὥ	N.	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ
G.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	G. D.	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν	G.	ὧν	ὧν	ὧν
D.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ					D.	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς
A.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ					A.	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ

2. The relative ὅστις, quisquis, *whoever, who*, is compounded of ὅς and the indefinite pronoun τὶς, which are separately declined. Thus,

Singular.

M.	F.	N.
N. ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
G. οὑτινος, ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὑτινος, ὅτου
D. ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ	ᾗτινι	ᾧτινι, ὅτῳ
A. ὅντινα	ἥντινα	ὅ τι

Plural.

N. οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα, ἅσσα ἅττα
G. ὧντινων, ὅτων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων, ὅτων
D. οἷστισι, ὅτοισι	αἷστισι	οἷστισι, ὅτοισι
A. οὕστινας	ἅστινας	ἅτινα, ἅσσα ἅττα

§ **76.** 1. The following pronouns and adverbs, or pronominal adjectives and adverbs, are derived from ΠΟΣ, ΤΟΣ, and ὅς.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.
1. πόσος, quantus, quot, *how much? how many?*	ποσός, *of a certain quantity*
2. ποῖος, qualis, *of what quality?*	ποιός, *of a certain quality*
3. πότερος, uter, *which of the two?*	
4. πόστος, quotus, *of what number?*	
5. ποσταῖος, *in how many days?*	

6. *πηλίκος, how old* or *large?*	*πηλίκος, of a certain age or size*
7. *ποδαπός*, cujas, *of what country?*	
8. quantulum, *how little?*	

Demonstrative.	Relative.
1. *τόσος, τοσόσδε, τοσοῦτος*, tantus, tot, *so much, so many*	*ὅσος, ὁπόσος*, quantus, quot, *as, as much as, as many as*
2. *τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος*, talis, *such*	*οἷος, ὁποῖος*, qualis, *as, such as*
3.	*ὁπότερος, whichever of the two*
4.	*ὁπόστος, of what number soever*
5.	*ὁποσταῖος, in whatever number of days*
6. *τηλίκος, τηλικόσδε, τηλικοῦτος, so old, so large*	*ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, as old as, as large as*
7.	*ὁποδαπός, of what country soever*
8. *τύννος, τυννοῦτος*, tantulus, tantillus, *so little*	quantulum, *as little as*

Adverbs.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.
1. *ποῦ, πόθι*, ubi, *where?*	*πού*, alicubi, *somewhere*
2. *πόθεν*, unde, *whence?*	*ποθέν*, alicunde, *from some place*
3. *ποῖ, πόσε*, quo, *whither?*	*ποί*, aliquo, *to some place*
4. *πῇ*, qua, *in what direction* or *way?*	*πῇ, in some direction*
5. *πότε*, quando, *when?*	*ποτέ*, aliquando, quondam, *at some time, once*
6. *πῶς*, quomodo, *how?*	*πώς*, quodammodo, *somehow, in a manner*
7. *πηνίκα, at what time of the day?*	
8. *πῆμος, when?*	
9. *ποσάκις*, quoties, *how often?*	

Demonstrative.	Relative.
1. *τόθι*, hic, *here*	*οὗ, ὅθι, ὅπου, ὁπόθι*, ubi, *where*
2. *τόθεν, thence*	*ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν*, unde, *whence*
3.	*οἷ, ὅποι, ὁπόσε*, quo, *whither*
4. *τῇ, τῇδε, ταύτῃ*, hac, *in this direction* or *way*	*ᾗ, ὅπῃ*, qua, *in which direction* or *way*
5. *τότε, then*	*ὅτε, ὁπότε*, quando, *when*
6. *τώς, ὧδε, οὕτως, ὡς*, sic, *thus, so*	
7. *τηνίκα, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, at this* or *that time of the day*	*ἡνίκα, ὁπηνίκα, at which time of the day*
8. *τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, then*	*ἧμος, ὁπῆμος, when*
9. *τοσάκις*, toties, *so often*	*ὁσάκις, ὁποσάκις*, quoties, *as often as*
10. *τέως, so long*	*ἕως, till, until*
11. *τόφρα, so long as*	*ὄφρα, as long as*

(a) Τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and τηλικοῦτος coincide with οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο in respect to the diphthongs ου and αυ. In the neuter, they have ο or ον; as τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον.

(b) The adverbs πόθι, ποθί, τόθι, ὅθι, τόθεν, οἷ, τώς, ὥς for τώς, πῆμος, ἦμος, τῆμος, τημόσδε, τημοῦτος, τόφρα, ὄφρα are Poetic.

(c) In the expressions τοτὲ μέν . . . . . τοτὲ δέ, and ὁτὲ μέν . . . . . ὁτὲ δέ, the adverbs τοτέ and ὁτέ have the force of the indefinite ποτέ.

(d) The adverbs δεῦρο, ἔνθα, ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα (Ionic ἐνθαῦτα), ἔνθεν, ἐνθένδε, ἐντεῦθεν (Ionic ἐνθεῦτεν), and νῦν are regarded as demonstrative; the adverbs ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, as relative.

2. The following adjectives are regarded as pronouns:

ἄλλος, η, ο, alius, *other, another:* ἀλλοδαπός, ή, όν, *from another country, foreign.*
ἑκάτερος, α, ον, uterque, *each, both,* said of two: ἕκαστος, η, ον, quisque, *each, every.*
ἕτερος, α, ον, cetera, ceterum, alter, *other, another,* said of two: negative οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος, neuter, *neither.*
ἡμεδαπός, ή, όν, nostras, *our countryman.*
ἴδιος, α, ον, *proprius, proper, peculiar, his own.*
ἴσος, η, ον, *aequus, aequalis, equal.*
μόνος, η, ον, and οἶος, α, ον, *solus, alone.*
ὅλος, η, ον, *totus, whole.*
πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν, *omnis, all, every:* παντοδαπός, ή, όν, *of all kinds.*
ὑμεδαπός, ή, όν, *vestras, your countryman.*

3. The indefinite ἔνιοι, *sunt qui, some,* is declined like the plural of ἄξιος; thus, ἔνιοι, αι, G. ἐνίων, D. ἐνίοις, αις, οις, A. ἐνίους, ας, α.

4. The following pronouns are formed by prefixing οὐ, μή, εἰ to τὶς: οὔτις, οὔτι, *no one, none:* μήτις, μήτι, nequis, *none, lest any one:* εἴτις, εἴτι, siquis, *if any one.*

§ **77.** 1. The letter ῐ (long) is appended to the demonstrative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the demonstrative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as οὑτοσί αὑτηῖ τουτί, ὁδί ἡδί τοδί, *this here;* τοσουτοσί, *as much as you see here.*

So ταυτηῖ, ὡδί, οὑτωσί, δευρί, ἐνθαδί, ἐνταυθί, ἐντευθενί, νυνί; also ἐνγεταυθί, ἐνμεντευθενί, νυνμενί, comic for ἐνταυθί γε, ἐτευθενὶ μέν, νυνὶ μέν.

The short vowel is dropped before ι; thus, ὁδί, ἡδί, τοδί, τουτί, ταυτί, δευρί, for ὁδεῖ, ἡδεῖ, τοδεῖ, τουτοῖ, ταυταῖ, δευροῖ.

2. The particles πέρ, οὖν, περοῦν, δή, δήποτε, δηποτοῦν are ap-

pended to the relative pronouns and pronominal adjectives, and to some of the relative adverbs, for the sake of emphasis; as *ὅσπερ ἥπερ ὅπερ*, G. *οὑπερ ἧσπερ*.

So *ὅσος περ ὅση περ ὅσον περ*, G. *ὅσου περ*: *οἷός περ οἵα περ οἷόν περ*, G. *οἵου περ*: *ὁστισοῦν ἡτισοῦν ὁτιοῦν*, G. *οὑτινοσοῦν, ὁτουοῦν*, A. *ὁντιναοῦν*, *quicunque*: *ὁστισδήποτε, ὁσοσδή*; *ὁποιοσδηποτοῦν*, qualiscunque, *of what sort soever*: *ὥσπερ, ὡσπεροῦν, ὁπουοῦν*.

3. When the relative adverbs *ὅτε, ὁπότε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή* are modified by *ἄν*, they become *ὅταν* (Doric *ὅκκα*), *ὁπόταν, ἐπάν, ἐπειδάν*.

§ 78. *Dialects.*

Personal Pronouns.

Ἐγώ.

S. N. *ἐγώ*, Doric *ἐγών, ἐγώνη*: Bœotic *ἰώ, ἰών, ἰώνει*: Epic *ἐγών* before a vowel. Ἔγωγε, Doric *ἐγώνγα*: Bœotic *ἰώγα, ἰώνγα*.

G. *ἐμοῦ, μοῦ*, Doric *ἐμέος, ἐμοῦς, ἐμεῦς, ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ, μέθεν*: Bœotic *ἐμοῦς*: Æolic *ἔμεθεν*: Ionic *ἐμεῦ*, enclitic *μεῦ*: Epic *ἐμέο, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέθεν*.

D. *ἐμοί*, Doric *ἐμίν, ἐμίνη*: Bœotic *ἐμύ*. Ἔμοιγε, Doric *ἐμίνγα*.

A. *ἐμέ, μέ*, Doric *ἐμεί*; also *μα*, in an inscription.

D. N. A. *νώ*, Epic *νῶϊ*: Bœotic *νῶε*. G. D. *νῷν*, Epic *νῶϊν*.

P. N. *ἡμεῖς*, Ionic *ἡμέες*: Doric *ἁμές* (*ᾱ*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμες*.

G. *ἡμῶν*, Ionic *ἡμέων*, Doric *ἁμέων, ἁμῶν*: Æolic *ἀμμέων*: Bœotic *ἀμίων*: Epic *ἡμείων*.

D. *ἡμῖν*, Doric *ἁμίν* (*ῐ*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμι, ἄμμιν*; Æolic also *ἄμμεσιν*: Poetic *ἡμίν* (*ῐ*), *ἧμῖν*.

A. *ἡμᾶς*, Ionic *ἡμέας*: Doric *ἁμέ* (*ᾱ*): Æolic and Epic *ἄμμε*: Poetic *ἡμάς* (*ᾰ*), *ἧμᾶς*.

Σύ.

S. N. *σύ*, Doric *τύ, τύνη*: Laconian *τούνη*: Æolic *τύ*: Bœotic *τού, τούν*: Epic *τύνη*. Σύγε, Doric *τύγα*: Bœotic *τούγα*.

G. *σοῦ*, Doric *τέος, τέο, τεοῦς, τεοῦ, τεῦς, τεῦ, τίος, τίω, τίως*: Cretan *τέορ*: Bœotic *τεοῦς, τιοῦς, τεῦς*: Æolic *σέθεν*: Ionic *σεῦ*: Epic *σέο, σεῖο, σεῦ, σέθεν, τεοῖο*.

D. *σοί*, Doric *τοί, τίν, τεῖν, τίνη*: Ionic *τοί*.

A. *σέ*, Doric *τέ, τεί, τυ* enclitic, *τένη*: Bœotic *τίν*: Cretan *τρέ* (*τϝέ*?).

D N. A. *σφώ*, Epic *σφῶϊ*. G. D. *σφῷν*, Epic *σφῶϊν*.

P. N. *ὑμεῖς*, Ionic *ὑμέες*: Doric *ὑμές* (*ῡ*): Æolic and Epic *ὔμμες*: Bœotic *οὐμές*.

G. *ὑμῶν*, Ionic *ὑμέων*: Æolic *ὑμμέων*: Bœotic *οὐμίων*: Epic *ὑμείων*.

D. *ὑμῖν*, Doric *ὑμίν* (*ῐ*), *ὗμῖν*: Æolic and Epic *ὔμμι, ὔμμιν*: Bœotic *οὐμῖν*.

A. ὑμᾶς, Ionic ὑμέας: Doric ὑμέ: Æolic and Epic ὔμμε: Poetic ὑμάς (ᾰ).

Ἵ.

S. G. οὗ, Doric ἑοῦς, ἑοῦ, οὗς: Bœotic ἑοῦς, Fίο: Æolic Fέθεν: Ionic εὗ: Epic ἕο, εἷο, ἕθεν, later Epic ἑεῖο.

D. οἷ, Æolic and Bœotic Fοί: Bœotic also ὗ, ἐΐν: Doric ἵν (Fίν): Epic ἑοῖ.

A. ἕ, Æolic Fέ: Epic ἑέ: Ionic and Epic μίν: Doric νίν, used also by the Attic Poets for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, (*Eur. Bach.* 814. 979?)

P. G. σφῶν, Ionic σφέων: Æolic, Doric, and Epic σφείων: Doric also ὧν, rare.

D. σφίσι, Doric, Ionic, and Epic σφί, σφίν: Æolic ἄσφι: Laconian φίν: Syracusan ψίν.

A. σφᾶς, Ionic σφέας: Epic σφέ: Æolic ἄσφε: Syracusan ψέ: Poetic σφάς (ᾰ). The Attic Poets use σφέ in all genders and numbers, *him, her, it, them.*

Αὐτός.

S. G. αὐτοῦ, in an Ionic inscription AFYTO αFυτοῦ. — The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as αὐτέῃ for αὐτῇ. — In the Doric dialect αὐτός was sometimes *reduplicated;* thus, αὐταυτῶ, αὐταυτόν, αὐταυτῶν, after the analogy of οὗτος τούτου, from ΤΟΣ, and of ἀλλήλων from ἄλλος.

2. Reflexive Pronoun.

(a) The Ionic uses εωϋ for αυ; thus, ἐμεωϋτοῦ, σεωϋτοῦ, ἑωϋτοῦ.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the component parts of these pronouns are always separate; as G. ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς, ἐμέθεν αὐτῆς, D. οἷ αὐτῷ, A. ἔμ' αὐτόν, αὐτόν μιν.

3. Possessive Pronoun.

Ἡμέτερος, Doric and Bœotic ἁμός (ᾱ): Æolic ἄμμος, ἀμμέτερος: Epic ἀμός (ᾱ). — Σός, Doric τεός: Æolic τέος: Bœotic τιός. — Ὑμέτερος, Doric and Epic ὑμός (ῡ): Bœotic or Laconian οὐμός: Æolic ὔμμος. — Ὅς, Æolic and Doric Fός: Epic ἑός. — Σφέτερος, Æolic and Epic σφός. Alcman uses σφός for ὅς, *his.*

4. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun.

S. N. τί, Doric σά, rare.

G. τοῦ, Ionic and Epic τέο, τεῦ; indefinite τεο, τευ, enclitic.

D. τῷ, Ionic and Epic τέῳ, indefinite τεῳ enclitic: Æolic τίῳ.

P. G. ΤΩΝ, Ionic τέων; indefinite τεων enclitic.

D. ΤΟΙΣ, Ionic τέοισι: Æolic τίοισι.

Ποῖος, πότερος, Ionic (κοτερος) κότερον.

5. Article.

The article has all the dialectic peculiarities of the first two declensions; as Doric τῶ τᾶς τᾷ, Bœotic τῶ τᾶς τῆ, for τοῦ, τῆς, τῇ.

Further, the Doric has τοί, ταί, for οἱ, αἱ, formed from the full form ΤΟΣ.

6. Demonstrative Pronoun.

Ὅδε, Pl. G. τῶνδε, Æolic τῶνδεων, D. τοῖσδε, Epic τοῖσδεσσι or τοῖσδεσι. — Οὗτος, N. Pl. οὗτοι αὗται, Doric τούτοι ταύται. The Ionic inserts ε before the long endings; as τουτέου, τουτέων. — Ἐκεῖνος, Ionic κεῖνος: Æolic and Doric κῆνος: Doric also τῆνος, used commonly when the object is near the person addressed, *that which is near you*. — Τόσος, Poetic τοσσάτιος.

7. Relative Pronoun.

Ὅς, G. οὗ, Epic ὅου, ἕης.

S. N. ὅστις, ὅ τι, Epic ὅττις, ὅ ττι.
G. οὑτινος, Doric ὅτινος. — Ὅτου, Ionic ὅτεο, ὅτευ: Epic ὅτευ, ὅττεο, ὅττευ.
D. ὅτινι, Doric ὅτινι. — Ὅτῳ, Ionic and Epic ὅτεῳ.
A. ὅντινα, Epic ὅτινα.
P. N. οἵτινες, Æolic ὅττινες.
G. ὅτων, Ionic and Epic ὅτεων.
D. ὅτοισι, Ionic and Epic ὁτέοισι, feminine ὁτέῃσι.
A. οὕστινας, ἅτινα, Æolic ὅττινας: Epic ὅτινα, neuter.

Ὅσος, Epic ὅσσος, ὁσσάτιος: Poetic ὁσάτιος. — Ὁπόσος, Bœotic ὁπόττος: Epic ὁππόσος: Ionic ὁκόσος. — Ὁποῖος, Epic ὁππoῖος: Ionic ὁκοῖος. — Ὁπότερος, Epic ὁππότερος.

Pronominal Adverbs.

Ποῦ, Ionic κοῦ. Πῶς, Ionic κῶς.

Ὁπόθεν, Ionic ὁκόθεν, Epic ὁππόθεν. — Ὁπόθι, Epic ὁππόθι. — Ὅπως, Ionic ὅκως, Epic ὅππως. — Ὁπόσε, ὁπότε, ὁποσάκις, Epic ὁππόσε, ὁππότε, ὁπποσάκις.

NUMERALS.

§ **79.** Numeral words are divided into *cardinal*, *ordinal*, *multiplicative*, *numeral adjectives*, *substantives*, and *adverbs*.

Cardinal.	*Ordinal.*	*Adverbs.*	*Substantives.*
1. εἷς	πρῶτος	ἅπαξ	μονάς
2. δύο	δεύτερος	δίς	δυάς
3. τρεῖς	τρίτος	τρίς	τριάς
4. τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις	τετράς
5. πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις	πεντάς
6. ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις	ἑξάς
7. ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις	ἑβδομάς
8. ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις	ὀγδοάς
9. ἐννέα	ἔννατος	ἐννεάκις	ἐννεάς

10.	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις	δεκάς
11.	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις	ἑνδεκάς
12.	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις	δωδεκάς
13.	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος		
14.	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος		
15.	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος		
16.	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος		
17.	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος		
18.	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος		
19.	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος		
20.	εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις	εἰκάς
21.	εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι	πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός		
30.	τριᾶκοντα	τριακοστός	τριακοντάκις	
40.	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	τεσσαρακοντάκις	τεσσαρακοντάς
50.	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός		
60.	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις	
70.	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις	
80.	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός		
90.	ἐννενήκοντα	ἐννενηκοστός		
100.	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις	ἑκατοντάς
200.	διᾱκόσιοι	διᾱκοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις	
300.	τριᾱκόσιοι	τριᾱκοσιοστός		
400.	τετρακόσιοι	τετρακοσιοστός		
500.	πεντακόσιοι	πεντακοσιοστός		
600.	ἑξακόσιοι	ἑξακοσιοστός		
700.	ἑπτακόσιοι	ἑπτακοσιοστός		
800.	ὀκτακόσιοι	ὀκτακοσιοστός		
900.	ἐννακόσιοι	ἐννακοσιοστός		
1000.	χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις	χιλιάς
2000.	δισχίλιοι			
10000.	μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις	μυριάς
20000.	δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός		
	&c.	&c.		

1. The *cardinal* numbers answer to πόσοι; *how many?* From 5 to 100, inclusive, they are indeclinable. Those in ιοι are declined like the plural of ἄξιος; as χίλιοι χίλιαι χίλια.

Thousands are formed by prefixing the numeral adverbs to χίλιοι; as δισχίλιοι, *two thousand*. *Tens of thousands* are formed by prefixing these adverbs to μύριοι; as τρισμύριοι, *three myriads*.

2. The *ordinal* numbers answer to πόστος, *which in order? one of how many?* They end in τος (except δεύτερος, ἕβδομος, ὄγδοος), and are inflected like σοφός; δεύτερος is inflected like μακρός.

3. *Multiplicatives*, answering to ποσαπλάσιος, *how many fold? how many times as large?* end in -πλόος, -πλᾶσιος (Ionic -πλήσιος), or -πλασίων, -plex, *-fold;* as διπλόος or διπλάσιος, duplex, *double*.

Those in *-πλόος* refer to *size;* those in *-πλάσιος* or *-πλασίων* commonly refer to number.

4. Numeral *adjectives* answering to *ποσταῖος, on what day?* end in *αῖος*; they are formed from the ordinals; as *δευτεραῖος, on the second day.*

5. Numeral *substantives* end in *άς* G. *άδος*, feminine; as *μονάς, monad, unit, τριάς, triad, trinity.*

A few end in *ύς*; thus *ἡ τριτύς, τριττύς* (*τριττύα*), *ternary, ἡ τετρακτύς, quaternary, ἡ χιλιοστύς, a thousand.*

6. The numeral *adverbs* answer to *ποσάκις, how often?* they end in *άκις*, except the first three.

Add to these *πολλάκις, πλεονάκις, πλειστάκις, ὀλιγάκις, συχνάκις, ἀμφοτεράκις, ἑκατεράκις.*

7. The ending *χος* or *χθος* appears chiefly in the adverbs *δίχα διχῆ διχθά, τρίχα τριχῆ τριχθά, τετραχῆ τετραχθά, πένταχα, ἕπταχα,* and a few others. *Δισσός* and *τρισσός* (Ionic *διξός, τριξός*) are formed from *-χος* by annexing *σ* to *χ*.

8. Εἷς, unus, *one,* δύο, duo, *two,* τρεῖς, tres, *three,* and *τέσσαρες* or *τέτταρες*, quatuor, *four,* are inflected as follows:

N.	εἷς	μία	ἕν	οἱ, τὼ δύο, δύω
G.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	τοῖν δυοῖν, δυεῖν, τῶν δυῶν
D.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	τοῖν δυοῖν, τοῖς δυσί
A.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν	τὼ, τοὺς δύο, δύω

N.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρας	τέσσαρα

9. The negatives *οὐδείς, μηδείς, nullus, no one, not one, none,* can be used also in the plural; thus, N. *οὐδένες*, G. *οὐδένων*, D. *οὐδέσι*, A. *οὐδένας, none,* also *insignificant persons.*

10. In cardinals and ordinals after *εἴκοσι, εἰκοστός*, the smaller is usually put first, and is connected to the larger by *καί*; as *εἷς καὶ εἴκοσιν; ἓξ καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν; ἕκτος καὶ εἰκοστὸς καὶ ἑκατοστός.* When the larger is put first, *καί* is usually omitted; as *εἴκοσι εἷς; ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι ἕξ; ἑκατοστὸς εἰκοστὸς ἕκτος.*

Sometimes the cardinals and ordinals from 13 to 19, inclusive, follow this analogy; as *τρεῖς καὶ δέκα; τρίτος καὶ δέκατος.* When *δέκα* precedes, the two parts are written as one word; thus, *δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες, δεκαπέντε, δεκαέξ, δεκαεπτά, δεκαοκτώ, δεκαεννέα*; in which case *δεκατρεῖς, δεκατέσσαρες*, also the first component part of *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, are declined like *τρεῖς, τέσσαρες*, respectively.

11. Ἄμφω, G. D. *ἀμφοῖν*, ambo, *both,* of all genders, and its comparative *ἀμφότερος, α, ον, both,* answer to *πότερος, which of the two?*

NOTE 1. Δύο, Δύω, in Homer, are indeclinable.—Ἄμφω is found indeclinable in one of the Homeric hymns. — Εἷς καὶ εἰκοστός is found for πρῶτος καὶ εἰκοστός.

NOTE 2. The ancient grammarians say that μύριοι, proparoxytone, means *ten thousand;* but μυρίοι, paroxytone, *innumerable, countless.*

NOTE. 3. Sometimes, in numerals larger than εἴκοσι, εἰκοστός, the conjunction καί was omitted; thus in an inscription we find ἑπτὰ ὀγδοήκοντα ὀκτακόσια; ἓν ἑβδομήκοντα; τέσσαρες ἐνενήκοντα; τέσσαρα ἐνενήκοντα διακόσια τετρακισχίλια ἓξ δέκα μυριάδες; ἓν ἑβδομήκοντα ἐνακόσια χίλια.

The same order was sometimes observed in numeral figures; as βι, ϛπρ, ϛϙρ, θλφ, for ιβ, ρπϛ, ρϙϛ, φλθ.

NOTE 4. Ἐννενήκοντα, ἐννακόσιοι were also written with one ν. (See the preceding note.)

NOTE 5. When a declinable cardinal number agrees with a *collective* noun in the singular, it takes the endings of the singular; as (*Xen. An.* 1, 7, 10) ἀσπὶς μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία.

§ 80. *Dialects.*

1. εἷς, Doric ἧς: μία, Æolic ἴα: ἑνί, in Homer ἰῷ: πρῶτος, Doric πρᾶτος: ἅπαξ, Cretan ἀμάκις, Tarentine ἀμάτις.

2. δύο, Epic δοιώ δοιοί, inflected throughout: δυσί, Æolic δύεσι.

3. τρεῖς, Doric τρῖς: τρίτος, Æolic τέρτος, tertius, Epic τρίτατος: for τρίς, Laconian τριάκις.

4. τέσσαρες, Æolic πίσυρες πέσσυρες; Bœotic πέτταρες, quatuor; Doric τέτορες τέττορες; Ionic τέσσερες: for τέσσαρσι, τέταρτος, Poetic τέτρασι, τέτρατος.

5. πέντε, Æolic πέμπε, quinque.

6. ἕξ, ἕκτος, Doric Fέξ, Fέκτος, in the Heraclean Tables.

7, 8, 9. ἑβδομος, ὄγδοος, ἔννατος, Epic ἑβδόματος, ὀγδόατος, ἔνατος or εἴνατος.

11. ἕνδεκα, Doric δέκα εἷς, rare.

12. δώδεκα, Doric and Ionic δυώδεκα; Doric also δέκα δύο; Poetic δυοκαίδεκα: for δωδέκατος, Poetic δυωδέκατος.

14. Ionic τεσσερεσκαίδεκα, indeclinable; also τεσσερεσκαιδάτη for τεσσαρακαιδεκάτη.

20. εἴκοσι, Bœotic Fίκατι, viginti; Doric Fίκατι, Feίκατι, βείκατι, εἴκατι, ἴκατι; Epic ἐείκοσι.

30, 40, 80, 200, 300. Ionic τριήκοντα, τεσσερήκοντα, ὀγδώκοντα, διηκόσιοι, τριηκόσιοι. For τεσσαράκοντα, Bœotic πετταράκοντα, Doric τετρώκοντα.

60, 70. ἑξήκοντα, ἑβδομήκοντα, Doric Fεξήκοντα, ἑβδεμήκοντα.

200–900. For -κόσιοι, Bœotic -κάτιοι; as διακάτιοι, τριακάτιοι, τετρακάτιοι, πεντακάτιοι.

1000. χίλιοι, Bœotic χείλιοι.

9000, 10000. Epic ἐννεάχῑλοι, δεκάχῑλοι.

VERB.

§ **81.** 1. The Greek verb has three *voices*; active, passive, and middle.

2. There are five *moods;* indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, and infinitive.

3. There are seven *tenses;* present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, aorist, and future perfect.

The primary or leading tenses are the present, perfect, and future.

The secondary or historical tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and aorist.

The indicative is the only mood in which the imperfect and pluperfect are found: the subjunctive and imperative want also the future.

4. There are three *persons;* the first, second, and third.

5. *Deponent* verbs are those which are used only in the passive or middle. They are called deponent *passive* or deponent *middle* according as their aorist is taken from the passive or middle.

Note. The later Greeks sometimes formed a *future* subjunctive; as *μεμισθώσωνται*, in the Heraclean Tables; *κανθήσωμαι, κερδηθήσωνται*, in the New Testament.

§ **82.** 1. A regular verb is conjugated by forming the present, future, aorist, perfect active, perfect passive, aorist passive; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω ἐβούλευσα βεβούλευκα βεβούλευμαι ἐβουλεύθην.*

2. A deponent verb is conjugated by forming the present, future middle, perfect, and aorist passive or middle (as the case may be); as *ἀρνέομαι ἀρνήσομαι ἤρνημαι ἠρνήθην; χαρίζομαι χαρίσομαι κεχάρισμαι ἐχαρισάμην.*

§ 83. Synopsis of the example *βουλεύω, to counsel, advise.*

Active Voice.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	βουλεύω	βουλεύω	βουλεύοιμι	βούλευε	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων
Imperfect.	ἐβούλευον					
Future.	βουλεύσω		βουλεύσοιμι		βουλεύσειν	βουλεύσων
Aorist.	ἐβούλευσα	βουλεύσω	βουλεύσαιμι	βούλευσον	βουλεῦσαι	βουλεύσας
Perfect.	βεβούλευκα	βεβουλεύκω	βεβουλεύκοιμι	βεβούλευκε	βεβουλευκέναι	βεβουλευκώς
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβουλεύκειν					

Passive Voice.

Present.	βουλεύομαι	βουλεύωμαι	βουλευοίμην	βουλεύου	βουλεύεσθαι	βουλευόμενος
Imperfect.	ἐβουλευόμην					
Future.	βουλευθήσομαι		βουλευθησοίμην		βουλευθήσεσθαι	βουλευθησόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλεύθην	βουλευθῶ	βουλευθείην	βουλεύθητι	βουλευθῆναι	βουλευθείς
Perfect.	βεβούλευμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ	βεβουλευμένος εἴην	βεβούλευσο	βεβουλεῦσθαι	βεβουλευμένος
Pluperfect.	ἐβεβουλεύμην					
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλεύσομαι		βεβουλευσοίμην		βεβουλεύσεσθαι	βεβουλευσόμενος

Middle Voice.

Present, Imperfect, Perfect, and Pluperfect, the same as in the Passive.

Future.	βουλεύσομαι		βουλευσοίμην		βουλεύσεσθαι	βουλευσόμενος
Aorist.	ἐβουλευσάμην	βουλεύσωμαι	βουλευσαίμην	βούλευσαι	βουλεύσασθαι	βουλευσάμενος

§ 84. Inflection of *βουλεύω*.

Indicative Active.

	Present.	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω	βουλεύσω	βεβούλευκα
	βουλεύεις	βουλεύσεις	βεβούλευκας
	βουλεύει	βουλεύσει	βεβούλευκε
D.	———	———	———
	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσετον	βεβουλεύκατον
	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσετον	βεβουλεύκατον
P.	βουλεύομεν	βουλεύσομεν	βεβουλεύκαμεν
	βουλεύετε	βουλεύσετε	βεβουλεύκατε
	βουλεύουσι	βουλεύσουσι	βεβουλεύκᾶσι

	Imperfect.	Aorist.	Pluperfect.
S.	ἐβούλευον	ἐβούλευσα	ἐβεβουλεύκειν
	ἐβούλευες	ἐβούλευσας	ἐβεβουλεύκεις
	ἐβούλευε	ἐβούλευσε	ἐβεβουλεύκει
D.	———	———	———
	ἐβουλεύετον	ἐβουλεύσατον	ἐβεβουλεύκειτον
	ἐβουλευέτην	ἐβουλευσάτην	ἐβεβουλευκείτην
P.	ἐβουλεύομεν	ἐβουλεύσαμεν	ἐβεβουλεύκειμεν
	ἐβουλεύετε	ἐβουλεύσατε	ἐβεβουλεύκειτε
	ἐβούλευον	ἐβούλευσαν	ἐβεβουλεύκεισαν or ἐβεβουλεύκεσαν

Subjunctive Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύω	βουλεύσω	βεβουλεύκω
	βουλεύῃς	βουλεύσῃς	βεβουλεύκῃς
	βουλεύῃ	βουλεύσῃ	βεβουλεύκῃ
D.	———	———	———
	βουλεύητον	βουλεύσητον	βεβουλεύκητον
	βουλεύητον	βουλεύσητον	βεβουλεύκητον
P.	βουλεύωμεν	βουλεύσωμεν	βεβουλεύκωμεν
	βουλεύητε	βουλεύσητε	βεβουλεύκητε
	βουλεύωσι	βουλεύσωσι	βεβουλεύκωσι

Optative Active.

	Present	Future.	Perfect.
S.	βουλεύοιμι	βουλεύσοιμι	βεβουλεύκοιμι
	βουλεύοις	βουλεύσοις	βεβουλεύκοις
	βουλεύοι	βουλεύσοι	βεβουλεύκοι
D.	————	————	————
	βουλεύοιτον	βουλεύσοιτον	βεβουλεύκοιτον
	βουλευοίτην	βουλευσοίτην	βεβουλευκοίτην
P.	βουλεύοιμεν	βουλεύσοιμεν	βεβουλεύκοιμεν
	βουλεύοιτε	βουλεύσοιτε	βεβουλεύκοιτε
	βουλεύοιεν	βουλεύσοιεν	βεβουλεύκοιεν

Aorist.

S.	βουλεύσαιμι	D. ————	P. βουλεύσαιμεν
	βουλεύσαις or βουλεύσειας	βουλεύσαιτον	βουλεύσαιτε
	βουλεύσαι or βουλεύσειε	βουλευσαίτην	βουλεύσαιεν or βουλεύσειαν

Imperative Active.

	Present.	Aorist.	Perfect.
S. 2	βούλευε	βούλευσον	βεβούλευκε
3	βουλευέτω	βουλευσάτω	βεβουλευκέτω
D. 2	βουλεύετον	βουλεύσατον	βεβουλεύκετον
3	βουλευέτων	βουλευσάτων	βεβουλευκέτων
P. 2	βουλεύετε	βουλεύσατε	βεβουλεύκετε
3	βουλευέτωσαν or βουλευόντων	βουλευσάτωσαν or βουλευσάντων	βεβουλευκέτωσαν

Infinitive Active.		Participle Active.
Present.	βουλεύειν	βουλεύων
Future.	βουλεύσειν	βουλεύσων
Aorist.	βουλεῦσαι	βουλεύσας
Perfect.	βεβουλευκέναι	βεβουλευκώς

Indicative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	βουλεύομαι	βεβούλευμαι	βουλευθήσομαι
	βουλεύ-η, -ει	βεβούλευσαι	βουλευθήσ-η, -ει
	βουλεύεται	βεβούλευται	βουλευθήσεται
D.	————	————	————
	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλευθήσεσθον
	βουλεύεσθον	βεβούλευσθον	βουλευθήσεσθον
P.	βουλευόμεθα	βεβουλεύμεθα	βουλευθησόμεθα
	βουλεύεσθε	βεβούλευσθε	βουλευθήσεσθε
	βουλεύονται	βεβούλευνται	βουλευθήσονται

	Imperfect.	Pluperfect.	Aorist.
S.	ἐβουλευόμην	ἐβεβουλεύμην	ἐβουλεύθην
	ἐβουλεύου	ἐβεβούλευσο	ἐβουλεύθης
	ἐβουλεύετο	ἐβεβούλευτο	ἐβουλεύθη
D.	————	————	————
	ἐβουλεύεσθον	ἐβεβούλευσθον	ἐβουλεύθητον
	ἐβουλευέσθην	ἐβεβουλεύσθην	ἐβουλευθήτην
P.	ἐβουλευόμεθα	ἐβεβουλεύμεθα	ἐβουλεύθημεν
	ἐβουλεύεσθε	ἐβεβούλευσθε	ἐβουλεύθητε
	ἐβουλεύοντο	ἐβεβούλευντο	ἐβουλεύθησαν

Future Perfect.

S.	βεβουλεύσομαι	D. ————	P. βεβουλευσόμεθα
	βεβουλεύσ-η, -ει	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσεσθε
	βεβουλεύσεται	βεβουλεύσεσθον	βεβουλεύσονται

Subjunctive Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S.	βουλεύωμαι	βεβουλευμένος ὦ	βουλευθῶ
	βουλεύῃ	βεβουλευμένος ᾖς	βουλευθῇς
	βουλεύηται	βεβουλευμένος ᾖ	βουλευθῇ
D.	————	————	————
	βουλεύησθον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον	βουλευθῆτον
	βουλεύησθον	βεβουλευμένω ἦτον	βουλευθῆτον
P.	βουλευώμεθα	βεβουλευμένοι ὦμεν	βουλευθῶμεν
	βουλεύησθε	βεβουλευμένοι ἦτε	βουλευθῆτε
	βουλεύωνται	βεβουλευμένοι ὦσι	βουλευθῶσι

Optative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
S.	*βουλευοίμην*	*βεβουλευμένος εἴην*	*βουλευθησοίμην*
	βουλεύοιο	*βεβουλευμένος εἴης*	*βουλευθήσοιο*
	βουλεύοιτο	*βεβουλευμένος εἴη*	*βουλευθήσοιτο*
D.	————	————	————
	βουλεύοισθον	*βεβουλευμένω εἴητον*	*βουλευθήσοισθον*
	βουλευοίσθην	*βεβουλευμένω εἰήτην*	*βουλευθησοίσθην*
P.	*βουλευοίμεθα*	*βεβουλευμένοι εἴημεν*	*βουλευθησοίμεθα*
	βουλεύοισθε	*βεβουλευμένοι εἴητε*	*βουλευθήσοισθε*
	βουλεύοιντο	*βεβουλευμένοι εἴησαν*	*βουλευθήσοιντο*

Aorist.

S.	*βουλευθείην*	D. ————	P. *βουλευθ-είημεν, -εῖμεν*
	βουλευθείης	*βουλευθείητον*	*βουλευθ-είητε, -εῖτε*
	βουλευθείη	*βουλευθειήτην*	*βουλευθ-είησαν, -εῖεν*

Future Perfect.

S.	*βεβουλευσοίμην*	D. ————	P. *βεβουλευσοίμεθα*
	βεβουλεύσοιο	*βεβουλεύσοισθον*	*βεβουλεύσοισθε*
	βεβουλεύσοιτο	*βεβουλευσοίσθην*	*βεβουλεύσοιντο*

Imperative Passive.

	Present.	Perfect.	Aorist.
S. 2	*βουλεύου*	*βεβούλευσο*	*βουλεύθητι*
3	*βουλευέσθω*	*βεβουλεύσθω*	*βουλευθήτω*
D. 2	*βουλεύεσθον*	*βεβούλευσθον*	*βουλεύθητον*
3	*βουλευέσθων*	*βεβουλεύσθων*	*βουλευθήτων*
P. 2	*βουλεύεσθε*	*βεβούλευσθε*	*βουλεύθητε*
3	*βουλευέσθωσαν* or *βουλευέσθων*	*βεβουλεύσθωσαν* or *βεβουλεύσθων*	*βουλευθήτωσαν* or *βουλευθέντων*

Infinitive Passive.		Participle Passive.
Present.	*βουλεύεσθαι*	*βουλευόμενος*
Perfect.	*βεβουλεῦσθαι*	*βεβουλευμένος*
Aorist.	*βουλευθῆναι*	*βουλευθείς*
Future.	*βουλευθήσεσθαι*	*βουλευθησόμενος*
Fut. Perf.	*βεβουλεύσεσθαι*	*βεβουλευσόμενος*

Indicative Middle.

Future.

S.	*βουλεύσομαι*	D. ————	P. *βουλευσόμεθα*
	βουλεύσ-ῃ, -ει	*βουλεύσεσθον*	*βουλεύσεσθε*
	βουλεύσεται	*βουλεύσεσθον*	*βουλεύσονται*

Aorist.

S.	*ἐβουλευσάμην*	D. ————	P. *ἐβουλευσάμεθα*
	ἐβουλεύσω	*ἐβουλεύσασθον*	*ἐβουλεύσασθε*
	ἐβουλεύσατο	*ἐβουλευσάσθην*	*ἐβουλεύσαντο*

Subjunctive Middle.

Aorist.

S.	*βουλεύσωμαι*	D. ————	P. *βουλευσώμεθα*
	βουλεύσῃ	*βουλεύσησθον*	*βουλεύσησθε*
	βουλεύσηται	*βουλεύσησθον*	*βουλεύσωνται*

Optative Middle.

Future.

S.	*βουλευσοίμην*	D. ————	P. *βουλευσοίμεθα*
	βουλεύσοιο	*βουλεύσοισθον*	*βουλεύσοισθε*
	βουλεύσοιτο	*βουλευσοίσθην*	*βουλεύσοιντο*

Aorist.

S.	*βουλευσαίμην*	D. ————	P. *βουλευσαίμεθα*
	βουλεύσαιο	*βουλεύσαισθον*	*βουλεύσαισθε*
	βουλεύσαιτο	*βουλευσαίσθην*	*βουλεύσαιντο*

Imperative Middle.

Aorist.

S.	2 *βούλευσαι*	D. *βουλεύσασθον*	P. *βουλεύσασθε*
	3 *βουλευσάσθω*	*βουλευσάσθων*	*βουλευσάσθωσαν* or *βουλευσάσθων*

Infinitive Middle.		Participle Middle.
Future.	*βουλεύσεσθαι*	*βουλευσόμενος*
Aorist.	*βουλεύσασθαι*	*βουλευσάμενος*

§ **85.** 1. The first person singular of the example *βουλεύω* translated:

Indicative Active.

Present. *I advise, I do advise, I am advising.*
Imperfect. *I was advising, I advised.*

Future. *I shall*, or *will, advise.*
Aorist. *I advised, I did advise, I have advised, I had advised.*
Perfect. *I have advised.*
Pluperfect. *I had advised.*

Subjunctive Active.

Present. *I may*, or *can, advise* or *be advising, I advise, I am advising.*
Aorist. *I may*, or *can, advise* or *have advised, I shall*, or *will, advise, I have advised, I shall*, or *will, have advised.*
Perfect. *I may*, or *can, have advised, I have advised.*

Optative Active.

Present. *I might, could, would*, or *should, advise* or *be advising, I was advising, I advised.*
Future. *I should*, or *would, advise.*
Aorist. *I might, could, would*, or *should, advise* or *have advised, I had advised.*
Perfect. *I might, could, would*, or *should, have advised, I had advised.*

Imperative Active.

Present. *Advise, do advise, be advising.*
Aorist. *Advise, do advise.*

Infinitive Active.

Present. *To advise* or *be advising.*
Future. *Should, would, shall, will, advise.*
Aorist. *To advise, to have advised.*
Perfect. *To have advised.*

Participle Active.

Present. *Advising.*
Future. Being *about to advise*, who *shall advise*, and in certain connections, *to advise, in order to advise.*
Aorist. *Advising, having advised*, who *has advised.*
Perfect. *Having advised.*

Indicative Passive.

Present. *I am advised*, continually.
Imperfect. *I was advised*, continually.
Future. *I shall*, or *will, be advised.*
Aorist. *I was advised, I have been advised, I had been advised.*
Perfect. *I have been advised.*
Pluperfect. *I had been advised.*
Future Perfect. *I shall*, or *will, have been advised, I shall*, or *will, be advised.*

Subjunctive Passive.

Present. *I may*, or *can, be advised, I am advised*, continually.
Aorist. *I may*, or *can, be advised* or *have been advised, I shall*, or *will, be advised, I have been advised, I shall*, or *will, have been advised.*
Perfect. *I may*, or *can, have been advised, I have been advised.*

Optative Passive.

Present. *I might, could, would*, or *should, be advised, I was advised*, continually.

Future. *I should*, or *would*, *be advised.*
Aorist. *I might*, *could*, *should*, or *would*, *be advised* or *have been advised*, *I had been advised.*
Perfect. *I might*, *could*, *should*, or *would*, *have been advised*, *I had been advised.*
Future Perfect. *I should*, or *would*, *be advised.*

Imperative Passive.

Present. *Be advised*, continually.
Aorist. *Be advised.*
Perfect. *Be advised.*

Infinitive Passive.

Present. *To be advised*, continually.
Future. *Should*, *would*, *shall*, *will*, *be advised.*
Aorist. *To be advised*, *to have been advised.*
Perfect. *To have been advised.*
Future Perfect. *Should*, *would*, *shall*, *will*, *be advised.*

Participle Passive.

Present. *Being advised*, continually.
Future. Being *about to be advised*, who *shall be advised*, *to be advised*, *in order to be advised.*
Aorist. *Being advised*, *having been advised*, who *has been advised.*
Perfect. *Having been advised.*
Future Perfect, like the future.

Middle.

The middle is the same as the active with the reflexive pronoun appended to it; as, Present, *I advise myself*, simply *I deliberate.*

2. The Latin paradigm *amo* adapted to the Greek.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imperat.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	amo	amem	amarem	ama	amare	amans
Imperf.	amabam					
Aor.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Perf.	amavi	amaverim	amavissem		amavisse	
Plup.	amaveram					
Fut.	amabo	amaturus sim *or* fuerim	amaturus esem *or* fuissem		amaturus esse *or* fuisse	amaturus
F. Per.	amavero					

§ 86. Example of the future active and middle of liquid verbs: *ἀγγέλλω*, *to announce.*

Synopsis.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
F. A.	*ἀγγελῶ*	*ἀγγελοῖμι*	*ἀγγελεῖν*	*ἀγγελῶν*
F. M.	*ἀγγελοῦμαι*	*ἀγγελοίμην*	*ἀγγελεῖσθαι*	*ἀγγελούμενος*

Future Active.

	Indicative.	Optative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
S.	ἀγγελῶ	ἀγγελ-οῖμι, -οίην	ἀγγελεῖν	ἀγγελῶν
	ἀγγελεῖς	ἀγγελ-οίς, -οίης		
	ἀγγελεῖ	ἀγγελ-οῖ, -οίη		
D.	———	———		
	ἀγγελεῖτον	ἀγγελ-οῖτον, -οίητον		
	ἀγγελεῖτον	ἀγγελ-οίτην, -οιήτην		
P.	ἀγγελοῦμεν	ἀγγελ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν		
	ἀγγελεῖτε	ἀγγελ-οῖτε, -οίητε		
	ἀγγελοῦσι	ἀγγελ-οῖεν, -οίησαν		

Future Middle.

S.	ἀγγελοῦμαι	ἀγγελοίμην	ἀγγελεῖσθαι	ἀγγελούμενος
	ἀγγελ-ῆ, -εῖ	ἀγγελοῖο		
	ἀγγελεῖται	ἀγγελοῖτο		
D.	———	———		
	ἀγγελεῖσθον	ἀγγελοῖσθον		
	ἀγγελεῖσθον	ἀγγελοίσθην		
P.	ἀγγελούμεθα	ἀγγελοίμεθα		
	ἀγγελεῖσθε	ἀγγελοῖσθε		
	ἀγγελοῦνται	ἀγγελοῖντο		

§ **87.** Examples of the second aorist, second perfect and pluperfect, and second future passive: λείπω, *to leave.*

Synopsis.

	Indic.	Subj.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2 A. A.	ἔλιπον	λίπω	λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπεῖν	λιπών
2 A. M.	ἐλιπόμην	λίπωμαι	λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος
2 A. P.	ἐλίπην	λιπῶ	λιπείην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπείς
2 F. P.	λιπήσομαι		λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
2 P.	λέλοιπα	λελοίπω	λελοίποιμι	λέλοιπε	λελοιπέναι	λελοιπώς
2 Pl.	ἐλελοίπειν					

Indicative.

	2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S.	ἔλιπον	ἐλιπόμην	ἐλίπην	λιπήσομαι
	ἔλιπες	ἐλίπου	ἐλίπης	λιπήσ-ῃ, -ει
	ἔλιπε	ἐλίπετο	ἐλίπη	λιπήσεται
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἐλίπετον	ἐλίπεσθον	ἐλίπητον	λιπήσεσθον
	ἐλιπέτην	ἐλιπέσθην	ἐλιπήτην	λιπήσεσθον
P.	ἐλίπομεν	ἐλιπόμεθα	ἐλίπημεν	λιπησόμεθα
	ἐλίπετε	ἐλίπεσθε	ἐλίπητε	λιπήσεσθε
	ἔλιπον	ἐλίποντο	ἐλίπησαν	λιπήσονται

2 Perfect.

S. λέλοιπα	D. ———	P. λελοίπαμεν
λέλοιπας	λελοίπατον	λελοίπατε
λέλοιπε	λελοίπατον	λελοίπᾶσι

2 Pluperfect.

S. ἐλελοίπ-ειν, -η	D. ———	P. ἐλελοίπειμεν
ἐλελοίπ-εις, -ης	ἐλελοίπειτον	ἐλελοίπειτε
ἐλελοίπ-ει, -ειν	ἐλελοιπείτην	ἐλελοίπ-εισαν, -εσαν

Subjunctive.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπω	λίπωμαι	λιπῶ	λελοίπω
λίπῃς	λίπῃ	λιπῇς	λελοίπῃς
λίπῃ	λίπηται	λιπῇ	λελοίπῃ
D. ———	———	———	———
λίπητον	λίπησθον	λιπῆτον	λελοίπητον
λίπητον	λίπησθον	λιπῆτον	λελοίπητον
P. λίπωμεν	λιπώμεθα	λιπῶμεν	λελοίπωμεν
λίπητε	λίπησθε	λιπῆτε	λελοίπητε
λίπωσι	λίπωνται	λιπῶσι	λελοίπωσι

Optative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Fut. Pass.
S. λίποιμι	λιποίμην	λιπείην	λιπησοίμην
λίποις	λίποιο	λιπείης	λιπήσοιο
λίποι	λίποιτο	λιπείη	λιπήσοιτο
D. ———	———	———	———
λίποιτον	λίποισθον	λιπ-είητον, -εῖτον	λιπήσοισθον
λιποίτην	λιποίσθην	λιπ-ειήτην, -είτην	λιπησοίσθην
P. λίποιμεν	λιποίμεθα	λιπ-είημεν, -εῖμεν	λιπησοίμεθα
λίποιτε	λίποισθε	λιπ-είητε, -εῖτε	λιπήσοισθε
λίποιεν	λίποιντο	λιπ-είησαν, εἶεν	λιπήσοιντο

2 Perfect.

S. λελοίπ-οιμι, -οίην	D. ———	P. λελοίπ-οιμεν, -οίημεν
λελοίπ-οις, -οίης	λελοίποιτον	λελοίπ-οιτε, -οίητε
λελοίπ-οι, -οίη	λελοιποίτην	λελοίπ-οιεν, -οίησαν

Imperative.

2 Aor. Act.	2 Aor. Mid.	2 Aor. Pass.	2 Perf.
S. λίπε	λιποῦ	λίπηθι	λέλοιπε
λιπέτω	λιπέσθω	λιπήτω	λελοιπέτω
D. λίπετον	λίπεσθον	λίπητον	λελοίπετον
λιπέτων	λιπέσθων	λιπήτων	λελοιπέτων
P. λίπετε	λίπεσθε	λίπητε	λελοίπετε
λιπέτωσαν, λιπόντων	λιπέσθωσαν, λιπέσθων	λιπήτωσαν, λιπέντων	λελοιπέτωσαν

Infinitive.

2 A. A. λιπεῖν 2 A. M. λιπέσθαι 2 A. P. λιπῆναι 2 F. P. λιπήσεσθαι 2 Perf. λελοιπέναι

Participle.

2 A. A. λιπών 2 A. M. λιπόμενος 2 A. P. λιπείς 2 F. P. λιπησόμενος 2 Perf. λελοιπώς

§ 88. Examples of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of mute and liquid verbs: *τρίβω, to rub, πλέκω, to knit, πείθω, to persuade, ἀγγέλλω, to announce.*

Perfect Passive and Middle.

Ind. S.	τέτριμμαι	πέπλεγμαι	πέπεισμαι	ἤγγελμαι
	τέτριψαι	πέπλεξαι	πέπεισαι	ἤγγελσαι
	τέτριπται	πέπλεκται	πέπεισται	ἤγγελται
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
P.	τετρίμμεθα	πεπλέγμεθα	πεπείσμεθα	ἠγγέλμεθα
	τέτριφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἤγγελθε
	τετριμμένοι εἰσί	πεπλεγμένοι εἰσί	πεπεισμένοι εἰσί	ἠγγελμένοι εἰσί
Imp. S.	τέτριψο	πέπλεξο	πέπεισο	ἤγγελσο
	τετρίφθω	πεπλέχθω	πεπείσθω	ἠγγέλθω
D.	τέτριφθον	πέπλεχθον	πέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
	τετρίφθων	πεπλέχθων	πεπείσθων	ἠγγέλθων
P.	τέτριφθε	πέπλεχθε	πέπεισθε	ἤγγελθε
	τετρίφθωσαν, τετρίφθων	πεπλέχθωσαν, πεπλέχθων	πεπείσθωσαν, πεπείσθων	ἠγγέλθωσαν, ἠγγέλθων
Inf.	τετρῖφθαι	πεπλέχθαι	πεπεῖσθαι	ἠγγέλθαι
Part.	τετριμμένος	πεπλεγμένος	πεπεισμένος	ἠγγελμένος

Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

S.	ἐτετρίμμην	ἐπεπλέγμην	ἐπεπείσμην	ἠγγέλμην
	ἐτέτριψο	ἐπέπλεξο	ἐπέπεισο	ἤγγελσο
	ἐτέτριπτο	ἐπέπλεκτο	ἐπέπειστο	ἤγγελτο
D.	ἐτέτριφθον	ἐπέπλεχθον	ἐπέπεισθον	ἤγγελθον
	ἐτετρίφθην	ἐπεπλέχθην	ἐπεπείσθην	ἠγγέλθην
P.	ἐτετρίμμεθα	ἐπεπλέγμεθα	ἐπεπείσμεθα	ἠγγέλμεθα
	ἐτέτριφθε	ἐπέπλεχθε	ἐπέπεισθε	ἤγγελθε
	τετριμμένοι ἦσαν	πεπλεγμένοι ἦσαν	πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν	ἠγγελμένοι ἦσαν

The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle of verbs in πω, βω, φω, are inflected like *τέτριμμαι ἐτετρίμμην*; of verbs in κω, γω, χω, like *πέπλεγμαι ἐπεπλέγμην*; of verbs in τω, δω, θω, ζω, like *πέπεισμαι ἐπεπείσμην*; of verbs in λω, νω, ρω, like *ἤγγελμαι ἠγγέλμην*.

§ **89.** 1. Not unfrequently the tenses are, for the sake of greater strength, formed by means of the participle and the *auxiliary* verbs εἰμί, γίγνομαι, διαγίγνομαι, κυρέω, ὑπάρχω, πέλω, and ἔχω; also ἔρχομαι with the future participle; as,

Present.	βουλεύων εἰμί
Imperfect.	βουλεύων ἦν
Future.	βουλεύων ἔσομαι, βουλεύσων εἰμί or βουλεύσων ἔρχομαι
Aorist.	βουλεύσας ἔχω, or βουλεύσας εἶχον; passive βουλευθείς εἰμι
Perfect.	βεβουλευκὼς εἰμι, sometimes βεβουλευκὼς ἔχω
Pluperfect.	βεβουλευκὼς ἦν, sometimes βεβουλευκὼς εἶχον
Fut. Perf.	βεβουλευκὼς ἔσομαι, or βουλεύσας ἔσομαι

And so through all the voices, moods, numbers, persons, and genders.

2. Μέλλω, *to be about to* do any thing, *to intend*, *shall*, followed by the present, future, or aorist, of the infinitive, forms a periphrastic *future;* as Μέλλει τιθέναι, *He is about to place.*

AUGMENT.

§ **90.** 1. The perfect and future perfect of all the moods and of the participle, and the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect of the indicative, receive an increase at the beginning, called *augment.*

2. There are two kinds of augment; the *syllabic augment*, and the *temporal augment.*

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing a syllable or two syllables to the verb.

The temporal augment is formed by lengthening the first syllable of the verb.

§ **91.** 1. When the verb begins with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing to the verb that consonant together with an ε. This kind of augment is called *reduplication.* E. g. βουλεύω βεβούλευκα βεβούλευμαι, γράφω γέγραφα γέγραμμαι.

So θύω τέθυκα, φύω πέφῡκα, χαίνω κέχηνα, χράομαι κέχρημαι, θεάομαι τεθέαμαι. (§ 15.)

2. When the verb begins with two consonants the second of which is not a liquid, or with ζ, ξ, ψ, the augment of the *perfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the verb; as *σκάπτω ἔσκαφα, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα, ψεύδομαι ἔψευσμαι.*

3. The augment of the *pluperfect* is formed by prefixing an ε to the reduplication of the perfect; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.*

4. When the augment of the perfect is simply ε, the *pluperfect* takes no additional augment; as *σκάπτω ἔσκαφα ἐσκάφειν, ζητέω ἐζήτηκα ἐζητήκειν.*

5. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment of the *imperfect* and *aorist* is formed by prefixing an ε; as *βουλεύω, ἐβούλευον, ἐβούλευσα; γράφω, ἔγραφον, ἔγραψα.*

6. When the verb begins with ρ, the augment is formed by prefixing an ε, and doubling the ρ; as *ῥάπτω,* imperf. *ἔρραπτον,* perf. *ἔρραφα,* pluperf. *ἐρράφειν,* aor. *ἔρραψα.*

Note 1. (a) Some verbs beginning with a mute and liquid sometimes take ε instead of the reduplication of the *perfect;* those beginning with γν always take ε; as *βλαστάνω βεβλάστηκα ἐβλάστηκα, κατα-γλωτίζω κατ-εγλώτισμαι, γνωρίζω ἐγνώρικα.* See also *γλύφω, γράφω, κληΐζω, τρέφω,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑΩ) has *μέμνημαι μεμνήσομαι,* but its kindred *μνημονεύω* has *ἐμνημόνευκα.*

(b) A few verbs beginning with a liquid take ει instead of the reduplication, which is nothing more than the augment ε lengthened; as *λαγχάνω εἴληχα.* See also *λαμβάνω, λέγω, μείρομαι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs. Observe further that *μείρομαι* has also *ἔμβραται ἐμβραμένη.*

Παρα-νομέω takes η instead of the reduplication in the form *παρηνομημένος.*

Note 2. (a) Some verbs take the reduplication contrary to the second rule; as *κτάομαι κέκτημαι.* See also *πτερυγόω, πτήσσω,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) The perfect of *ἔχω,* in an inscription, has *παρ-είσχηται,* for *παρέσχηται.*

The pluperfect of *ἵστημι* is *ἑστήκειν* and *εἱστήκειν.*

Note 3. The augment of the perfect of *ἵστημι* takes the rough breathing; thus, *ἕστηκα ἑστήκειν*. *Στέλλω* has *ἔσταλκα*, in the compound *ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν*, found in an inscription.

Note 4. The additional augment of the *pluperfect* is often omitted; as *τελευτάω τετελευτήκειν, ἀναβαίνω ἀναβεβήκειν, κατατρέχω καταδεδραμήκειν.*

Note 5. Some verbs lengthen the syllabic augment *ε* into *η*, in the *imperfect* and *aorist;* as *βούλομαι, ἐβουλόμην ἠβουλόμην, ἐβουλήθην ἠβουλήθην.* See also *ἀπολαύω, δύναμαι, μέλλω, παρανομέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 6. (a) The following Poetic forms take the reduplication, contrary to the analogy of verbs beginning with *ρ*; *ῥαπίζω ῥεράπισμαι, ῥίπτω ῥερίφθαι, ῥυπόω ῥερυπωμένα.*

(b) Some Poetic forms do not double the *ρ* after the syllabic augment; thus, *ῥάπτω ἔραπτον, ῥέζω ἔρεζον ἔρεξα, ῥίπτω ἔριψα ἐρίφην.*

(c) ΡΕΩ, *to say*, may take *ει-* instead of *ερ-* in the *aorist* passive; thus, *εἰρέθην εἰρήθην.* In the *perfect* it always takes *εἰ-* for *ἐρ-*; thus, *εἴρηκα, εἴρημαι.*

§ **92.** 1. When the verb begins with a *short* vowel the augment of all the past tenses is formed by lengthening that vowel; in this case, *α* and *ε* become *η*, and *ο* becomes *ω*; as,

ἀκολουθέω, imperf. *ἠκολούθεον*, perf. *ἠκολούθηκα*, pluperf. *ἠκολουθήκειν*, aor. *ἠκολούθησα*
ἐλεέω, ἠλέεον, ἠλέηκα, ἠλεήκειν, ἠλέησα, ἠλεήθην
ὀρθόω, ὠρθούμην, ὤρθωμαι, ὠρθώμην, ὤρθωσα
ἱκετεύω, ἱκέτευον, ἱκέτευσα
ὑγιαίνω, ὑγίαινον, ὑγίανα

2. If the vowel is already *long*, no change takes place; except that *ᾱ* (long) is commonly changed into *η*; as *ἡμερόω ἡμέρουν, ὠδίνω ὤδινον, ᾱἴσσω ἤϊξα.*

3. When the verb begins with a *diphthong*, the augment is formed by changing the first vowel of that diphthong according to the first rule; as *αἰτέω ᾔτεον, ᾄδω ᾖδον, αὐλέω ηὔλεον, εὔχομαι ηὐχόμην, οἰκέω ᾠκεον.*

(a) ΟΥ is never augmented; as *οὐρανόω οὐράνουν, οὐτάζω οὔταζον.*

(b) ΕΙ is augmented only in ΕΙΔΩ, *εἰκάζω*, and *εἶμι*; thus, *ᾔδειν, ᾔκαζον ᾔκασα ᾔκασμαι, ᾔειν.*

§ **93.** 1. Verbs, which originally began with the digamma F, are augmented as if the digamma was still prefixed to them; that is, they take the syllabic augment ε. Some of them take the temporal augment in addition to the syllabic. E. g. *ἄγνυμι, ἔαξα ἔᾱγα ἐάγην; οἴγω, ἔῳξα ἔῳχα ἔῳγμαι ἐῴχθην ἔῳγα.*

See also *ἁλίσκομαι, ἀνάσσω, ἀνδάνω, ἅπτω, ἔθω,* ΕΙΔΩ, *εἴκω, εἰλέω, εἴλω, εἶμι,* ΕΙΠΩ, *εἴρω, to join, ἔλπω, ἔννυμι, ἑορτάζω, ἕρδω,* ἘΩ, *to place, ἵημι, οἰκέω, οἰνοχοέω, ὁράω, οὐρέω, ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. Some digammated verbs, after the omission of the digamma, contracted the initial syllables εε- into ει; as *ἐάω, εἴαον εἴᾱσα εἴᾱκα εἰᾱθην.*

See also *ἐθίζω, ἑλίσσω, ἑλκόω, ἕλκω,* ἙΑΩ, *ἕπω, ἐργάζομαι, ἑρπύζω, ἕρπω, ἑστιάω, ἔχω,* ἝΩ, *to place, ἵημι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 1. ΕΙΔΩ and *εἶμι* lengthen the syllabic augment ε into η, in the forms *ἠ-είδειν, ἤ-ϊον ἤ-ϊσαν.* —*Ἔθω* lengthens the augment ε into ει in the forms *εἰ-ωθα εἰ-ώθειν.*

Note 2. The forms *ἔωθα εἴωθα, ἔωκα ἔωνται,* from *ἔθω, ἵημι,* presuppose *εοθα ειοθα, ἑοκα ἕονται.*
The pluperfects *ἐώκειν, ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν,* from *εἴκω, ἔλπω, ἕρδω,* come directly from their perfects *ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα.*

Note 3. In some of the dialects, these verbs were also augmented in the usual way; as *ἕλκω ἧλκον, ἔχω ἧχον.* So *ἐξ-ηργάσατο,* from *ἐξ-εργάζομαι,* found in a later inscription.

Note 4. Some verbs of this class retain the augment of the aorist throughout the dependent moods; thus, *ἄγνυμι, ἐξ-εαγεῖσα κατ-εάξας κατ-εαγῶ κατ-εαγείς;* ΕΙΔΩ, *ἐεισάμενος;* *εἴλω, ἐέλσαι;* ἙΩ, *εἶσον εἴσας; ὠνέομαι, ἐωνηθῆναι.*

§ **94.** 1. Some verbs beginning with *ᾰ, ε, ο,* followed by a single consonant, form the augment of the *perfect* by prefixing the first two letters of the root to the temporal augment. This kind of augment is called the *Attic reduplication.* E. g.

ἀκούω	perf.	*ἀκ-ήκοα*
ἐμέω	"	*ἐμ-ήμεκα, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι*
ὀρύσσω	"	*ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρ-ώρυγμαι*

See also *ἀγείρω, ἄγω, αἴρέω, ἀκαχίζω,* ΑΚΩ, *ἀλάομαι, ἀλείφω, ἀλέω, ἀλυκτάζω,* ΑΝΕΘΩ, *ἀραρίσκω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρόω, ἐγείρω, ἕδω, ἐλαύνω, ἐλέγχω, ἑλίσσω,* ΕΝΕΘΩ, *ἐρείδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ἐρίζω, ἔρχομαι, ἔχω, ἡμύω,* ΟΔΥΩ, *ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄμνυμι, ὁράω, ὀρέγω, ὑφαίνω, φέρω,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. When the perfect takes the Attic reduplication, the pluperfect takes no additional augment; as, *ἀγείρω ἀγήγερκα,* pluperf. *ἀγηγέρκειν.*

Except *ἀκούω, ἀραρίσκω, ἐλαύνω, ἐρείδω, ὄζω, ὄλλυμι, ὄρνυμι,* which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note. (a) The Epic forms *ἀκάχημαι, ἀκαχμένος, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι,* from *ἀκαχίζω,* ΑΚΩ, *ἀλάομαι, ἀλυκτάζω,* and the feminine participle *ἀρᾰρυῖα,* from *ἀραρίσκω,* do not lengthen the second syllable. The common perfect *ἄρᾱρα,* from *ἀραρίσκω,* merely lengthens the second syllable.

(b) The Epic *ἠρήρεισμαι* and *εἰλήλουθα,* from *ἐρείδω, ἔρχομαι,* lengthen the first syllable.

(c) The Epic form *ἐρήριπτο* from *ἐρείπω,* and the later *ἐμεμέκειν* from *ἐμέω,* omit the temporal augment.

(d) *Αἱρέω* and *ἠμύω* shorten the reduplication; thus *ἀραίρηκα ἀραίρημαι,* with the smooth breathing; *ὑπ-εμνήμυκε* with *ν* inserted.

(e) The perfect *ἐγρήγορα,* from *ἐγείρω,* prefixes *ἐγρ-* to the temporal augment; that is, it prefixes the root without the second *ε.*

(f) The perfect participle *συν-οχωκώς,* from *ἔχω* ΟΧΩ, *ωχα, οχ-ωχα, ὄχωκα.*

(g) The perfect *ἀγήγοχα* or *ἀγήοχα,* from *ἄγω,* comes from the reduplicated theme ΑΓΑΓΩ.

§ **95.** 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition receive the augment after that preposition.

Prepositions ending in a vowel lose that vowel before the syllabic augment *ε*; except *περί* and *πρό.* E. g.

προσ-γράφω, προσ-έγραφον, προσ-γέγραφα, προσ-εγεγράφειν, προσ-έγραψα
ἀπο-κόπτω, ἀπ-έκοπτον, ἀπο-κέκοφα, ἀπ-εκεκόφειν, ἀπ-έκοψα

So *περι-γράφω περι-έγραφον περι-γέγραμμαι περι-εγεγράμμην περι-εγράφην, προ-λέγω προ-έλεγον, ἐμπίπτω ἐνέπιπτον, ἐγκρίνω ἐνέκρινον ἐγκέκρικα, συλλύω συνέλυον συλλέλυκα, συζυμόω συνεζύμουν, ἐκλύω ἐξέλυσα.* (§§ 14; 17.)

2. Verbs compounded with *εὖ* and *δυσ-*, if they begin with *α, ε, ο,* take the augment after these particles; in all other cases the augment precedes them, or, in compounds with *εὖ,* it may be omitted:

as, *εὐαρεστέω, εὐηρέστουν εὐηρέστηκα*; *δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν δυσηρέστηκα.*

So *εὐδοκιμέω ηὐδοκίμουν ηὐδοκίμηκα, δυστυχέω ἐδυστύχουν δεδυστύχηκα, δυσωπέω ἐδυσώπουν, εὐεργετέω εὐηργέτουν.* So also *ἀντευποιέω ἀντευ-πεποίηκα, συνευ-πεπονθώς* from *πάσχω.*

NOTE 1. The augment is regularly put after the preposition, even when the simple verb has no existence; as *ἀπολαύω ἀπέλαυον ἀπολέλαυκα, ἐγκωμιάζω ἐνεκωμίασα ἐγκεκωμίακα.*

So *ἐγχειρέω, ἐκκλησιάζω, ἐνθυμέομαι, ἐπιτηδεύω, κατηγορέω, παρανομέω, προφασίζομαι, προφητεύω, συνεργέω.*

NOTE 2. Some verbs take the augment *before* the preposition; as *ἀνοίγω ἤνοιγον.*

A few verbs take the augment *before* and *after* the preposition at the same time; as *ἀνέχω ἠνειχόμην.*

See also *ἀμπέχω, ἀμφιάζω, ἀμφιγνοέω, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀναλίσκω, ἀνέχω, ἀνορθόω, ἀντιβολέω, ἀφεύω, ἀφίημι, διοικέω, ἐμπεδόω, ἐγγυάω, ἐμπολάω, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνοχλέω, ἐπίσταμαι, καθέζομαι, καθεύδω, κάθημαι, καθίζω, μεθίημι, παροινέω, προχειρίζομαι, πρωγγυεύω, συνίημι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

NOTE 3. *Εκ-κλησιάζω* may repeat *ἐκ* in the imperfect and aorist; thus *ἐξ-εκ-κλησίαζον, ἐξ-εκ-κλησίασα.*

Εγ-γυάω repeats *ἐγ-(ἐν)* in the forms *ἐν-εγ-γυώμην, ἐν-εγ-γύησα, ἐν-εγ-γυησάμην, ἐν-εγ-γεγύημην.*

NOTE 4. *Διαιτάω* and *διᾱκονέω* are augmented as if *δι-*, *dia-* were the preposition *διά*; thus, *διαιτάω, ἐδιήτησα δεδιήτημαι διητώμην διητήθην*; *διακονέω, διηκόνουν δεδιηκόνηκα δεδιηκόνημαι ἐδιακονήθην.* (§ 95, *n.* 2.)

NOTE 5. *Αμφισβητέω*, derived from an imaginary verbal substantive in *-ητης*, compounded of *ἀμφίς* and *βαίνω*, takes the augment before the preposition (§ 95, *n.* 2). Two of its forms, however, namely, *ἠμφ-εσβήτουν, ἠμφ-εσβήτησα*, take the augment also after *ἀμφ-*, as if the simple verb began with *σβ-*.

NOTE 6. Verbs derived from compound nouns, the first component part of which is a noun, are augmented like simple verbs; as *ἀσεβέω ἠσέβουν ἠσέβηκα.* Except *ἀριστοποιέομαι, ἱπποτροφέω, μελοποιέω,* and *ὀνοματοποιέω*, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

§ **96.** 1. The *present* of some verbs, beginning with a consonant followed by a vowel or a liquid, prefixes to the root that consonant together with an *ι*; as *βάω βιβάω βίβημι*, ΤΡΑΩ *τιτράω*, ΓΕΝΩ *γίγνομαι.*

(a) In a few instances, the present takes the reduplication of the perfect; as ΤΡΑΩ *τετραίνω.*

(b) Ἰάχω and ἰέω ἵημι come from ΑΧΩ, ΈΩ, originally ΓΑΧΩ, ΓΕΩ. (Compare § 93.) — Ἵπταμαι and ἵστημι come from ΠΤΑΩ and ΣΤΑΩ. (Compare § 91, 2, *n.* 3.)

(c) The reduplication of the present of some verbs is irregular; as δάπτω δαρδάπτω, καγχλάζω καχλάζω, κοχύω, λαλαγέω, μαιμάω, παιφάσσω.

2. In a few instances the present prefixes ε to the root, which prefix has the appearance of the syllabic augment; as θέλω ἐθέλω, ὁρτάζω ἑορτάζω.

3. In a few instances the present seems to take the temporal augment; as ἄγω ἠγέομαι.

4. Sometimes the root of a verb takes the Attic reduplication, but without the temporal augment of the second syllable; as ΑΧΩ ΑΚΑΧΩ ἀκαχίζω, 2 A. ἤκαχον.

See also ἄγω, ἀλέξω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἐλελίζω, ἐνίπτω, ὄρνυμι, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Ατιτάλλω, ὀνίνημι, and ὀπιπτεύω, from ἀτάλλω, ΟΝΑΩ, ΟΠΤΗΣ, change the second vowel into ι after the Attic reduplication.

§ 97. *Dialects.*

1. The Epic, Æolic, and Doric Poets often omit the augment; except the syllabic augment of the perfect and pluperfect. The Ionic prose-writers often omit the temporal augment. E. g. φέρω φέρον, τελευτάω τελεύτησα, λαμβάνω λάβον; ἀγορεύω ἀγόρευον, ἐργάζομαι ἔργασμαι, ὁμιλέω ὁμίλεον.

The following verbs often omit the augment even in the Attic dialect: ἀηθέσσω, ἀΐω, αὐαίνω, οἰακοστροφέω, οἰμώζω, οἰνόομαι, οἰστρέω, οἴχομαι, οἰωνίζομαι.

2. The Epic dialect lengthens ε in the reduplication into ει in the following verbs; δείδω δείδοικα; δείκνυμι δείδεγμαι δείδεκτο δειδέχαται δειδέχατο; δίω, *to fear*, δείδιμεν δειδυῖα ἐδείδιμεν; εἴκω (ϜΕικω) εἰοικώς (ϜειϜοικως). The common εἴωθα (ϜειϜωθα), from ἔθω, follows the same analogy.

3. Some Epic forms beginning with a liquid, or σ, double that consonant after the augment ε; as λαγχάνω ἔλλαχον, σείω ἐσσείοντο.

See also δείδω, λαμβάνω, λείπω, λίσσομαι, μανθάνω, ΜΕΙΡΩ, νέω, ΣΕΥΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

4. In the Ionic dialect, the syllabic augment of the *pluperfect* is sometimes formed after the analogy of the imperfect; as μηχανάομαι ἐμηχάνωτο, παλλιλογέω ἐπαλλιλόγητο, in Hippocrates and Herodotus.

5. In the Epic dialect the *second aorist* active and middle sometimes takes the reduplication of the perfect; as κάμνω κεκάμω, φράζω πέφραδε.

See also δάκνω, ΔΑΕΩ, *to teach*, θιγγάνω, θρώσκω, κέλομαι, κεύθω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, μάπτω, πάλλω, πείθω, πλήσσω,

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΕΜΩ, *τέρπω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τύπτω, φείδομαι,* ΦΕΝΩ, *χάζω, χαίρω,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Κέλομαι, ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, and *φράζω* may take the syllabic augment *ε* in addition to the reduplication; thus *κεκλόμην ἐκεκλόμην, τέτμον ἔτετμον, πέφνον ἔπεφνον, πέφραδον ἐπέφραδον.*

6. Ενίπτω and *ἐρύκω* take, in the second aorist, a kind of Attic reduplication at the end of the root; thus *ἠνίπαπον, ἠρύκακον,* Epic.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The title, "FORMATION OF THE TENSES," relates only to the *first person singular* of the tenses of the *indicative*. For the inflection of the tenses in the other moods, see below.

§ **98.** 1. The *root* of a verb consists of those letters which are found in every part of that verb; as *τιμάω, λέγω, μένω,* roots *τιμα-, λεγ-, μεν-.*

2. Verbs are divided into *pure*, *mute*, and *liquid*, according as the root ends in a vowel, a mute (*π, β, φ*; *κ, γ, χ*; *τ, δ, θ*, also *ζ*), or a liquid (*λ, μ, ν, ρ*); as *βουλεύω*, a pure verb; *λείπω, δέχομαι*, mute verbs; *μέλω, ὀδύρομαι*, liquid verbs.

§ **99.** The root of a pure verb is obtained by dropping *ω* or *ομαι* of the present; as *τιμά-ω, φιλέ-ω, ἀρνέ-ομαι.* The root of a liquid verb may be obtained by dropping *ω, ομαι* of the present, or *ῶ* of the future; as *μέν-ω, ὀδύρ-ομαι, βάλλω βαλ-ῶ.*

The root of a mute verb may be obtained by dropping *ω, ομαι* of the present, *ον, ομην, ην* of the second aorist, *α* of the second perfect; or from some kindred word; as *λέγ-ω, ἐ-τάγ-ην, ἅπτω ἁφ-ή, κρύπτω ἐ-κρύβ-ην κρύφ-α.*

§ **100.** Very frequently, the root of a verb is, by the addition of one or more letters, strengthened in the present; for example, the roots of the presents *μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω* are *μανθαν-, πυνθαν-, διδασκ-, πρασσ-*, but the roots of these verbs are ΜΑΘ-, ΠΥΘ-, ΔΑ-, ΠΡΑΓ-. For practical purposes, an Ω is often appended to the root of the verb when it is obscured in the present; in which case it is called the *simple theme*, or *simple* or *imaginary present*; thus, the simple themes of *μανθάνω, πυνθάνομαι, διδάσκω, πράσσω* are ΜΑΘΩ, ΠΥΘΩ, ΔΑΩ, ΠΡΑΓΩ.

As a common rule, when the root is modified in the present, the other tenses, except the imperfect, are derived from the

simple present: for example, the perfect active of ἀγγέλλω is ἤγγελ-κα, from ΑΓΓΕΛ-, ΑΓΓΕΛΩ.

§ **101.** 1. Verbal roots are strengthened by the addition of Δ, Ζ, Θ, Κ, Ν, Σ, ΣΚ, Τ, Χ; also by doubling λ, ν, ρ, when they stand at the end of the root.

-αινω or -ἄνω is often appended to roots; as ἀλφαίνω, ὀσφραίνομαι, αὐξάνω, ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἱκάνω. So δεικ-αν-άω, ἰσχ-αν-άω. — Not unfrequently a root is strengthened by annexing -ανω (sometimes -αινω), and inserting ν before its last letter; as ἀνδάνω, μανθάνω, ἐρυγγάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, (§ 14.)

-δω is appended to the root of a few verbs; ἀμέρδω, δείδω, ἙΔΩ, ΑΧΕΔΩ, ΕΛΑΔΩ, ΒΑΔΩ vado.

-ειvω, in ἀλε-είνω, ἐρε-είνω, φα-είνω.

-ζω is not unfrequently appended to the root in the present; if the root ends in a consonant, -ζω is preceded by α, ι, or υ; as σχάζω, δακνάζομαι, ἀκαχίζω, κτίζω, ἐρπύζω. — The root of some primitive verbs in -ζω ends in δ; as ἔζομαι, ὄζω, φράζω. Here δ is changed into its kindred ζ (§ 10). In general however the root of verbs in -ζω ends in ζ; as ἐλπίζ-ω, φωτίζ-ω, roots ελπιζ-, φωτιζ-. — See also -σσω.

θω is not unfrequently appended to the root; when the root ends in a consonant, -θω is commonly preceded by α, ε, or υ; πελάθω, ἀλήθω, πλήθω, σήθω, ἔσθω (ἔδ-θω), φλεγέθω, ἠγερέθομαι, τελέθω, φθινύθω. In this case, the present indicative in -αθω is not used; thus, αλκαθω, αμνναθω, διωκαθω, εεργαθω, ειργαθω, εργαθω, κιαθω are used only in the dependent moods and imperfect; as ἀλκάθειν, ἀμυνάθειν, ἐδιώκαθον.

-ινω, -ινεω, in ὀρ-ίνω, ἀγ-ινέω.

-κω is appended to the root of a few verbs; as ἐρύκω, ὀλέκω.

-λλω comes from -λω by doubling λ; as ἀγγελ-λω, σφάλ-λω, τίλλω. So ὀλλύω ὄλλυμι, from ΟΛΩ, with ν annexed to the root.

-ναω or -νημι, formed by inserting ν before α; in which case, ε, in the first syllable of the verb, becomes ι; thus, πιλνάω, κιρνάω, πέτνημι, σκίδνημι, κίδνημι, from πελάω, κεράω, πετάω, ΣΚΕΔΑΩ, ΚΕΔΑΩ. But πέρνημι, κρεμνάω κρημνάω do not change ε into ι.

-νεω is sometimes appended to the root; as βυνέω, ἱκνέομαι, ἰσχνέομαι.

-ννω, from -νω; an Æolic peculiarity; as κρίννω, for κρῑ́νω.

-νύω or -νῦμι is often appended to the root; as ἄγνυμι, δαίνυμι, δέχνυμαι. If the root ends in a vowel, the ν is generally doubled; further, ο is lengthened into ω before ν; as ἔννυμι (εἰνύω), ζώννυμι, τίνυμι τίννυμι. So κτίννυμι from ΚΤΕΝΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

νω is often appended to the root; as κάμνω, δάκνω, κορθύνω, ἱστάνω, φθίνω. So πίτνω from ΠΕΤΩ, with a change of ε into ι.

-ξω, in the present, comes from -κω or -γω, by annexing σ to the root; thus, ἀλέξω, αὔξω, ὀδάξω.

πτω, in the present, comes from -πω, -βω, -φω, by annexing τ to the

root; as τύπτω (π), βλάπτω (β), σκάπτω (φ). For the euphonic changes see above (§ 13, 1).

-ρρω comes from -ρω by doubling ρ; as ἔρ-ρω, ἀέρ-ρω, ἰμέρ-ρω. This is an Æolic peculiarity.

-σγω, only in μίσγω, from ΜΙΓΩ.

-σκω is, in a few instances, formed by inserting σ before -κω or -χω; thus, ἀλύσκω, εἴσκω, λάσκω, τιτύσκομαι, δεδίσκομαι, διδάσκω.

Roots, ending in a vowel, are very often strengthened, in the present, by σκ; in which case the radical vowel is often lengthened before σκ; as βάσκω βιβάσκω, ἀρέσκω, πιπίσκω, βιβρώσκω, θνήσκω, κικλήσκω. — If the root ends in a consonant, ι is inserted before σκ; as ἁλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, εὑρίσκω; also κυΐσκω.

-σπω is formed by inserting σ before π in the forms ἔσπομαι, ἔσπετε, ἐνίσπω.

-σσω or -ττω, in the present, comes from -κω, -γω, or -χω, and sometimes from -τω, -θω, or -πω, by annexing σ to the root (§ 13, 10); as μαλάσσω (κ), ἀλλάσσω (γ), ταράσσω (χ) : λίσσομαι (τ), κορύσσω (θ) : ἐνίσσω (π), ὄσσομαι (π), πέσσω (π). — Sometimes σσ is changed into ζ; thus ἁρμόσσω ἁρμόζω, ἐλίσσω ἑλελίζω, βράσσω βράζω, συρίττω συρίζω, σφάττω σφάζω. In some verbs of this description -σσω is always changed into -ζω; as ἁρπάζω (γ), ἀλαλάζω (γ), βρίζω, δαΐζω, ἐναρίζω, κλάζω (γ), κοΐζω, κράζω (γ), λάζομαι (β), μαστίζω (γ), νίζω (β), οἰμώζω (γ), ὀλολύζω (γ), παίζω (γ, δ), πλάζω (γ), ῥέζω (γ), στάζω (γ), σταλάζω, στηρίζω, στενάζω (χ), στίζω (γ), σφύζω, τρίζω (γ). — A few roots ending in a vowel are strengthened by σσ or ττ; as ἀηθέ-σσω, ἀφά-σσω, ἀλύ-σσω.

-σχω, only in ἴσχω from ἔχω.

-τω, in a few pure verbs; ἁρύτω, ἀνύτω.

-χω, rare; νήχομαι, ΔΙΔΑΧΩ, στεν-ά-χω with α inserted.

-ψω, in the present of ἕψω (ἑπ-σω).

2. Some roots ending in a consonant are strengthened by inserting ν before that consonant; ΕΝΕΓΚΩ, ΠΛΑΓΓΩ, ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓΩ, ΕΝΠΩ. (§ 14.)

§ **102.** The radical vowel is often lengthened in the following manner:

ᾰ into η or αι, sometimes into ᾱ; as ΛΑΘΩ λήθω, ἀγάομαι ἀγαίομαι, ΦΑΝΩ φαίνω ἔφηνα, ΚΑΩ καίω κᾶω, ΠΡΑΓΩ πέπρᾱγα. In the aorist active of liquid verbs, and in the second perfect, it is commonly lengthened into η.

ε — ει, commonly in liquid verbs; rarely into η; as ΑΜΕΡΩ ἀμείρω, ΣΠΕΡΩ σπείρω ἔσπειρα, ΕΠΩ ΕΙΠΩ, ΕΩ εἰμί; μέλω μέμηλα.

ι — ει; before a liquid into ῑ; as ΑΛΙΦΩ ἀλείφω, ΛΙΠΩ λείπω, ΤΙΛΩ ἔτῑλα, ΚΛΙΝΩ κλίνω ἔκλῑνα.

ο — ου; ΑΚΟΩ ἀκούω, βόλομαι βούλομαι.

υ — ευ; before a liquid into ῡ; ΦΥΓΩ φεύγω, ΚΥΘΩ κεύθω, ΑΙΣΧΥΝΩ αἰσχῡ́νω.

§ **103.** 1. When the radical vowel of a dissyllabic liquid

verb is ε, it is changed into α in the perfect, pluperfect, aorist passive, future passive, second aorist, and sometimes in the present, future active, and aorist active. This commutation takes place also in dissyllabic mute verbs when ε is preceded or followed by a liquid. E. g.

στέλ-λω, ἔσταλκα ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλθην, ἐστάλην
τρέπω τράπω, τέτραμμαι, ἐτράφθην, ἔτραπον ἐτράπην

See also *δέρκομαι, δέρω, δρέπω, εἴλω, κείρω, κτείνω, λέπω, πείρω, πέρθω, πλέκω, σπείρω, στρέφω, τέμνω, μείρομαι, τέρπω, τρέφω, τρέχω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

The following retain the ε in the second aorist: ΓΕΝΩ, ΕΛΩ, ΕΡΟ, ΜΑΙ, *θείνω, θέρομαι, λέγω, to collect, στερέω, τέμνω, τέρσομαι, φλέγω*.

2. When the radical vowel of a verb is ε, it is regularly changed into ο in the second perfect, and sometimes in the perfect, and second aorist active; as,

δέρκομαι δέδορκα, ΓΕΝΩ γέγονα, στέργω ἔστοργα
κλέπτω κέκλοφα, πέμπω πέπομφα, πλέκω πέπλοχα
μείρομαι ἔμμορα μεμορμένος ἔμμορον

See also ΑΝΕΘΩ, *ἕλπω*, ΕΓΕΙΡΩ, ΕΝΕΘΩ, *ἔρδω, ἐσθίω, ἴημι, λαγχάνω, λέγω, to collect*, ΛΕΧΩ, ΜΕΝΩ, *ξυν-νεφέω, πάσχω, πέρδομαι, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, φέρβω, φέρω, χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(a) In some verbs, the ε of the diphthongs ει and ευ becomes ο in the perfect; see *δείδω*, ΕΙΔΩ, *εἴκω*, ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, *λείπω, πείθω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Not unfrequently the radical vowel ε is changed into ω; as ΑΕΡΩ *ἄωρτο, πλέω πλώω*. Most commonly, however, ε becomes ο, ω, and εω, αω are annexed to the root; as *στρέφω στρωφάω*.

3. Sometimes ε is changed into ι; as *ἕζομαι ἵζω*, ΈΩ *ἵω, ἔχω ἴσχω*.

4. Sometimes the radical vowel α is changed into ο or ω; as *μηχανάομαι, ἀτιμάω*, Ionic pluperfect *ἐμηχάνωτο, ἠτίμωτο*, implying *-όομαι, -όω*; *ζάω ζώω*, ΤΡΑΓΩ *τρώγω*.

See also *ἄγω, ἁμαρτάνω, πάσχω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

ΑΥΡΩ changes α into ο in the forms *ἀπ-ούρας ἀπ-ουράμενος*.

§ **104.** 1. Roots are very often prolonged by annexing ε, sometimes α or ο, rarely ι or υ, to their last letter; as *αἴδομαι αἰδέομαι, ἰσχάνω ἰσχανάω*, ΆΛΩ ΆΛΟΩ, *ἔσθω ἐσθίω, ἄνω ἀνύω*.

Particularly in the Ionic dialect, verbs in ω are not unfrequently inflected after the analogy of verbs in εω; as *ἀγόμενος ἀγεόμενος, βάλλειν βαλλέειν, σχέθειν σχεθέειν, βαλλόμενος βαλλεόμενος, δύνουσι δυνέουσι, ῥεύμενος ῥεόμενος*.

So εἶχεε, ἔψεε, ὤφλεε, Ionic for εἶχε, ἦψε, ὤφλε, from ἔχω, ἕψω, ὀφλισκάνω.

2. When the root is thus prolonged, the radical vowel ε is very often changed into ο. The Poets may further change it into ω, and then prolong the root by annexing α to it; as ΔΡΕΜΩ δρομάω δρωμάω; πέρθω πορθέω.

3. When a root contains two consonants without an intervening vowel, it may be prolonged by inserting a short vowel between those consonants; thus, ΕΝΠΩ ἐνέπω ΕΝΙΠΩ, θράσσω ταράσσω, ΠΝΥΩ πινύσκω.

§ **105.** 1. Sometimes the root is *syncopated;* in which case, monosyllabic roots lose their vowel; dissyllabic and polysyllabic roots most commonly drop their last vowel; as ἀγείρω ἀγρόμενος, ΓΕΝΩ γίγνομαι.

See also ἀλέξω, ἐγείρω, ἔρχομαι, κέλομαι, κεράννυμι, μίμνω, πελάω, πέλω, πιπράσκω, πετάω, ἵπταμαι, πέτομαι, πίπτω, ἔπω, ἔχω, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τίκτω (for τίτ-κω), ΤΕΜΩ, ΦΕΝΩ, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. In some verbs the root undergoes a *metathesis;* as δέρκομαι ἔδρακον ἐδράκην.

See also ἁμαρτάνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βλώσκω, δαμάω, δέμω, θνήσκω, θρώσκω, καλέω, κάμνω, μείρομαι, μέλω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, ΠΟΡΩ, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, τέμνω, στρώννυμι, τέρπω, τιτρώσκω.

§ **106.** New themes are sometimes formed from the perfect active, and second aorist, by changing α, ον, ομην into ω, ομαι; as γίγνομαι γέγαα, new present γεγάομαι; ΔΑΕΩ δέδαα, δεδάομαι.

So ἐγείρω ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρηγοράω γρηγορέω, both prolonged; ἵστημι ἕστηκα, στήκω; τέμνω τέτμηκα, τμήγω. So also ἵημι (ἧκα), ἥκω; ἴω (ἷκα) ἵκω.

§ **107.** The last vowel of the root of a *pure* verb, if short, is lengthened in all the tenses, except the present and imperfect.

In this case, α is lengthened into η; when however it is preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, it is only lengthened. E. g.

τιμάω τιμήσω ἐτίμησα τετίμηκα τετίμημαι ἐτιμήθην
φιλέω φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα πεφίλημαι ἐφιλήθην
δηλόω δηλώσω ἐδήλωσα δεδήλωκα δεδήλωμαι ἐδηλώθην

τίω τῖσω ἔτῖσα τέτῖκα τέτῖμαι
δακρύω δακρῡσω ἐδάκρῡσα δεδάκρῡκα δεδάκρῡμαι
ἐάω ἐᾱσω εἴᾱσα εἷᾱκα εἰᾱθην
ἰάομαι ἰᾱσομαι ἰᾱσάμην
δράω δρᾱσω ἔδρᾱσα δέδρᾱκα δέδρᾱμαι

Note 1. Ακροάομαι, *θοινάω*, ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *πελάω* (ΠΛΑΩ), and *ποινάομαι*, do not change ᾱ into η ; as *ἀκροάσομαι*, *θοινάσομαι*, *πάσομαι*, *ἐπλάθην*, *ποινάσομαι*. — Πίμπρημι (ΠΡΑΩ), *τιτράω* (ΤΡΑΩ), *χράω χράομαι*, change ᾱ into η ; as *πρήσω*, *ἔτρησα*, *χρήσομαι*. — Ἕω, *to place*, has F. *εἵσομαι*. Θέω (*τίθημι*), *to put*, has Perf. *τέθεικα*, *τέθειμαι*.

Note 2. Many pure verbs retain the short radical vowel through all the tenses ; as,

γελάω γελᾰσω ἐγέλᾰσα, *καλέω καλέσω ἐκάλεσα*

See also *ἄγαμαι*, ΑΕΩ, *ἀηθέσσω*, *ἀκέομαι*, *ἀκηδέω*, *ἀλέομαι*, *ἀλέω*, *ἄλθομαι*, *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *ἀντιάω*, *ἀνύω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *ἀρέσκω*, *ἀρκέω*, *ἀρόω*, *ἀρύω*, *ἀφύω*, *ἄχθομαι*, *βδέω*, *γελάω*, *δαίνυμι*, *δαίομαι*, *εἰμί*, *ἐλαύνω*, ΕΔΥΩ, *ἕννυμι*, *ἔραμαι*, *ἐράω*, *ἐρύω*, *ἐσθίω*, *ζέω*, *θλάω*, *ἱλάσκομαι*, *καλέω*, *κεράννυμι*, *κλάω*, *κοτέω*, *κρεμάννυμι*, *λοέω*, *μαίομαι*, *μεθύσκω*, *ναίω*, *νεικέω*, *ξέω*, *ὄλλυμι*, *ὄμνυμι*, *ὄνομαι*, *ὄρνυμι*, *πατέομαι*, *πετάννυμι*, *πιπράσκω*, *πτύω*, *σκεδάννυμι*, *σπάω*, *στορέννυμι*, ΤΑΛΑΩ, *τανύω*, *τελέω*, *τρέω*, *φθίω*, *χαλάω*, *χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 3. The quantity of the last radical vowel of some pure verbs is *variable ;* as,

αἰνέω, *αἰνέσω*, *αἰνήσω*, *ᾔνησα*, *ᾔνεκα*, *ᾔνημαι*, *ᾐνέθην*

See also ΑΑΩ, *ἀγρέω*, *αἰδέομαι*, *αἰνέω*, *αἱρέω*, *ἀκαχίζω*, *ἀΰω*, *ἀφάω βαίνω*, *γαμέω*, *δέω*, *to bind*, *δίδωμι*, *δύναμαι*, *δύω*, *εἰρύω*, *ἕλκω*, *ἐμέω*, *εὐνάω*, *εὑρίσκω*, *εὐτυχέω*, *ἔχω*, *κήδω*, *κορέννυμι*, *λύω*, *μάχομαι*, *νέμω*, *ὄζω*, *ὀνίνημι*, *πεινάω*, *πίμπρημι*, *πινύσκω*, *πίνω*, *ποθέω*, *πονέω*, ΡΕΩ, *to say*, *ῥύομαι*, *σβέννυμι*, *στερέω*, *τίθημι*, ΦΕΝΩ, *φημί*, *φθάνω*, *φθονέω*, *φορέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present and Imperfect.

§ **108.** 1. All verbal forms are, in practice, referred to the present indicative.

For example, *ἔμαθον*, *ἐλείφθην*, *ἔσφηλα*, are, in parsing, said to come from *μανθάνω*, *λείπω*, *σφάλλω*.

2. To form the present passive, drop *ω* of the present active, and annex *ομαι* ; as *βουλεύω βουλεύομαι*.

3. To form the imperfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *ον*, and prefix its augment ; as *βουλεύω ἐβούλευον*.

4. To form the imperfect passive, drop *ομαι* of the present, annex *ομην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω, βουλεύομαι ἐβουλευόμην.*

Future and Aorist Active and Middle.

§ **109.** 1. To form the future active, drop *ω* of the present, and annex *σω*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω.*

So *τιμάω τιμήσω, καλέω καλέσω, πλέκω πλέξω, γράφω γράψω. ᾄδω ᾄσω, ἐλπίζω ἐλπίσω, σπένδω σπείσω.* (§§ 107; 13.) So also *κράζω* (ΚΡΑΓΩ) *κράξω, βλάπτω* (ΒΛΑΒΩ) *βλάψω, πράσσω* (ΠΡΑΓΩ) *πράξω, πλάσσω* (ΠΛΑΘΩ) *πλάσω.* (§ 101.)

2. To form the future active of a liquid verb, annex *εω*, contracted *ῶ*, to the root; as *μένω μενέω μενῶ, καθαίρω καθαρέω καθαρῶ.*

So *κρίνω κρινῶ, ἀμύνω ἀμυνῶ, φαίνω φανῶ, κτείνω κτενῶ, ἀγγέλλω ἀγγελῶ, στέλλω στελῶ, σπείρω σπερῶ.* (§§ 100 – 103.)

3. To form the future middle, drop *ω* of the future active, and annex *ομαι*; as *βουλεύω βουλεύσω βουλεύσομαι*; *ἀμύνω ἀμυνέω ἀμυνέομαι* contracted *ἀμυνοῦμαι.*

Note 1. (a) Futures in *ᾰσω* and *εσω*, from verbs in *αω, αζω, εω*, often drop *σ*, and are contracted like verbs in *αω* and *εω*. The Attic dialect uses only the contracted form. E. g.

ἐλαύνω, βιβάζω, F. *ἐλάσω ἐλῶ, βιβάσω βιβῶ*
δικάζω, τελέω, F. *δικάσω δικῶ, τελέσω τελέω τελῶ*

The future middle, in this case, is contracted chiefly in *ἐμέω ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, κολάζω κολάσομαι κολῶμαι, μάχομαι μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι.*

(b) In a few instances, *ᾱσω, ωσω* seem to be contracted into *ῶ* according to the preceding analogy; thus, *δράω, ἐρημόω, δέομαι*, F. *δράσω δρῶ, ἐρημώσετε ἐρημοῦτε, δεησόμεθα δεούμεθα.*

(c) In the Epic dialect, ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑΩ), *to teach, ἐρύω, to draw*, ΚΕΙΩ or ΚΕΩ, *to cause to lie down*, and *ταν ύω, to stretch*, drop the *σ* in the future; thus, F. *δήω, I shall find, ἐρύσω ἐρύω, κείω* or *κέω, I shall lie down, τανύσω τανύω.*

Note 2. Futures in *ῐσω*, from verbs in *ιζω*, drop *σω* and annex *εω*, which is always contracted into *ῑ*; that is, *ίσω ίσομαι* become *ιῶ ιοῦμαι*, respectively; as,

οἰκίζω, F. *οἰκίσω οἰκιῶ, οἰκίσομαι οἰκιοῦμαι*
φροντίζω, F. *φροντίσω φροντιῶ φροντιοῦμαι*

Note 3. (a) Some mute verbs form the future middle after the analogy of liquid verbs; thus, *καθέζομαι καθεδοῦμαι, μανθάνω μαθεῦμαι* Doric for *μαθοῦμαι, τίκτω τεκοῦμαι, τρίβω συν-τριβεῖται.*

(b) The following form the future middle without the characteristic *σ*: *ἔδω* (ΦΑΓΩ), *to eat*, F. *ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, I shall eat; πίνω, to drink*, F. *πίομαι, I shall drink.*

For *ἔδομαι, πίομαι*, the later Greeks said *ἐδοῦμαι, πιοῦμαι*, formed according to the preceding analogy.

(c) The future *δράμομαι*, for *δραμοῦμαι*, from *τρέχω* (ΔΡΕΜΩ), is formed after the analogy of *ἔδομαι.*

§ **110.** 1. To form the aorist active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *σα*, and prefix its augment; as, *βουλεύω ἐβούλευσα.*

So *τιμάω ἐτίμησα, γελάω ἐγέλασα, καλέω ἐκάλεσα, πλέξω ἔπλεξα, γράφω ἔγραψα, ᾄδω ἦσα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπισα, σπένδω ἔσπεισα.* (§§ 107; 13.) So also *βλάπτω* (ΒΛΑΒΩ) *ἔβλαψα, πράσσω* (ΠΡΑΓΩ) *ἔπραξα, πλάσσω* (ΠΛΑΘΩ) *ἔπλασα.* (§ 101.)

2. To form the aorist active of a *liquid verb*, annex *α* to the root, lengthen the radical vowel, and prefix its augment; as *κρίνω ἔκρῑνα, στέλλω ἔστειλα.*

So *ἀμύνω ἤμῡνα, τίλλω ἔτῑλα, σπείρω ἔσπειρα, μένω ἔμεινα, σφάλλω ἔσφηλα, φαίνω ἔφηνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθηρα.* (§ 102.)

3. To form the aorist middle, drop *α* of the aorist active, and annex *αμην*; as *βουλεύω, ἐβούλευσα ἐβουλευσάμην; κρίνω, ἔκρῑνα ἐκρῑνάμην.*

Note 1. These three verbs, *δίδωμι, τίθημι*, and *ἵημι*, take *κα* instead of *σα* in the aorist; thus, *ἔδωκα, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἧκα ἡκάμην.*

Note 2. Some verbs do not take *σ* in the aorist; as *ἀλέομαι* or *ἀλεύομαι ἠλεάμην* or *ἠλευάμην.* See also *δατέομαι, καίω*, ΣΕΥΩ, *φέρω, χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 3. In a few instances, the aorist annexes *σον, σόμην* to the root, that is, it is inflected after the analogy of the second aorist. See *ἄγω, ἀείδω, βαίνω, δύω, ἵκω*, ΛΕΧΩ, *ὄρνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, φέρω, χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 4. Verbs in *-ιαίνω* and *-ραίνω* lengthen the radical vowel into *ᾱ*; as *πιαίνω ἐπίᾱνα, περαίνω ἐπέρᾱνα, ἐπικραίνω ἐπέκρᾱνα.* Also the following: *ἰσχναίνω ἴσχνᾱνα, κερδαίνω ἐκέρδᾱνα, κοιλαίνω ἐκοίλᾱνα, λευκαίνω ἐλεύκᾱνα, ὀργαίνω ὤργᾱνα, πεπαίνω ἐπέπᾱνα.* But *τεραίνω ἐτέτρηνα ἐτετρηνάμην, μιαίνω ἐμίηνα* rarely *ἐμίᾱνα.*

NOTE 5. The radical vowel of *αἴρω* and *ἅλλομαι* becomes *η* only in the indicative, in consequence of the augment; in the other moods it is merely lengthened; thus *αἴρω ἦρα ἄρω ἄραιμι ἆρον ἄρας, ἠράμην ἄρωμαι*; *ἅλλομαι, ἠλάμην ἅλωμαι.*

NOTE 6. In later Greek, verbs in *-αίνω* and *-αίρω* often lengthen the radical vowel into *ᾱ*; as *σημαίνω ἐσήμᾱνα, καθαίρω ἐκάθᾱρα, ἐχθαίρω ἤχθᾱρα, φαίνω ἔφᾱνα.*

NOTE 7. The aorist in *-ηνα, -ηρα*, from verbs in *-αίνω, -αίρω*, is often written *-ηνα, -ηρα*, with iota subscript, as if *αι* were changed into *η*. But this is incorrect, first, because the aorist of liquid verbs comes from the *root;* secondly, because in ancient inscriptions it is written without this *ι*; thus, *ἐπ-έκρᾶνε, ἀν-έφηνε, καθηράντων, κατ-ᾶραι ἐπ-άρῃ ἐπ-άρας, ἦρε ἄρατο.*

NOTE 8. The future and aorist of some liquid verbs are formed after the analogy of other verbs; that is, by annexing *σω, σα* to the root; as, *κείρω*, F. *κέρσω*, A. *ἔκερσα.* See also *ἀείρω, ἀέρρω, ἔρρω, ἀραρίσκω, εἴλω, ἐλαύνω, θέρομαι, κέλλω, κύρω, μείρομαι, ὄρνυμι, τείρω, φθείρω, φύρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Perfect, Pluperfect, and Aorist and Future Passive.

§ **111.** 1. To form the perfect active, drop *ω* of the present, annex *κα*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευκα.*

So *τιμάω τετίμηκα, ᾄδω ᾆκα, πείθω πέπεικα, ἐλπίζω ἤλπικα.* (§§ 107; 13, 8.) So also *ἀγγέλλω ἤγγελκα, φαίνω πέφαγκα, καθαίρω κεκάθαρκα, στέλλω ἔσταλκα, σπείρω ἔσπαρκα.* (§§ 100; 101; 103; 14.)

2. To form the perfect active of mute verbs whose root ends in a labial (*π, β, φ*) or a palatal (*κ, γ, χ*), drop *ω* of the present, annex *α*, change the preceding smooth or middle mute into its corresponding rough mute (*φ, χ*), and prefix its augment; *φ* and *χ* of course remain unchanged; as *τρίβω τέτριφα, πλέκω πέπλεχα.*

So *γράφω γέγραφα, ῥίπτω ἔρριφα, τεύχω τέτευχα, πράσσω πέπραχα.* (§ 101.)

3. To form the perfect passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *μαι*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι.*

So *τιμάω τετίμημαι, ἀνιάω ἠνίᾱμαι, πλέκω πέπλεγμαι, λείπω λέλειμμαι, πείθω πέπεισμαι, χωρίζω κεχώρισμαι, σπένδω ἔσπεισμαι.* (§§ 107; 13; 14.) So also *ἀγγέλλω ἤγγελμαι, αἰσχύνω ᾔσχυμμαι, καθαίρω κεκάθαρμαι, αἴρω ἦρμαι, στέλλω ἔσταλμαι, σπείρω ἔσπαρμαι.* (§§ 100; 103; 14.)

4. To form the pluperfect active, drop *α* of the perfect, annex *ειν*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευκα ἐβεβουλεύκειν.*

5. To form the pluperfect passive, drop *μαι* of the perfect passive, annex *μην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω βεβούλευμαι ἐβεβουλεύμην.*

6. To form the aorist passive, drop *ω* of the present active, annex *θην*, and prefix its augment; as *βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην.*

So *τιμάω ἐτιμήθην, πλέκω ἐπλέχθην, λέγω ἐλέχθην, λείπω ἐλείφθην, πείθω ἐπείσθην, χωρίζω ἐχωρίσθην.* (§§ 107; 13.) So also *ἀγγέλλω ἠγγέλθην, φαίνω ἐφάνθην, αἰσχύνω ᾐσχύνθην, καθαίρω ἐκαθάρθην, αἴρω ἤρθην; στέλλω ἐστάλθην.* (§§ 100; 103.)

7. To form the future passive, drop *θην* of the aorist passive, annex *θησομαι*, and reject the augment; as *βουλεύω ἐβουλεύθην βουλευθήσομαι.*

Note 1. (a) The following mute verbs change *ε* into *α* in the perfect passive; *στρέφω ἔστραμμαι, τρέπω τέτραμμαι, τρέφω τέθραμμαι.* The Ionic dialect changes it also in the aorist; thus *ἐστράφθην, ἐτράφθην.* (§ 103.) *Τρέπω* has also perfect active *τέτραφα.*

(b) In some instances the radical vowel *ε* becomes *ο*, rarely *ω*, in the perfect and pluperfect; as *κλέπτω κέκλοφα ἐκεκλόφειν.* (§ 103, 2.) See also *ἀείρω, δείδω, ἔχω, ἵημι, λαγχάνω, ΛΕΧΩ, μείρομαι, ξυννεφέω, πέμπω, πλέκω, στρέφω, τίκτω, τρέπω, φέρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(c) *Ἄγω* and *πάσχω* change the radical *α* into *ο* in the forms *ἀγήγοχα* or *ἀγήοχα, πέποσχα.* (§ 103, 2, b.)

Note 2. When, in the perfect passive, *γγ* or *μμ* would come to stand before *μαι, μεθα*, the combinations *γγμ, μμμ* become *γμ, μμ*, for the sake of euphony; as *ἐλέγχω ἐλήλεγγ-μαι ἐλήλεγμαι, κάμπτω κέκαμμ-μαι κέκαμμαι.*

When *μμ* would come to stand after a consonant, it drops one *μ*; as *τέρπω τέτερμ-μαι τέτερμαι.*

Note 3. In a few instances, the linguals *δ, θ* remain unchanged

before *μ*; as ΚΑΔΩ, *κέκαδμαι κορύσσω, κεκόρυθμαι*, in Homer; *πυκάζω πεπύκαδμαι*, in Sappho.

Note 4. Many pure verbs, especially such as do not lengthen the radical vowel, insert *σ* before *μαι, μεθα, μένος*, and *ται* of the perfect passive, and before *θην* of the aorist passive; as *τελέω, τετέλεσμαι τετελέσμεθα τετελεσμένος, τετέλεσται*; *ἐτελέσθην*.

See also ΑΑΩ, *ἄγαμαι, αἰδέομαι, ἀκούω, ἀλέω, ἄλθομαι, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀνύω, ἀρέσκω, ἀρύω, ἄχθομαι, βαίνω, βοάω, βυέω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δαίνυμι, δαίομαι, δέω, δράω, δύναμαι, εἰρύω, ἐλαύνω*, ΕΔΥΩ, *ἔννυμι, ἕδω*, ΕΩ, *to seat, ζέω, ζώννυμι, θλάω, θραύω, ἱλάσκομαι, καλέω, κελεύω, κεράννυμι, κλαίω, κλάω, to break, κλείω, to shut, κληΐω, κναίω, κνάω, κολούω, κορέννυμι, κρεμάννυμι, κρούω, κυλίω, λεύω, to stone, μάχομαι, μεθύω, μιμνήσκω, ναίω, νέω, ξέω, οἴομαι, ὄμνυμι, ὄνομαι, παλαίω, πατέομαι, παύω, πετάννυμι, πίμπλημι, πίμπρημι, πιπίσκω, πλέω, πνέω, πρίω, πτύω, ῥαίω, ῥώννυμι, σάω, to sift, σβέννυμι, σείω, σκεδάννυμι, σπάω, στορέννυμι, ταν́ύω, τίνω, ὕω, φέρω, φλάω, φλύω, φρέω, χαλάω, χόω, χράομαι, χράω, χρίω, χώννυμι, ψαύω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 5. (a) The following verbs in *νω* drop *ν* in the perfect active and passive, and aorist passive; *κλίνω, κέκλικα κέκλιμαι ἐκλίθην*; *κρίνω, κέκρικα κέκριμαι ἐκρίθην*; *πλύνω, πέπλυκα πέπλυμαι ἐπλύθην*. The Poets however often retain the *ν* in the aorist passive; thus *ἐκλίνθην, ἐκρίνθην, ἐπλύνθην*.

(b) The perfect drops the *ν* also in a few other verbs in *νω*; as *κερδαίνω κεκέρδακα, βραδύνω ἐβεβραδύκειν, τραχύνω τετράχυμαι*.

Note 6. Some verbs in *νω* drop *ν* before the endings *μαι, μεθα, μενος*, of the perfect passive, and insert *σ*; as *φαίνω πέφασμαι πεφάσμεθα πεφασμένος*.

So *σημαίνω σεσήμασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, περαίνω πεπέρασμαι -σμεθα -σμένος, ῥαίνω ἔρρασμαι, παχύνω πεπάχυσμαι, μολύνω μεμόλυσμαι, λυμαίνομαι λελύμασμαι, μιαίνω μεμίασμαι, ὑφαίνω ὕφασμαι*. — *Ξηραίνω* has *ἐξήραμμαι* and *ἐξήρασμαι*.

Note 7. In the following forms, the perfect takes the characteristic of the aorist: *ἴσᾶσι, εἴξᾶσι, γεγράψαται* (*Tabul. Heracl.*), for *ἴδασι, εἴκασι, γεγράφαται*, from ΙΔΩ, *εἴκω, γράφω*.

Future Perfect.

§ **112.** 1. To form the future perfect active, drop *α* of the perfect, and annex *σω*, which may assume the middle form *σομαι*; as *θνήσκω, τέθνηκα τεθνήξω* or *τεθνήξομαι*.

See also *δείδω, ἵστημι, κήδω, κλάζω, κράζω, χαίρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. To form the future perfect passive, drop *αι* of

the second person singular of the perfect passive, and annex *ομαι* ; as *βλάπτω, βέβλαψαι βεβλάψομαι.*

See also *βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, γράφω, δαμάω, δέχομαι, δέω, to bind, δηλόω, θάπτω, καλέω, κλαίω, κλείω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, κτάομαι, λαμβάνω, λανθάνω, λέγω, λείπω, λύω, μίγνυμι, μιμνήσκω,* ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *παύω, πίμπρημι, πιπράσκω, πλήσσω, ποιέω, πράσσω,* ΡΕΩ, *to say, σιγάω, σκοπέω, τανύω, τάσσω, τέμνω, τεύχω, τιμάω, τρέπω, φάω,* ΦΑΩ, *to kill, φιλέω, φύρω, χολόω, χράομαι,* in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 1. The future perfect of *δείδω, κήδω,* and *κράζω,* inserts *η* before *σω,* after the analogy of verbs in *εω* ; further, the future perfect of *κήδω* retains the radical vowel ; thus, *δεδοικ-ή-σω, κεκἄδ-ή-σομαι, κεκραγήσω.*

Note 2. The future perfect of *δέω, τεύχω,* and ΦΑΩ, imply a perfect passive in *-ημαι, -ευγμαι* ; thus, *δέω, δέδεσαι δεδήσομαι* ; *τεύχω, τέτυξαι τετεύξομαι* ; ΦΑΩ, *πέφᾶσαι πεφήσομαι.*

Second Aorist, Second Perfect and Pluperfect, and Second Future Passive.

§ **113.** Some primitive verbs form their *aorist, perfect* and *pluperfect active*, and *future passive*, by annexing the following endings to the root :

Aorist Active	*-ον* ;	as *λείπω ἔλιπον, τέμνω ἔτεμον*
Aorist Passive	*-ην* ;	as *λείπω ἐλίπην, φλέγω ἐφλέγην*
Aorist Middle	*-όμην* ;	as *λείπω ἐλιπόμην*
Perfect Active	*-α* ;	as *λείπω λέλοιπα, πράσσω πέπρᾶγα*
Pluperfect Active	*-ειν* ;	as *ἐλελοίπειν, ἐπεπράγειν*
Future Passive	*-ήσομαι* ;	as *λείπω λιπήσομαι*

These tenses are commonly designated by the numeral *second*, in order that they may be distinguished from the regular tenses of the same name, which commonly are designated by the term *first*.

For practical purposes, the *second pluperfect* may be formed by simply changing *α* of the second perfect into *ειν* ; the *second future passive*, by changing *ην* of the second aorist passive into *ησομαι.*

A list of verbs in which these tenses are found : *ἀγγέλλω, ἀγείρω, ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, αἱρέω, αἴρω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἀκαχίζω, ἀκούω, ἀλείφω, ἀλέξω, ἀλιταίνω, ἀλλάσσω, ἅλλομαι, ἀλφαίνω, ἁμαρτάνω, ἀμπέχω, ἀμπλακίσκω, ἀνδάνω,* ΑΝΕΘΩ, *ἀνοίγω, ἀνώγω, ἀπαφίσκω, ἀραρίσκω, ἀριστάω, ἁρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βάπτω,* ΒΑΡΕΩ, *βιβρώσκω, βλάπτω, βλαστάνω, βλώσκω, βούλομαι,* ΒΡΑΧΩ, *βρέχω, βρίθω,* ΒΡΟΧΩ, *γεγωνίσκω, γηθέω, γίγνομαι, γλύφω, γράφω,* ΔΑΕΩ, *δαίω, δάκνω, δαμάω, δαρθάνω, δειπνέω, δέρκομαι, δέρω, δίδωμι,* ΔΙΚΩ, *δίω, δουπέω, δρέπω, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἔθω,* ΕΙΔΩ, *εἴκω, εἴλω,* ΕΙΠΩ, *ἔλπω, ἐναίρω,* ΕΝΕΘΩ, *ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω,*

ἐπαυρίσκομαι, ἔπω, ἔρδω, ἐρείκω, ἐρείπω, ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, ἔρχομαι, ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρύκω, ἐσθίω, εὑρίσκω, ἔχω, ζεύγνυμι, θάλλω, θάπτω, ΘΑΦΩ, θείνω, θέρομαι, θιγγάνω, θλίβω, θνήσκω, θρύπτω, θρώσκω, ἱκνέομαι, ἵστημι, καίω, κάμνω, ΚΑΦΕΩ, κείρω, κέλομαι, κεύθω, κήδω, κιχάνω, κλάζω, κλέπτω, κλίνω, κλύω, κόπτω, κορέννυμι, κοτέω, κράζω, ΚΡΙΖΩ, κρύπτω, κτείνω, κτυπέω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, λάμπω, λανθάνω, λάσκω, λέγω, *to collect*, λείπω, λείχω, λέπω, λίσσομαι, μαίνομαι, μανθάνω, μάρπτω, μάσσω, ΜΑΩ, μείρομαι, μέλω, μένω, μηκάομαι, μίγνυμι, μύζω, μυκάομαι, οἴγω, ὀλισθαίνω, ὄλλυμι, ὁράω, ὄρνυμι, ὀρύσσω, ὀσφραίνομαι, ὀφείλω, ὀφλισκάνω, πάλλω, πάσχω, πείθω, πείρω, πέρδομαι, πέρθω, πέτομαι, πήγνυμι, πίνω, πίπτω, πλέκω, πλήθω, πλήσσω, πνίγω, ΠΟΡΩ, πράσσω, πτάρνυμαι, πτήσσω, πτύρομαι, πτύσσω, πτύω, πυνθάνομαι, ῥάπτω, ῥέω, ῥήγνυμι, ῥιγέω, ῥίπτω, σαίρω, ΣΕΥΩ, σήπω, σκάπτω, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, σμύχω, σπείρω, στείχω, στέλλω, στέργω, στερέω, στρέφω, στυγέω, σύρω, σφάζω, σφάλλω, ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΛΑΩ, τάσσω, τέμνω, ΤΕΜΩ, τέρπω, τέρσομαι, τήκω, ΤΙΕΩ, τίκτω, τιτρώσκω, τιτύσκομαι, τίω, τμήγω, τορέω, τρέπω, τρέφω, τρέχω, τρίβω, τρίζω, τρώγω, τυγχάνω, τύπτω, τύφω, ΦΑΓΩ, φαίνω, φείδομαι, ΦΕΝΩ, φέρβω, φέρω, φεύγω, φθείρω, ΦΛΑΖΩ, φλέγω, φλίβω, φράζω, φράσσω, φρίσσω, φρύγω, φυλάσσω, φύρω, φύω, χάζω, χαίνω, χαίρω, χανδάνω, χέζω, ΧΛΑΖΩ, χλιδάω, ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ, ψύχω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 1. Some of these verbs have also the regular form of the aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive; but, as a general rule, when the second aorist, perfect, pluperfect, and future passive are used, the regular forms are of rare occurrence; thus, the usual aorist of ἄγω is ἤγαγον, the regular ἦξα being little used.

Note 2. The perfects δέδηα, μέμηνα, σέσηρα, πέφηνα, from δαίω, μαίνομαι, σαίρω, and φαίνω, are often written with an iota subscript; thus, δέδῃα, μέμῃνα, σέσῃρα, πέφῃνα. But as they come from the roots ΔΑ-, ΜΑΝ-, ΣΑΡ-, ΦΑΝ-, this iota should be omitted. (Compare § 110, *n.* 7.)

§ 114. *Dialects.*

1. (a) The Doric forms the *future* generally by annexing to the root -σέω, middle -σέομαι, which are generally contracted into -σῶ, -σούμαι or -σεῦμαι, and the future then is inflected throughout like contract verbs in έω; as οἰκοδομέω, F. (οἰκοδομησέω) οἰκοδομησῶ, F. M. (οἰκοδομησεόμαι) οἰκοδομησούμαι or οἰκοδομησεῦμαι. So ἀπογράφω, F. ἀπογραψῶ, inf. ἀπογραψέν.

The Attic makes use of this Doric future in the verbs θέω, *to run*, νέω, κλαίω, παίζω, πίπτω, πλέω, πνέω, πυνθάνομαι, χέζω, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs. — The future χεῶ, from χέω, is the Doric future without the σ.

(b) Not unfrequently the Doric changes -σέω, -σεόμαι into -σίω, -σιόμαι; as πράσσω, βοηθέω, προλείπω, φυλάσσω, F. πραξίω, βοηθησίω, προλειψίω, φυλαξίω.

(c) The Dorians sometimes formed the future passive by simply

changing *-ην* of the aorist into *-ησω*; thus, *δειχθησοῦντι, συναχθησοῦντι, φανήσειν, ὠατωθήσω*, from *δείκνυμι, συνάγω, φαίνω*, ΩΑΤΟΩ.

2. (a) The future of liquid verbs is inflected throughout like verbs in *εω*. Its uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic; as *κτείνω*, Ionic future *κτενέω*, Attic *κτενῶ*.

(b) The Doric may change *-έω* into *-ίω* in the future of liquid verbs; as *ἐμμένω, ἀναγγέλλω*, F. *ἐμμενίω, ἀναγγελίω*.

3. (a) The Doric often conjugates verbs in *ζω*, and sometimes verbs in *αω*, as if the root ended in *κ*; as *ὁρκίζω, δοκιμάζω, χαριζόμαι, ἐγδικάζω, ἐργαζόμαι*, F. *ὁρκιξέω, δοκιμάξω, χαριξιόμαι, ἐγδικαξούμαι, ἐργαξούμαι*: *σῴζω, γελάω, φθάνω*, A. *ἔσῳξα, ἐγέλαξα, ἔφθαξα*. So *κατηρίζω ἐκεκρατηρίχην, νομίζω νενόμιγμαι, πορίζω ἐπορίχθην, θλάω τέθλαγμαι*.

(b) In the Doric dialect, some verbs in *εω* are conjugated as if the root ended in *α*; as *φωνέω φώνᾱσε, πτοέω ἐπτοᾱθην, φιλέω πεφίλᾱκε, ὠνέομαι ὠνασείται*.

(c) In the Ionic dialect, verbs in *αω* are sometimes conjugated as if the root ended in *ο* or *ω*; as *ἀτιμάω, μηχανάομαι*, Plup. *ἠτίμωτο, ἐμηχάνωτο*.

4. The Poets, except the Attic Poets, often double the *σ* of the *future* and *aorist* after a short vowel; as *τελέω τελέσσω ἐτέλεσσα, ἀνύω ἀνύσσομαι ἤνυσσα, δικάζω ἐδίκασσα*.

PERSONAL ENDINGS AND CONNECTING VOWELS.

§ **115.** 1. The letter or letters which are peculiar to a tense are called the *characteristic* of that tense; thus, *Σ* is the characteristic of the aorist and future active and middle; *E*, of the future active and middle of liquid verbs; *ΘE, ΘH, E*, or *H*, of the aorist passive; *K*, of the perfect and pluperfect active; *ΘHΣ, HΣ*, of the future passive.

2. That which denotes the person and number of a verbal form is called the *personal ending;* thus, *-μεν* is the personal ending of *λέγ-ο-μεν*; *-τε*, of *λέγ-ε-τε*.

3. The following table exhibits the personal endings of the indicative.

Primary Tenses.

Active.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μι	σι, ς, σθα	τι, σι
Dual.	—	τον	τον
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	ντι, ντες, νθι, νσι, νι, ᾱσι

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μαι	σαι, αι	ται
Dual.	(μεθον)	σθον	σθον
Plural.	μεθα, μεθεν, μεσθα	σθε	νται, ἄται

Secondary Tenses.

Active.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	ν	ς, σθα	—
Dual.	—	τον	τᾱν, την
Plural.	μες, μεν	τε	σαν, ν

Passive and Middle.

Person.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Singular.	μᾱν, μην	σο, ο	το
Dual.		σθον	σθᾱν, σθην
Plural.	μεθα, μεσθα	σθε	ντο, ἄτο

-μι is found in the indicative of verbs in μι; in the Epic subjunctive active; and in the optative active. In the secondary tenses, and in the optative active of verbs in μι, the element μ becomes ν, and ι is dropped. In the greatest number of verbs this ending is dropped. — The endings μες, μεν, μαι, μαν, μην, μεθα, μεσθα, μεθεν, μεθον are modifications of -μι.

-σι of the second person is found only in the Epic ἐσσί, *thou art*, from the root ΕΣ-; in all other cases it becomes -ς, which is sometimes strengthened by θα. — The endings τε, τον, σαι, σθε, σθον, σο, σθαν, σθην are modifications of σι, σθα.

-τι Doric, -σι common, found in verbs in μι, and in the Epic subjunctive active. In the greater number of verbs it is dropped; as ἔλεγε for ἐλέγε-τι. — The endings ταν, την, ται, το are its modifications.

-ντι Doric, -νσι common, formed from τι by prefixing ν. Its modifications are νται, ντο, αται, ατο.

-σαν, a modification of νσι, is found in verbs in μι; in the pluperfect active; aorist passive; and in the imperfect, second aorist, and optative, of some Bœotic forms.

Note. The personal endings are fragments of *personal pronouns;* thus, the endings beginning with Μ are modifications of μ-οῦ, μ-οί, μ-έ, ἡ-μεῖς; those beginning with Σ and Τ come from σ-ύ, τ-ύ, Τ-ΟΣ, τ-ό. It is evident therefore that, in Greek, the pronoun is annexed to the root; as λέγο-μεν, *we-say*, λέγε-τε, *you-say*, λέγο-ντι, *they-say*.

§ **116.** The vowel which stands between the personal ending and the root or characteristic of a verbal form is called the *connecting vowel.* In the first person of all the numbers, and in the third person plural of the indicative, it is an *o*; in all the other persons of the same mood, it is an *ε*. Except that,

(a) The connecting vowel of the *perfect active*, and *aorist active* and *middle*, is an *ă*. But in the third person singular of the perfect and of the aorist active it is an *ε*.

(b) The connecting vowel-sound of the *pluperfect active* is an *ει*. In the third person plural it is an *ει* or *ε*.

(c) The *present* and *future active* lengthen *o* into *ω* in the first person singular, and *ε* into *ει* in the second and third person singular.

§ **117.** 1. The following table exhibits the personal endings and the connecting vowels of the indicative, united.

Present and Future.

	Active.			*Passive.*		
P.	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
S.	ω	εις	ει	ομαι	εαι, η, ει	εται
D.	—	ετον	ετον	—	εσθον	εσθον
P.	ομεν	ετε	ουσι (ονσι)	ομεθα	εσθε	ονται

Imperfect and Second Aorist.

	Active.			*Middle.*		
S.	ον	ες	ε	ομην	εο, ου	ετο
D.	—	ετον	ετην	—	εσθον	εσθην
P.	ομεν	ετε	ον	ομεθα	εσθε	οντο

Aorist.

	Active.			*Middle.*		
S.	α	ας	ε	αμην	αο, ω	ατο
D.	—	ατον	ατην	—	ασθον	ασθην
P.	αμεν	ατε	αν	αμεθα	ασθε	αντο

	Perfect Active.			Pluperfect Active.		
S.	α	ας	ε	ειν	εις	ει
D.	—	ατον	ατον	—	ειτον	ειτην
P.	αμεν	ατε	ᾶσι (ανσι)	ειμεν	ειτε	εισαν, εσαν

2. The *subjunctive* takes the terminations of the primary tenses of the indicative, but lengthens the connecting vowels *o*, *ε* into *ω*, *η*, respectively.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	ω	ῃς	ῃ	ωμαι	ηαι, ῃ	ηται
D.		ητον	ητον		ησθον	ησθον
P.	ωμεν	ητε	ωσι (ωνσι)	ωμεθα	ησθε	ωνται

3. The *optative* takes the personal endings of the secondary tenses of the indicative.

(a) But the first person singular of the optative active takes *-μι*, and the third person plural ends in *-εν*.

(b) For its connecting vowel-sound the optative has *οι*; but in the aorist active and middle it has *αι*.

	Active.			Passive and Middle.		
S.	οιμι	οις	οι	οιμην	οιο	οιτο
D.		οιτον	οιτην		οισθον	οισθην
P.	οιμεν	οιτε	οιεν	οιμεθα	οισθε	οιντο
	Aorist Active.			Aorist Middle.		
S.	αιμι	αις	αι	αιμην	αιο	αιτο
D.		αιτον	αιτην		αισθον	αισθην
P.	αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν	αιμεθα	αισθε	αιντο

(c) The optative active has also the following endings:

S. *ην, ης, η*, D. *ητον, ητην*, P. *ημεν, ητε, ησαν.*

These endings are found in the second perfect and second aorist of a few verbs in *ω*; in contract verbs; in the future of liquid verbs; and in verbs in *μι*; as *πείθω πεποιθοίην, φεύγω πεφευγοίην, ἔρχομαι ἐληλυθοίην*; *ἔχω σχοίην, ὄλλυμι ὀλοίην*; *εἴρω ἐροίην, φαίνω φανοίην.*

4. The first of the following tables exhibits the personal endings of the *imperative;* the second and third exhibit the personal endings and the connecting vowels (*ε, α, ο*) united.

	Active.		Passive and Middle.	
	2d.	3d.	2d.	3d.
S.	*θι*	*τω*	*σο, ο*	*σθω*
D.	*τον*	*των*	*σθον*	*σθων*
P.	*τε*	*τωσαν, ντων, ντω, ντον*	*σθε*	*σθωσαν, σθων, σθω, σθον*
S.	*ε*	*ετω*	*εο, ου*	*εσθω*
D.	*ετον*	*ετων*	*εσθον*	*εσθων*
P.	*ετε*	*ετωσαν, οντων*	*εσθε*	*εσθωσαν, εσθων*
	Aorist Active.		Aorist Middle.	
S.	*ον*	*ατω*	*αι*	*ασθω*
D.	*ατον*	*ατων*	*ασθον*	*ασθων*
P.	*ατε*	*ατωσαν, αντων*	*ασθε*	*ασθωσαν, ασθων*

-θι is used only when the connecting vowel is omitted; as *κέκραχ-θι, ἕστα-θι, ἴσ-θι, φά-θι, δίδω-θι.*

5. The original endings of the *infinitive* active are *-μεναι, -μεν.* In the Attic dialect the endings and connecting vowels are as follows:

Present, Future, and Second Aorist Active,	*ει-ν*
Perfect Active,	*έ-ναι*
Aorist Active,	*-αι*
Passive and Middle,	*ε-σθαι*
Aorist Middle,	*α-σθαι*

6. The root of the active *participle* ends in *ντ*, preceded by *ο*; in the aorist active, preceded by *α*. In the perfect active, the root ends in *τ* preceded by *ο*.

In the passive and middle, the participle ends in *-μενος* preceded by *ο*; in the aorist middle, preceded by *α*.

Note 1. In the *dual* of the secondary tenses of the active, *τον* is sometimes used for *την*, and *την* for *τον*; thus, *διώκετον, λαφύσσετον*, and perhaps *τετεύχετον*, for *διωκέτην, λαφυσσέτην, τετευχέτην*, in the Iliad. On the other hand, *εἰπέτην, ἐπεδημησάτην, ἤστην, ἐλεγέτην, ἐκοινωνησάτην*, for *εἴπετον, ἐπεδημήσατον, ἦστον, ἐλέγετον, ἐκοινωνήσατον*, are found in Plato; *ἠλλαξάτην* for *ἠλλάξατον*! (*Eurip. Alc.* 672.)

Note 2. The *dual* has no first person; consequently, when two persons speak, they use the first person plural.

In a few instances, however, the *passive* uses the ending *-μεθον* when two persons speak. Thus, *περι-δώμεθον* (*Il.* 23, 489), *λελείμμεθον* (*Soph. El.* 950), *ὁρμώμεθον* (*Id. Ph.* 1079); *συντριβησόμεθον* (*Athen.* 3, 19), *ἀπολούμεθον* (*Id. ibid.*).

Note 3. (a) The *aorist* active and middle, in a few instances, takes the connecting vowels of the second aorist; as *πίπτω ἔπεσον, βαίνω ἐβησόμην*. See also *ἄγω, ἀείδω, δύω, ἵκω*, ΛΕΧΩ, *ὄρνυμι, πίνω, φέρω, χέζω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) On the other hand, the second aorist sometimes takes the connecting vowels of the aorist; as ΕΙΠΩ *εἶπα, εὑρίσκω εὗράμην*. See also *αἱρέω*, ΑΥΡΩ, *δέρκομαι*, ΕΙΔΩ, *ὀσφραίνομαι, φέρω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 4. In the *second perfect* of *βαίνω, γίγνομαι*, and *ἵστημι*, the feminine participle ends in *-ῶσα* (for *-ονσα*); as *βεβαῶσα, γεγαῶσα, ἑστεῶσα*, contracted *βεβῶσα, γεγῶσα, ἑστῶσα*. This is, properly speaking, a Doricism.

Note 5. The imperfect *ᾔειν* of *εἶμι* (ΕΙΩ), *to go*, takes the endings of the pluperfect.

§ 118. *Dialects.*

1. Indicative Active.

εις, 2 pers. sing. of the *present* and *future*, Doric *-ες*, as *συρίσδες, ἀμέλγες*: Æolic *-εισθα*, as *ἔχω ἔχεισθα*.

-μεν, 1 pers. plur. of all the tenses and moods, Doric -μες, as εὑρί σκομες, ἀπεστάλκαμες, κατετάμομες, ἐκβαλοῦμες.

-ουσι, 3 plur. of the *present* and *future*, Doric -οντι, as ἔχοντι ἐξοῦντι (ἐξέοντι): Cretan -ονι, -οντες, as ἔχω ἔχονι, διεξάγω διεξάγοντες: Æolic -οισι, as ἐμμενέοισι, οἰκήσοισι.

-ᾱσι, 3 plur. of the *perfect*, Doric -αντι, as ἀνατίθημι ἀνατεθέκαντι. Cretan -αντες, as ἀπεστάλκαντες: Bœotic -ανθι, as ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδεδόανθι: Alexandrian -ἄν, as ἔοργαν, εἴρηκαν, πέφρικαν, ἀπέσταλκαν, ἐλήλυθαν.

-ον, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* and *second aorist*, Bœotic -οσαν, as ἐσχάζοσαν. δολιόω ἐδολιοῦσαν (ἐδολιόοσαν), ἐμάθοσαν, εἶδοσαν, used chiefly in the Septuagint.

-την, 3 pers. dual of all the secondary tenses and of the optative. Doric -τᾱν, as ἐποησάτᾱν.

(a) In the following Ionic forms, the *imperfect* takes the connecting vowel of the aorist: ἔα or ἦα, ἔας, plur. ἔατε, ἔασαν, from εἰμί; ἤϊα or ᾔα, from εἶμι; ἐτίθεα, from τιθέω. Further, during the iron age of the language, -ᾱσι was used for -ον (-αν); as, 3 pers. plur. ἐτιθέασι, for ἐτίθεον or rather ἐτίθεαν, from τιθέω.

(b) The Ionic dialect inflects the singular of the *pluperfect* after the analogy of the aorist; that is, it uses -εα, -εας, -εε, which the Attic contracts into -η, -ης, -η (?); as χαίνω, Ionic ἐκεχήνεα ἐκεχήνεας ἐκεχήνεε, Attic ἐκεχήνη ἐκεχήνης ἐκεχήνη (?). The ending -εε of the third person singular may become -εεν, contracted -ειν, rarely -ην; thus, πεποίθειν, ἑστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, δεδειπνήκειν, ᾔδειν or ᾔδην. — Herodotus has pluperf. 2 pers. plur. συνηδέατε for συνῄδειτε.

(c) When an action is *repeated*, the Ionic (both the old and new) uses the *iterative* endings σκον, σκόμην, which, in the imperfect, and second aorist active and middle, are preceded by ε; in the aorist active and middle, by α. When, however, the root ends in a vowel, these endings are, in the imperfect, commonly annexed without ε. They are used only in the indicative, and appear without the augment. As to inflection, they follow the analogy of the common imperfect. E. g

ἀνοίγω, ἔρδω —— ἀναοίγεσκον, ἔρδεσκον
ΕΙΠΩ, εἴκω —— εἴπεσκον, εἴξασκεν
ἐρύω, δαίομαι —— ἐρύσασκε, δασάσκετο
ἀγινέω, καλέω —— ἀγίνεσκον; καλέεσκον or κάλεσκον, καλέσκετο
πωλέομαι, ῥύομαι —— πωλέσκετο, ῥύσκεο ῥύσκευ

In a few instances, these endings are preceded by α even in the imperfect; thus, γοάασκον (γόασκον), δρομάασκον, κρύπτασκον, ναιετάασκον, πεδάασκον, ῥίπτασκον, ἀνασσείασκον.

(d) According to the ancient grammarians, some of the branches of the Doric dialect inflected the *perfect* and *pluperfect* indicative active after the analogy of the present and imperfect respectively; as πεποιήκω, δεδοίκω, ὀλώλω. (Compare the endings -ειν, -ην, -ων, of the perfect infinitive and participle.)

The Epic dialect follows this analogy in the forms ἀνήνοθεν, ἐδείδιεν, ἐνήνοθεν, μέμαεν, ἐμέμηκον, ἄρηρεν, ἐπέφῡκον, and perhaps πέπληγον or

ἐπέπληγον, τετεύχετον, from ΑΝΕΘΩ, δίω, ΕΝΕΘΩ, ΜΑΩ, μηκάομαι, ἀραρίσκω, φύω, πλήσσω, τεύχω.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

-μεθα, 1 plur. of all the tenses and moods, Poetic -μεσθα, as λεγόμεσθα : Æolic -μεθεν, as λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν.

-μην, 1 sing. of all the secondary tenses and of the optative, Doric -μᾱν, as ἐμπορευόμαν, ἀνειλόμαν, γενοίμαν.

-ντο, 3 plur. of the *imperfect* passive and middle and *second aorist* middle, Ionic -ατο. In this case the connecting vowel becomes ε ; in pure verbs, however, -ατο is appended to the root. E. g. ἐγραφέατο, ἐσινέ-ατο, ἐμηχανέ-ατο.

3. Subjunctive.

-ω, 1 sing., Epic -ωμι, as τύχωμι, ἐθέλωμι.

-ῃς, 2 sing., Epic -ῃσθα, as τύχῃσθα, ἐθέλῃσθα.

-ῃ, 3 sing., Epic -ῃσι, as τύχῃσι, ἐθέλῃσι : Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric -ει ; as ἀρτύσει, ἀποθάνει, δόξει. Even the Attic and Ionic sometimes used -ει for -ῃ ; as ἐξέλθει, εἴπει, ἐπιψηφίσει, κατάξει, ἐκκόψει, ποιήσει, found in inscriptions.

-ωσι, 3 plur., Bœotic -ωνθι, as ἴωνθι, for ἔωντι, ἔωσι, from εἰμί.

The *Epic* may, for the sake of the metre, use the connecting vowels of the indicative, ο, ε, for ω, η ; as ἐρύξομεν, ἴομεν, φθίεται, for ἐρύξωμεν, ἴωμεν, φθίηται.

4. Optative.

-οιμι, 1 sing., very rare -οιν, with the personal ending ν of the historical tenses ; thus, τρέφοι-ν ; also ἁμάρτει-ν (?) in Suidas.

-οις, 2 sing., Æolic and Epic -οισθα ; as χαίροισθα, κλαίοισθα.

-οιην, 1 sing., Æolic -όην, rare, λαγχάνω λαχόην.

-εν, 3 pers. plur., Bœotic -σαν, as παρέχοισαν, εἶπα εἴπαισαν : Elean -αν, as ἀποτίνω ἀποτίνοιαν.

-αιμι, -αις, -αι, plur. -αιμεν, -αιεν, of the *aorist* active, Æolic -εια, -ειας, -ειε, plur. -ειμεν, -ειαν, which, with the exception of -εια, -ειμεν, are common to all the dialects.

-οιντο, 3 plur. opt. passive and middle, Ionic -οιατο, as γενοίατο, κεχαροίατο, ὀψοίατο.

-αιντο, 3 plur. aor. mid. opt., Ionic -αιατο, as ἀρησαίατο, φρατσαίατο.

5. Imperative.

-ι -ων, 3 pl. imperative active, Cretan -ντω, as παρεχόντω, ἐόντω, ἀποστειλάντω, ποιούντω : Æolic -ντον, as φέροντον, φυλάσσοντον.

-σθων, 3 plur. passive and middle, Cretan -σθω, as μισθούσθω, κρινέσθω, ἐγδανειζέσθω : Æolic -σθον, as ἐπιμέλεσθον, from ἐπιμέλεμαι.

6. Infinitive.

-ειν, Epic -έμεναι, -έμεν, as πινέμεναι πινέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι ἐλθέμεν : Bœotic and Thessalian -έμεν, as πινέμεν : Æolic -ην, as πίνην, ἔλθην : Doric -εν, as πῖνεν.

-ειν of the *second aorist*, Ionic -έειν, as βαλεῖν βαλέειν, ἰδεῖν ἰδέειν: Doric -έν, as ἐλθέν.

-εναι of the *perfect* active, Æolic -ην, as τεθνάκην, ἐπιτεθεωρήκην: Doric -ῆμεν, -ειν, as πεφυτευκῆμεν, πεπρωγγευκῆμεν, γεγόνειν, ἀμφισβᾱτήκειν, γεγᾱκειν, ἀλώκειν. The endings -ην, -ειν are borrowed from the present. (Compare 1, d.)

7. Participle.

-ουσα, the feminine of -ων, Doric and Bœotic -ωσα, as ἰῶσα for ἐοῦσα, from εἰμί: Cretan and Argive -ονσα, as ὑπάρχονσα: Laconian -ωά (-ωϝα), as κλεώά for κλέουσα: Æolic -οισα, as ἔχοισα.

-ᾱς, -ᾶσα, of the *aorist* active, Æolic -αις, -αισα, as διεσκήσαις, διεσκήσαισα.

-ώς of the *perfect* active participle, Æolic -ων, the same as in the present, as φεύγω πεφύγγων, πεπληρώκων. (Compare 1, d, and 6.)

-υῖα, the feminine of the *perfect* active participle, Doric -οῦσα, -εῖα, as μεμενακοῦσα, ἀνεστακοῦσα, ἐπιτετελεκεῖα, ἑστακεῖα, συναγαγοχεῖα, ἐρρηγεῖα.

Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. The original personal endings of the second person singular passive and middle are -σαι, -σο. In the present, future, imperfect, and aorist, they drop σ and, in the Attic dialect, are then contracted with the connecting vowel. The optative merely drops σ. The uncontracted forms belong to the Æolic and Ionic dialects. E. g.

Pres. λέγεσαι λέγεαι, later Attic λέγῃ, early Attic λέγει; subj. λέγησαι λέγηαι λέγῃ; opt. λέγοισο λέγοιο; imperat. λέγεσο λέγεο λέγου.

Fut. λέξεσαι λέξεαι, λέξῃ λέξει; λεχθήσεσαι λεχθήσεαι λεχθήσῃ or λεχθήσει; opt. λέξοισο λέξοιο; λεχθήσοισο λεχθήσοιο.

Imp. ἐλέγεσο ἐλέγεο ἐλέγου

Aor. ἐλέξασο ἐλέξαο ἐλέξω; subj. λέξησαι λέξηαι λέξῃ; opt. λέξαισο λέξαιο.

The full ending -σαι is found in some forms belonging to the later Greek; as φάγεσαι, πίεσαι, καυχᾶσαι, ὀδυνᾶσαι, in the Septuagint and New Testament; κοιμᾶσαι, in Hierocles.

CONTRACT VERBS.

§ **119.** Pure verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω* are contracted by the Attics in the *present* and *imperfect*; as τῑμάω τιμῶ, *to honor*, φιλέω φιλῶ, *to love*, δηλόω δηλῶ, *to manifest*.

The uncontracted form is inflected like βουλεύω. The contracted form is inflected according to the following examples.

Indicative Active.

Present.

S.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ
	τιμᾷς	φιλεῖς	δηλοῖς
	τιμᾷ	φιλεῖ	δηλοῖ
D.	———	———	———
	τιμᾶτον	φιλεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
	τιμᾶτον	φιλεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	φιλοῦμεν	δηλοῦμεν
	τιμᾶτε	φιλεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
	τιμῶσι	φιλοῦσι	δηλοῦσι

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν
	ἐτίμας	ἐφίλεις	ἐδήλους
	ἐτίμα	ἐφίλει	ἐδήλου
D.	———	———	———
	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐφιλεῖτον	ἐδηλοῦτον
	ἐτιμάτην	ἐφιλείτην	ἐδηλούτην
P.	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐδηλοῦμεν
	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐφιλεῖτε	ἐδηλοῦτε
	ἐτίμων	ἐφίλουν	ἐδήλουν

Subjunctive Active.

S.	τιμῶ	φιλῶ	δηλῶ
	τιμᾷς	φιλῇς	δηλοῖς
	τιμᾷ	φιλῇ	δηλοῖ
D.	———	———	———
	τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον	δηλῶτον
	τιμᾶτον	φιλῆτον	δηλῶτον
P.	τιμῶμεν	φιλῶμεν	δηλῶμεν
	τιμᾶτε	φιλῆτε	δηλῶτε
	τιμῶσι	φιλῶσι	δηλῶσι

Optative Active.

S.	τιμ-ῴμι, -ῷην	φιλ-οῖμι, -οίην	δηλ-οῖμι, -οίην
	τιμ-ῷς, -ῷης	φιλ-οῖς, -οίης	δηλ-οῖς, -οίης
	τιμ-ῷ, -ῴη	φιλ-οῖ, -οίη	δηλ-οῖ, -οίη
D.	——— ———	——— ———	——— ———
	τιμ-ῷτον, -ῴητον	φιλ-οῖτον, -οίητον	δηλ-οῖτον, -οίητον
	τιμ-ῴτην, -ῴήτην	φιλ-οίτην, -οιήτην	δηλ-οίτην, -οιήτην

P.	τιμ-ῷμεν, -ῴημεν	φιλ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν	δηλ-οῖμεν, -οίημεν
	τιμ-ῷτε, -ῴητε	φιλ-οῖτε, -οίητε	δηλ-οῖτε, -οίητε
	τιμ-ῷεν, -ῴησαν	φιλ-οῖεν, -οίησαν	δηλ-οῖεν, -οίησαν

Imperative Active.

S.	2 τίμα	φίλει	δήλου
	3 τιμάτω	φιλείτω	δηλούτω
D.	2 τιμᾶτον	φιλεῖτον	δηλοῦτον
	3 τιμάτων	φιλείτων	δηλούτων
P.	2 τιμᾶτε	φιλεῖτε	δηλοῦτε
	3 τιμάτωσαν, τιμώντων	φιλείτωσαν, φιλούντων	δηλούτωσαν, δηλούντων

Infinitive Active.

τιμᾶν φιλεῖν δηλοῦν

Participle Active.

τιμῶν φιλῶν δηλῶν

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλοῦμαι	δηλοῦμαι
	τιμᾷ	φιλ-ῇ, -εῖ	δηλοῖ
	τιμᾶται	φιλεῖται	δηλοῦται
D.	———	———	———
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλούμεθα	δηλούμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλεῖσθε	δηλοῦσθε
	τιμῶνται	φιλοῦνται	δηλοῦνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἐτιμώμην	ἐφιλούμην	ἐδηλούμην
	ἐτιμῶ	ἐφιλοῦ	ἐδηλοῦ
	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐφιλεῖτο	ἐδηλοῦτο
D.	———	———	———
	ἐτιμᾶσθον	ἐφιλεῖσθον	ἐδηλοῦσθον
	ἐτιμάσθην	ἐφιλείσθην	ἐδηλούσθην
P.	ἐτιμώμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα	ἐδηλούμεθα
	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐφιλεῖσθε	ἐδηλοῦσθε
	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐφιλοῦντο	ἐδηλοῦντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῶμαι	φιλῶμαι	δηλῶμαι
	τιμᾷ	φιλῇ	δηλοῖ
	τιμᾶται	φιλῆται	δηλῶται
D.	———	———	———
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλῆσθον	δηλῶσθον
	τιμᾶσθον	φιλῆσθον	δηλῶσθον
P.	τιμώμεθα	φιλώμεθα	δηλώμεθα
	τιμᾶσθε	φιλῆσθε	δηλῶσθε
	τιμῶνται	φιλῶνται	δηλῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

S.	τιμῴμην	φιλοίμην	δηλοίμην
	τιμῷο	φιλοῖο	δηλοῖο
	τιμῷτο	φιλοῖτο	δηλοῖτο
D.	———	———	———
	τιμῷσθον	φιλοῖσθον	δηλοῖσθον
	τιμῴσθην	φιλοίσθην	δηλοίσθην
P.	τιμῴμεθα	φιλοίμεθα	δηλοίμεθα
	τιμῷσθε	φιλοῖσθε	δηλοῖσθε
	τιμῷντο	φιλοῖντο	δηλοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

S. 2	τιμῶ	φιλοῦ	δηλοῦ
3	τιμάσθω	φιλείσθω	δηλούσθω
D. 2	τιμᾶσθον	φιλεῖσθον	δηλοῦσθον
3	τιμάσθων	φιλείσθων	δηλούσθων
P. 2	τιμᾶσθε	φιλεῖσθε	δηλοῦσθε
3	τιμάσθωσαν, τιμάσθων	φιλείσθωσαν, φιλείσθων	δηλούσθωσαν, δηλούσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

τιμᾶσθαι φιλεῖσθαι δηλοῦσθαι

Participle Passive and Middle.

τιμώμενος φιλούμενος δηλούμενος

Note 1. The uncontracted form of verbs in αω is rare and Epic. The uncontracted form of verbs in εω is Ionic and Epic. The uncontracted form of those in οω is never used.

Note 2. Dissyllabic verbs in *εω* are contracted only when two *ε*'s come together; as,

Ind. S. *πλέω, πλεῖς, πλεῖ*, P. *πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλέουσι*
Subj. S. *πλέω, πλέῃς, πλέῃ*, P. *πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι*
Opt. S. *πλέοιμι, πλέοις, πλέοι*, P. *πλέοιμεν, πλέοιτε, πλέοιεν*
Imp. S. *πλεῖ, πλείτω*, P. *πλεῖτε, πλείτωσαν* or *πλεόντων*
Inf. *πλεῖν*: Part. *πλέων πλέουσα πλέον*, G. *πλέοντος*
Impf. S. *ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει*, P. *ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλεῖτε, ἔπλεον*

Δέω, to bind, may be contracted in all its forms; as *δέουσι δοῦσι, δέον δοῦν, ἔδεον ἔδουν, δέομαι δοῦμαι.*

Note 3. The following verbs in *αω* contract *αε* and *αη* into *η*, after the analogy of the Doric dialect:

διψάω διψῶ, to thirst, διψῇς, διψῇ; *διψῆτε*: *ἐδίψης, ἐδίψη, ἐδιψῆτε*: inf. *διψῆν*
ζάω ζῶ, to live, ζῇς, ζῇ; *ζῆτε*: *ἔζης, ἔζη*: inf. *ζῆν*
κνάω κνῶ, to scrape, κνῇς, κνῇ; *κνῆτε*: *ἔκνης, ἔκνη, ἐκνῆτε*: inf. *κνῆν, κνῆσθαι*
πεινάω πεινῶ, to hunger, πεινῇς, πεινῇ; *πεινῆτε*: *ἐπείνης, ἐπεινῆτε*: inf. *πεινῆν*
σμάω σμῶ, to smear, σμῇς, σμῇ, σμῆτε, &c. Herodotus has *σμᾶται*, regular.
χράομαι χρῶμαι, to use, χρῆται; *χρῆσθε*: *ἐχρῆτο, ἐχρῆσθε*: inf. *χρῆσθαι*. The Ionic contracts regularly, as *χρᾶσθαι.*
χράω, to need, χρῇς: impersonal, *χρή, χρῆν, ἐχρῆν*
ψάω ψῶ, to rub, ψῇς, ψῇ, ψῆτε, ψῆν, &c.

Note 4. The contracted form of the infinitive of verbs in *αω* is, in ancient inscriptions, always found without the *ι* subscript; as *τιμᾶν, περιορᾶν, ζῆν*; which shows that *ᾶν, ῆν* arise not out of *αειν*, but out of the original or Doric *αεν.*

Note 5. The movable *ν* is sometimes appended to the contracted third person singular of the imperfect active; as *ἦσκειν* from *ἦσκεεν*, from *ἀσκέω*, in Homer; also the impersonal *ἐχρῆν*, for *ἔχραεν*; so the Doric *ἔπλην, ἔρρην*, for *ἔπλεεν, ἔρρεεν*, from *πλέω, ῥέω.*

§ 120. *Dialects.*

1. Verbs in *-άω.*

(a) In verbs in *αω*, the Ionic changes *α* into *ε*; as *ὁράω*, Ionic *ὁρέω ὁρέεις ὁρέει.* The Doric sometimes follows the analogy of the Ionic.

(b) The Ionic may change *αο* into *εω*; as *μηχανεώμενος, ἐχρέωντο.*

(c) The Epic protracts *α*, *ᾱ*, contracted, into *αα, αᾱ*; *ω*, contracted, into *οω, ωο, ωω*; *ῳ*, contracted, into *οῳ*; as

ἀγάομαι, contracted *ἀγᾶσθε*, Epic *ἀγάασθε*
ἐάω — ἐᾷς, E. *ἐάᾳς*

ἐλάω — ἐλῶσι, E. ἐλόωσι
γελάω — γελῶ, E. γελόω; γελῶντες, E. γελώοντες, γελόωντες
μαιμάω — μαιμῶσι, E. μαιμώωσι; μαιμῶντος, E. μαιμώοντος, μαιμώωντος
αἰτιάομαι — αἰτιῷ, E. αἰτιῶο, αἰτιόῳο

2. Verbs in -έω.

(a) In verbs in εω, the Epic changes ε into ει, as πνείω, νεικείω; the Æolic, into η, as ἀδικήω; the Doric, into ι, as ἀδικίω, ὁρμιόμαι.

(b) The Doric may change εο into ιω: as ἐμετρίωμες, μετριώμενος, Fηλιώμενος (εἰλεόμενος).

(c) The Doric shortens -εῖς of the contracted second person singular, and -εῖν of the infinitive, into -ές, -έν, respectively; as ποιέω, ποιές ποιέν, φρονέω φρονέν, κρατέω κρατέν.

(d) In the second person singular of the indicative and imperative passive and middle, the Ionic drops the connecting vowel ε; that is, it changes -έεαι, -έεο, into -έαι, -έο; as ἐπαινέω ἐπαινέαι, πωλέομαι πωλέαι, μυθέομαι μυθέαι, φοβέομαι φοβέαι φοβέο, ἀκέομαι ἀκέο, ἐξηγέομαι ἐξηγέο.

The Epic contracts -έεαι, -έεο, into -εῖαι, -εῖο, respectively; as μυθεῖαι, αἰδεῖαι, αἰδεῖο.

3. Verbs in -όω.

(a) In verbs in οω, the Ionic contracts οο into ευ, which implies a change of the radical ο into ε; as δικαιόω ἐδικαίευν, πληρόω πληρεῦντες, ἀξιόω ἀξιεύμεθα.

(b) Some protracted Epic forms from verbs in οω presuppose a change of ο into α (1, c); thus,

ἀρόω, contracted ἀροῦσι, Epic ἀρόωσι
δηϊόω — δηϊοῦντο, E. δηϊόωντο; δηϊοῖεν, E. δηϊόῳεν
ἱδρόω — ἱδροῦντας, E. ἱδρώοντας

(c) For the Doric contraction of στεφανῷ, πριῷ, and of the infinitives ῥιγῶν, μαστιγῶν, στεφανῶν, see § 18, 5. 6.

OMISSION OF THE CONNECTING VOWEL.

Verbs in μι.

§ **121.** Some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel in the *present*, *imperfect*, and *second aorist active* and *middle*.

They are called *verbs in μι*, because the first person singular of the indicative active takes the personal ending *μι*.

§ **122.** Synopsis of tne examples *ἵστημι, to station, τίθημι, to put, δίδωμι, to give, δείκνυμι, to show, (ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ) ἐπριάμην, I bought, (ΔΥΜΙ) ἔδυν, I entered.*

Active.

	Indicative	Subjunctive.	Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Present.	ἵστημι	ἱστῶ	ἱσταίην	ἵστη	ἱστάναι	ἱστάς
	τίθημι	τιθῶ	τιθείην	τίθει	τιθέναι	τιθείς
	δίδωμι	διδῶ	διδοίην	δίδου	διδόναι	διδούς
	δείκνῦμι	δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνῦ	δεικνύναι	δεικνύς
Imperfect.	ἵστην					
	ἐτίθην					
	ἐδίδων					
	ἐδείκνυν					
2 Aorist.	ἔστην	στῶ	σταίην	στῆθι	στῆναι	στάς
	ἔθην	θῶ	θείην	θές	θεῖναι	θείς
	ἔδων	δῶ	δοίην	δός	δοῦναι	δούς
	ἔδῡν	δύω	δύην	δῦθι	δῦναι	δύς

Passive and Middle.

Present.	ἵσταμαι	ἱστῶμαι	ἱσταίμην	ἵστασο	ἵστασθαι	ἱστάμενος
	τίθεμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσο	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
	δίδομαι	διδῶμαι	διδοίμην	δίδοσο	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
	δείκνυμαι	δεικνύωμαι	δεικνυοίμην	δείκνυσο	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imperfect.	ἱστάμην					
	ἐτιθέμην					
	ἐδιδόμην					
	ἐδεικνύμην					
2 A. Mid.	ἐπριάμην	πριωμαι	πριαιμην	πρίασο	πρίασθαι	πριάμενος
	ἐθέμην	θῶμαι	θείμην	θέσο	θέσθαι	θέμενος
	ἐδόμην	δῶμαι	δοίμην	δόσο	δόσθαι	δόμενος

§ **123.** Inflection of *ἵστημι, to station, τίθημι, to put, δίδωμι, to give, δείκνυμι, to show, ἐπριάμην* (from *ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ*), *I bought, ἔδῡν* (from *δύνω*), *I entered.*

Indicative Active.

Present.

S.	ἵστημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνῡμι
	ἵστης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνῡς
	ἵστησι	τίθησι	δίδωσι	δείκνῡσι
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
P.	ἵσταμεν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἱστᾶσι	τιθεῖσι or τιθέᾱσι	διδοῦσι or διδόᾱσι	δεικνῦσι or δεικνύᾱσι

Imperfect.

S.	ἵστην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδων	ἐδείκνῡν
	ἵστης	ἐτίθης	ἐδίδως	ἐδείκνῡς
	ἵστη	ἐτίθη	ἐδίδω	ἐδείκνῡ
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἵστατον	ἐτίθετον	ἐδίδοτον	ἐδείκνυτον
	ἱστάτην	ἐτιθέτην	ἐδιδότην	ἐδεικνύτην
P.	ἵσταμεν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

Second Aorist.

S.	ἔστην	ἔθην	ἔδων	ἔδῡν
	ἔστης	ἔθης	ἔδως	ἔδυς
	ἔστη	ἔθη	ἔδω	ἔδυ
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἔστητον	ἔθετον	ἔδοτον	ἔδυτον
	ἐστήτην	ἐθέτην	ἐδότην	ἐδύτην
P.	ἔστημεν	ἔθεμεν	ἔδομεν	ἔδυμεν
	ἔστητε	ἔθετε	ἔδοτε	ἔδυτε
	ἔστησαν	ἔθεσαν	ἔδοσαν	ἔδυσαν

Subjunctive Active.

Present.

S.	ἱστῶ	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δεικνύω
	ἱστῇς	τιθῇς	διδῷς	δεικνύῃς
	ἱστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
D.				
	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
	ἱστῆτον	τιθῆτον	διδῶτον	δεικνύητον
P.	ἱστῶμεν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δεικνύωμεν
	ἱστῆτε	τιθῆτε	διδῶτε	δεικνύητε
	ἱστῶσι	τιθῶσι	διδῶσι	δεικνύωσι

Second Aorist.

S.	στῶ	θῶ	δῶ	δύω
	στῇς	θῇς	δῷς	δύῃς
	στῇ	θῇ	δῷ	δύῃ
D.				
	στῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
	στῆτον	θῆτον	δῶτον	δύητον
P.	στῶμεν	θῶμεν	δῶμεν	δύωμεν
	στῆτε	θῆτε	δῶτε	δύητε
	στῶσι	θῶσι	δῶσι	δύωσι

Optative Active.

Present.

S.	ἱσταίην	τιθείην	διδοίην	δεικνύοιμι
	ἱσταίης	τιθείης	διδοίης	δεικνύοις
	ἱσταίη	τιθείη	διδοίη	δεικνύοι
D.				
	ἱσταίητον	τιθείητον	διδοίητον	δεικνύοιτον
	ἱσταιήτην	τιθειήτην	διδοιήτην	δεικνυοίτην
P.	ἱσταίημεν	τιθείημεν	διδοίημεν	δεικνύοιμεν
	ἱσταίητε	τιθείητε	διδοίητε	δεικνύοιτε
	ἱσταίησαν	τιθείησαν	διδοίησαν	δεικνύοιεν

Or thus,

D.	ἱσταῖτον	τιθεῖτον	διδοῖτον
	ἱσταίτην	τιθείτην	διδοίτην
P.	ἱσταῖμεν	τιθεῖμεν	διδοῖμεν
	ἱσταῖτε	τιθεῖτε	διδοῖτε
	ἱσταῖεν	τιθεῖεν	διδοῖεν

Second Aorist.

S.	σταίην	θείην	δοίην	δῦην
	σταίης	θείης	δοίης	δύης
	σταίη	θείη	δοίη	δύη
D.	———	———	———	———
	σταίητον	θείητον	δοίητον	δύητον
	σταιήτην	θειήτην	δοιήτην	δυήτην
P.	σταίημεν	θείημεν	δοίημεν	δύημεν
	σταίητε	θείητε	δοίητε	δύητε
	σταίησαν	θείησαν	δοίησαν	δύησαν

Or thus,

D.	σταῖτον	θεῖτον	δοῖτον	δῦτον
	σταίτην	θείτην	δοίτην	δύτην
P.	σταῖμεν	θεῖμεν	δοῖμεν	δῦμεν
	σταῖτε	θεῖτε	δοῖτε	δῦτε
	σταῖεν	θεῖεν	δοῖεν	δῦεν

Imperative Active.

Present.

S.	ἵστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνῦ
	ἱστάτω	τιθέτω	διδότω	δεικνύτω
D.	ἵστατον	τίθετον	δίδοτον	δείκνυτον
	ἱστάτων	τιθέτων	διδότων	δεικνύτων
P.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
	ἱστάτωσαν or ἱστάντων	τιθέτωσαν or τιθέντων	διδότωσαν or διδόντων	δεικνύτωσαν or δεικνύντων

Second Aorist.

S.	στῆθι	θές	δός	δῦθι
	στήτω	θέτω	δότω	δύτω
D.	στῆτον	θέτον	δότον	δῦτον
	στήτων	θέτων	δότων	δύτων
P.	στῆτε	θέτε	δότε	δῦτε
	στήτωσαν or στάντων	θέτωσαν or θέντων	δότωσαν or δόντων	δύτωσαν or δύντων

Infinitive Active.

Pres.	ἱστάναι	τιθέναι	διδόναι	δεικνύναι
2 Aor	στῆναι	θεῖναι	δοῦναι	δῦναι

Participle Active.

Pres.	ἱστάς	τιθείς	διδούς	δεικνύς
2 Aor.	στάς	θείς	δούς	δύς

Indicative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἵσταμαι	τίθεμαι	δίδομαι	δείκνυμαι
	ἵστασαι	τίθεσαι or τίθῃ	δίδοσαι	δείκνυσαι
	ἵσταται	τίθεται	δίδοται	δείκνυται
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
P.	ἱστάμεθα	τιθέμεθα	διδόμεθα	δεικνύμεθα
	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἵστανται	τίθενται	δίδονται	δείκνυνται

Imperfect.

S.	ἱστάμην	ἐτιθέμην	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδεικνύμην
	ἵστασο or ἵστω	ἐτίθεσο or ἐτίθου	ἐδίδοσο or ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυσο
	ἵστατο	ἐτίθετο	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδείκνυτο
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἵστασθον	ἐτίθεσθον	ἐδίδοσθον	ἐδείκνυσθον
	ἱστάσθην	ἐτιθέσθην	ἐδιδόσθην	ἐδεικνύσθην
P.	ἱστάμεθα	ἐτιθέμεθα	ἐδιδόμεθα	ἐδεικνύμεθα
	ἵστασθε	ἐτίθεσθε	ἐδίδοσθε	ἐδείκνυσθε
	ἵσταντο	ἐτίθεντο	ἐδίδοντο	ἐδείκνυντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	ἐπριάμην	ἐθέμην	ἐδόμην
	ἐπρίασο or ἐπρίω	ἔθεσο or ἔθου	ἔδοσο or ἔδου
	ἐπρίατο	ἔθετο	ἔδοτο
D.	———	———	———
	ἐπρίασθον	ἔθεσθον	ἔδοσθον
	ἐπριάσθην	ἐθέσθην	ἐδόσθην
P.	ἐπριάμεθα	ἐθέμεθα	ἐδόμεθα
	ἐπρίασθε	ἔθεσθε	ἔδοσθε
	ἐπρίαντο	ἔθεντο	ἔδοντο

Subjunctive Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἱστῶμαι	τιθῶμαι	διδῶμαι	δεικνύωμαι
	ἱστῇ	τιθῇ	διδῷ	δεικνύῃ
	ἱστῆται	τιθῆται	διδῶται	δεικνύηται
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
	ἱστῆσθον	τιθῆσθον	διδῶσθον	δεικνύησθον
P.	ἱστώμεθα	τιθώμεθα	διδώμεθα	δεικνυώμεθα
	ἱστῆσθε	τιθῆσθε	διδῶσθε	δεικνύησθε
	ἱστῶνται	τιθῶνται	διδῶνται	δεικνύωνται

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πρίωμαι	θῶμαι	δῶμαι
	πρίῃ	θῇ	δῷ
	πρίηται	θῆται	δῶται
D.	———	———	———
	πρίησθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
	πρίησθον	θῆσθον	δῶσθον
P.	πριώμεθα	θώμεθα	δώμεθα
	πρίησθε	θῆσθε	δῶσθε
	πρίωνται	θῶνται	δῶνται

Optative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἱσταίμην	τιθείμην	διδοίμην	δεικνυοίμην
	ἱσταῖο	τιθεῖο	διδοῖο	δεικνύοιο
	ἱσταῖτο	τιθεῖτο	διδοῖτο	δεικνύοιτο
D.	———	———	———	———
	ἱσταῖσθον	τιθεῖσθον	διδοῖσθον	δεικνύοισθον
	ἱσταίσθην	τιθείσθην	διδοίσθην	δεικνυοίσθην
P.	ἱσταίμεθα	τιθείμεθα	διδοίμεθα	δεικνυοίμεθα
	ἱσταῖσθε	τιθεῖσθε	διδοῖσθε	δεικνύοισθε
	ἱσταῖντο	τιθεῖντο	διδοῖντο	δεικνύοιντο

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	πριαίμην	θείμην	δοίμην
	πρίαιο	θεῖο	δοῖο
	πρίαιτο	θεῖτο	δοῖτο
D.	———	———	———
	πρίαισθον	θεῖσθον	δοῖσθον
	πριαίσθην	θείσθην	δοίσθην

P.	πριαίμεθα	θείμεθα	δοίμεθα
	πρίαισθε	θεῖσθε	δοῖσθε
	πρίαιντο	θεῖντο	δοῖντο

Imperative Passive and Middle.

Present.

S.	ἵστασο	τίθεσο	δίδοσο	δείκνυσο
	or ἵστω	or τίθου	or δίδου	
	ἱστάσθω	τιθέσθω	διδόσθω	δεικνύσθω
D.	ἵστασθον	τίθεσθον	δίδοσθον	δείκνυσθον
	ἱστάσθων	τιθέσθων	διδόσθων	δεικνύσθων
P.	ἵστασθε	τίθεσθε	δίδοσθε	δείκνυσθε
	ἱστάσθωσαν	τιθέσθωσαν	διδόσθωσαν	δεικνύσθωσαν
	or ἱστάσθων	or τιθέσθων	or διδόσθων	or δεικνύσθων

Second Aorist Middle.

S.	(πρίασο) πρίω	(θέσο) θοῦ	(δόσο) δοῦ
	πριάσθω	θέσθω	δόσθω
D.	πρίασθον	θέσθον	δόσθον
	πριάσθων	θέσθων	δόσθων
P.	πρίασθε	θέσθε	δόσθε
	πριάσθωσαν	θέσθωσαν	δόσθωσαν
	or πριάσθων	or θέσθων	or δόσθων

Infinitive Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἵστασθαι	τίθεσθαι	δίδοσθαι	δείκνυσθαι
2 A. M.	πρίασθαι	θέσθαι	δόσθαι	

Participle Passive and Middle.

Pres.	ἱστάμενος	τιθέμενος	διδόμενος	δεικνύμενος
2 A. M.	πριάμενος	θέμενος	δόμενος	

§ **124.** Inflection of *ἵημι, to send, εἰμί, to be, εἶμι, to go, φημί, to say,* and *κεῖμαι, to lie* down.

Present. Ἵημι.

Ind. S. ἵημι, ἵης, ἵησι, D. ἵετον, P. ἵεμεν, ἵετε, ἱεῖσι or (ἱέασι) ἱᾶσι. Passive and Middle, S. ἵεμαι, ἵεσαι or ἵῃ, ἵεται, D. ἵεσθον, P. ἱέμεθα, ἵεσθε, ἵενται

Subj. S. ἱῶ, ἱῇς, ἱῇ, D. ἱῆτον, P. ἱῶμεν, ἱῆτε, ἱῶσι. Passive and Middle, S. ἱῶμαι, ἱῇ, ἱῆται, D. ἱῆσθον, P. ἱώμεθα, ἱῆσθε, ἱῶνται

Opt. S. *ἰείην, ἰείης, ἰείη.* D. *ἰείητον, ἰειήτην,* P. *ἰείημεν, ἰείητε, ἰείησαν.* Passive and Middle, S. *ἰείμην, ἰεῖο, ἰεῖτο,* D. *ἰεῖσθον, ἰείσθην.* P. *ἰείμεθα, ἰεῖσθε, ἰεῖντο*

Imp. S. *ἶει, ἰέτω,* D. *ἶετον, ἰέτων,* P. *ἶετε, ἰέτωσαν* or *ἰέντων.* Passive and Middle, S. *ἶεσο* or *ἶου, ἰέσθω,* D. *ἶεσθον, ἰέσθων,* P. *ἶεσθε, ἰέσθωσαν* or *ἰέσθων*

Inf. *ἰέναι.* Passive and Middle, *ἶεσθαι*

Part. *ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν,* G. *ἰέντος.* Passive and Middle, *ἰέμενος*

Imperfect.

S. *ἵην* (*ἶειν*), *ἵης, ἵη,* D. *ἶετον, ἰέτην,* P. *ἶεμεν, ἶετε, ἶεσαν.* Passive and Middle, S. *ἰέμην, ἶεσο* or *ἶου, ἶετο,* D. *ἶεσθον, ἰέσθην,* P. *ἰέμεθα, ἶεσθε, ἶεντο*

Second Aorist.

Ind. S. (*ἦν, ἦς, ἦ*), D. *εἶτον* or *ἔτον, εἴτην* or *ἔτην,* P. *εἶμεν* or *ἔμεν, εἶτε* or *ἔτε, εἶσαν* or *ἔσαν.* Middle, S. *εἵμην* or *ἔμην, εἶσο εἶτο,* D. *εἶσθον, εἴσθην,* P. *εἵμεθα, εἶσθε, εἶντο*

Subj. S. *ὦ, ᾖς, ᾖ,* D. *ἦτον,* P. *ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.* Middle, S. *ὦμαι, ᾖ, ἦται,* D. *ἦσθον,* P. *ὥμεθα, ἦσθε, ὦνται*

Opt. S. *εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,* D. *εἴητον, εἰήτην,* P. *εἴημεν* or *εἶμεν, εἴητε* or *εἶτε, εἴησαν* or *εἶεν.* Middle, S. *εἵμην, εἶο, εἶτο,* D. *εἶσθον, εἴσθην,* P. *εἵμεθα, εἶσθε, εἶντο*

Imp. S. *ἔς, ἔτω,* D. *ἔτον, ἔτων,* P. *ἔτε, ἔτωσαν* or *ἔντων.* Middle, S. (*ἔσο*) *οὗ, ἔσθω,* D. *ἔσθον, ἔσθων,* P. *ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν* or *ἔσθων*

Inf. *εἶναι.* Middle, *ἔσθαι*

Part. *εἷς, εἶσα, ἕν,* G. *ἕντος.* Middle, *ἕμενος*

Present. Εἰμί and Εἶμι.

Ind.	S.	*εἰμί* (Æolic *ἐμμί*)	*εἶμι*
		εἶ (Ionic *εἶς*, Epic *ἐσσί*)	*εἶς, εἶ* (Epic *εἶσθα*)
		ἐστί (Doric *ἐντί*)	*εἶσι* (Doric *ἔξ-ειτι*)
	D.	*ἐστόν*	*ἴτον*
	P.	*ἐσμέν* (I. E. *εἰμέν*, Poetic *ἐμέν*, D. *εἰμές*)	*ἴμεν*
		ἐστέ	*ἴτε*
		εἰσί (I. *ἔᾱσι*, D. *ἐντί*)	*ἴᾱσι* (rare *εἶσι*)
Subj.	S.	*ὦ* (I. *ἔω*, Epic *εἴω*)	*ἴω* (rare *εἴω*)
		ᾖς	*ἴῃς* (E. *ἴῃσθα*)
		ᾖ	*ἴῃ* (E. *ἴῃσι*)
	D.	*ἦτον*	*ἴητον*
	P.	*ὦμεν* (D. *ὦμες*, *ἴωμεν*)	*ἴωμεν* (E. *ἴομεν*)
		ἦτε	*ἴητε*
		ὦσι (I. *ἔωσι*, Bœotic *ἴωνθι*)	*ἴωσι*
Opt.	S.	*εἴην*	*ἴοιμι, ἰοίην* (rare *ἰείην*)
		εἴης (I. *ἔοις*, P. *εἴησθα*)	*ἴοις, ἰοίης*
		εἴη (I. *ἔοι*, Elean ΕΑ)	*ἴοι, ἰοίη* (rare *εἴη*)

	D.	εἴητον εἶτον	ἴοιτον
		εἰήτην εἴτην	ἰοίτην
	P.	εἴημεν εἶμεν	ἴοιμεν
		εἴητε εἶτε	ἴοιτε
		εἴησαν εἶεν (Elean EAN)	ἴοιεν
Imp.	S.	ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο)	ἴθι (in composition εἶ)
		ἔστω (ἤτω)	ἴτω
	D.	ἔστον	ἶτον
		ἔστων	ἴτων
	P.	ἔστε	ἶτε
		ἔστωσαν, ὄντων (D. ἐόντων, ἔστων, Cretan ἐόντω)	ἴτωσαν, ἰόντων, ἴτων
Inf.		εἶναι (Æ. ἔμμεναι, E. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμμεν, ἔμεν, D. ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμεν, εἶμες, εἶμειν, ἔμεν ?)	ἰέναι (rare ἴναι, E. ἴμεναι, ἴμμεναι, ἴμεν)
Part.		ὤν, ὄν, G. ὄντος (I. ἐών, ἐόν; D. εἷς, used only in the oblique cases, as ἔντα, ἔντασσι)	ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν, G. ἰόντος
		οὖσα, feminine (I. ἐοῦσα, Æ. ἔοισα, B. ἰῶσα, D. ἐοῦσα, ἐῶσα, ἐῦσα, ἔᾶσα or ἐᾶσα)	

Imperfect.

	S.	ἦν, ἦ (rarely ἤμην, I. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον, E. ἤην)	ᾖειν, ᾔϊα, ᾖα
		ἦς, ἦσθα (I. ἔας, E. ἔης, ἔησθα)	ᾖεις, ᾔεισθα
		ἦ, ἦν (E. ἦεν, ἤην, I. ἔσκε, D. ἦς)	ᾖει, before a vowel ᾖειν (E. ᾔϊε, ᾖε, ἴε)
	D.	ἦτον, ἦστον	ᾖειτον, ᾖτον
		ἤτην, ἤστην	ᾔειτην, ᾖτην (E. ἴτην, ἶτον)
	P.	ἦμεν (D. ἦμες)	ᾖειμεν, ᾖμεν (E. ᾖομεν)
		ἦτε, ἦστε (I. ἔατε)	ᾖειτε, ᾖτε
		ἦσαν (I. ἔσαν, ἔασαν, εἴαται?)	ᾖεσαν (I. ᾔϊσαν, ᾖσαν, E. ᾔϊσαν, ᾖσαν, ᾔϊον, ἴσαν)

Future of εἰμί.

Ind.	S.	ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσεται or ἔσται, (Doric ἐσσούμαι)
	D.	ἔσεσθον
	P.	ἐσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται
Opt.	S.	ἐσοίμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο
	D.	ἔσοισθον, ἐσοίσθην
	P.	ἐσοίμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσοιντο
Inf.		ἔσεσθαι
Part.		ἐσόμενος, η, ον

(a) The second person singular εἶ follows the analogy of the middle voice; that is, it comes from ΕΩ like φιλέει φιλεῖ from φιλέομαι.

(b) Ἧμην and ἔσο, ἔσσο take the personal endings of the middle voice.

(c) In the imperative ἴσθι the radical vowel becomes ι.

Present. Φημί.

Ind. S. φημί, φής, φησί, D. φατόν, P. φαμέν, φατέ, φᾱσί. Middle, 2 plur. φάσθε, as active.

Subj. S. φῶ, φῇς, φῇ, D. φῆτον, P. φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι

Opt. S. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, D. φαίητον, φαιήτην, P. φαίημεν or φαῖμεν, φαίητε or φαῖτε, φαίησαν or φαῖεν

Imp. S. φάθι or φαθί, φάτω, D. φάτον, φάτων, P. φάτε, φάτωσαν or φάντων. Middle, 2 sing. φάο, 3 sing. φάσθω, 2 plur. φάσθε, all as active.

Inf. φάναι. Middle, φάσθαι, as active.

Part. φάς φᾶσα φάν, G. φάντος. Middle, φάμενος, as active.

Imperfect.

S. ἔφην, ἔφης or ἔφησθα, ἔφη, D. ἔφατον, ἐφάτην, P. ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε, ἔφασαν. Middle, ἐφάμην, as active.

The traditional orthography of the second person singular of the indicative active of φημί is φῄς, with iota subscript, contracted from φάεις. For its acute accent, compare χρή.

Present. Κεῖμαι.

Ind. S. κεῖμαι, κεῖσαι (Epic κεῖαι), κεῖται, D. κεῖσθον, P. κείμεθα, κεῖσθε, κεῖνται (Ionic κέαται, κείαται)

Subj. S. κέωμαι (κείωμαι, διά-κειμαι), κέῃ, κέηται (κῆται, κεῖται), D. κέησθον, P. κεώμεθα, κέησθε, κέωνται

Opt. S. κεοίμην, κέοιο, κέοιτο, D. κέοισθον, κεοίσθην, P. κεοίμεθα, κέοισθε, κέοιντο

Imp. S. κεῖσο, κείσθω, D. κεῖσθον, κείσθων, P. κεῖσθε, κείσθωσαν

Inf. κεῖσθαι (κέεσθαι)

Part. κείμενος, η, ον

Imperfect.

S. ἐκείμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο (iterative κέσκετο), D. ἔκεισθον, ἐκείσθην, P. ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο (Ionic ἐκέατο, ἐκείατο)

The infinitive of the compounds of κεῖμαι takes the circumflex on the penult, because it is contracted from the rare κέεσθαι; as κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι.

§ **125.** 1. The radical vowel is lengthened in the singular of the present and imperfect of the *indicative* active, and sometimes in all the numbers of the same tenses of the indicative passive and middle.

The first and third persons singular of the present indicative

active take the original personal ending *μι*, *σι*, respectively. E. g.

ἱστάω gives *ἵστημι ἵστης ἵστησι*, for *ἱσταομι ἱστάεις ἱσταεσι*: *ἵσταμαι ἵστασαι ἵσταται*, for *ἱστάομαι ἱσταεσαι ἱστάεται*.

τιθέω —— *τίθημι τίθης τίθησι*, for *τιθεομι τιθέεις τιθεεσι*: *τίθεμαι τίθεσαι τίθεται*, for *τιθεομαι τιθεεσαι τιθεεται*.

διδόω —— *δίδωμι δίδως δίδωσι*, for *διδοομι διδοεις διδοεσι*: *δίδομαι δίδοσαι δίδοται*, for *διδοομαι διδοεσαι διδοεται*.

δεικνύω —— *δείκνῡμι δείκνῡς δείκνῡσι*, for *δεικνύομι δεικνύεις δεικνυέσι*: *δείκνυμαι δείκνυσαι δείκνυται*, for *δεικνύομαι δεικνυεσαι δεικνύεται*.

2. The *subjunctive* of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* takes the common connecting vowels and is contracted. Verbs in *ημι* from *αω* are contracted from the Ionic subjunctive; as *ἱστέω ἱστῶ*, *ἱστέῃς ἱστῇς*.

The subjunctive of verbs in *νμι* is the same as that of verbs in *νω*.

3. The *optative* active of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes to the root of the verb the endings S. *ην ης η*, D. *ητον ητην*, P. *ημεν ητε ησαν*, preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3, c.) The optative passive and middle of verbs in *ημι* and *ωμι* annexes the regular personal endings, likewise preceded by *ι*. (§ 117, 3.)

The optative of verbs in *νμι* is regularly the same as that of verbs in *νω*.

4. The *imperative* annexes the regular personal endings to the root. (See the examples.)

5. The *infinitive* annexes *-ναι*, *-σθαι* to the root without any further change.

6. The root of the *participle* active is formed by annexing *ντ* to the root of the verb. The participle passive and middle annexes *-μενος* to the root of the verb.

Note 1. In a few instances, the *subjunctive* coincides with the indicative; thus, *σκεδάννυμι*, subj. 3 sing. *σκεδάννῡσι*, *σκεδάννυται*; *κτίννυμι*, subj. 1 plur. *κτίννυμεν*; *κεῖμαι*, subj. 3 sing. *κεῖται*.

Note 2. (a) The dual and plural of the *optative active* often drop *η*; in which case *ησαν* becomes *εν*; (see the paradigms.)

(b) In a few instances the optative of verbs in *νμι* is formed after the analogy of verbs in *ημι* or *ωμι*; the diphthong *νι* however becomes *ῡ*; thus, *δαίνυμι*, opt. 3 sing. *δαινῦτο* or *δαίνῡτο*, 3 plur. *δαινῦατο* Ionic; *δύνω δῦην*, *φύω φῦην*, *ζεύγνυμι ζευγνῦην*, *ὄμνυμι ὀμνῦην*; *πήγνυμι*, 3 sing. *πήγνῦτο*.

(c) ΦΘΙΜΙ forms the optative after the preceding analogy; thus, *φθίμην, φθῖο*, for *φθιιμην, φθιιο*.

(d) The optative passive and middle may adopt the terminations of verbs in *ω*; as *ξυν-ιστοῖτο*, for *ξυν-ισταῖτο*; *προ-οῖτο*, for *προ-εῖτο*. See also *κρέμαμαι, μάρναμαι, ὄνομαι, τίθημι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 4. The second person singular of the *imperative* active most commonly drops *θι* and lengthens the radical vowel; as *ἵστη, τίθει, δίδου, δείκνῡ*, for *ἵστα-θι τίθε-τι δίδο-θι δείκνυ-θι*.

Note 5. As a general rule, all verbs in *μι* may be inflected like verbs in *ω*; as *τιθέω τιθῶ, τιθέεις τιθεῖς, τιθέει τιθεῖ*; *ἱέεις ἱεῖς, ἱέει ἱεῖ*; *δεικνύω δεικνύεις δεικνύει δεικνύουσιν*. The singular of the imperfect of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* is most commonly formed from *τιθέω διδόω*; thus, *ἐτίθουν ἐτίθεις ἐτίθει*; *ἐδίδουν ἐδίδους ἐδίδου*.

§ **126.** 1. The *second aorist* active generally lengthens the radical vowel throughout the indicative and imperative, and in the infinitive. The second aorist middle commonly retains the short radical vowel in these moods. E. g.

βίβημι, 2 A. *ἔβην ης η*, D. *ητον ητην*, P. *ημεν ητε ησαν*, imperat. *βῆθι ητω*, D. *ητον ητων*, P. *ητε ητωσαν*, infin. *βῆναι*

γιγνώσκω, 2 A. *ἔγνων ως ω*, D. *ωτον ωτην*, P. *ωμεν ωτε ωσαν*, imperat. *γνῶθι ωτω*, D. *ωτον ωτων*, P. *ωτε ωτωσαν*, infin. *γνῶναι*

δύνω, 2 A. *ἔδῡν ῡς ῡ*, D. *ῦτον ῦτην*, P. *ῦμεν ῦτε ῦσαν*, imperat. *δῦθι ῦτω*, D. *ῦτον ῦτων*, P. *ῦτε ῦτωσαν*, infin. *δῦναι*

See also *ἁλίσκομαι, ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμπνύω, ἁρπάζω, βαίνω, βάλλω, βιβρώσκω, βιόω, βλώσκω, βροντάω, γηράσκω, διδράσκω, δίδωμι, δύω, ἐγείρω, ἕπομαι, ἔχω, θνήσκω, ἵημι, ἵπταμαι, ἵστημι, κιχέω, κλάω, κλύω, κτείνω, κτίζω, λύω, ναίω, ὀνίνημι, οὐτάω, πελάω, πίμπλημι, πίνω, πλώω*, ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *πτήσσω, σβέννυμι*, ΣΕΥΩ, *σκέλλομαι, συν-αντάω*, ΤΑΛΑΩ, *τίθημι, τιτρώσκω, φθάνω, φθίω, φρέω, φύω, χέω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The second aorist middle optative, like the present middle optative, retains the radical vowel of its indicative; as *δίδωμι, ἐδό-μην δο-ίμην*; *πίμπλημι, ἐπλή-μην πλή-ιμην πλῇ-μην*.

See also *βάλλω, γιγνώσκω, ἵημι, ὀνίνημι, πρίασθαι, τίθημι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 1. The aorists *ἔκτᾰν, οὐτᾰν*, from *κτείνω, οὐτάω*, retain the short vowel of the root. The second aorist of *δίδωμι* and *τίθημι* lengthens it only in the singular of the indicative and in the infinitive.

Note 2. In a few instances the second aorist middle lengthens the radical vowel in the indicative, imperative, infinitive, and participle. See *βάλλω, κιχάνω, ὀνίνημι, πίμπλημι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 3. In a few instances, *οι*, in the second aorist optative active of verbs in *ωμι*, is changed into *ω*; as *ἁλίσκομαι ἁλῴην*. See also *βιόω, δίδωμι*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Note 4. The *imperatives* βῆθι, στῆθι, from βαίνω, ἵστημι, in composition often drop θι, and change η into α; as ἀνάβᾱ κατάβᾱ, ἀνάστᾱ παράστᾱ. (Compare § 125, *n.* 4.)

Note 5. The second person singular of the second aorist *imperative* active in the following verbs drops ι of the personal ending θι, and changes θ into σ; thus, δίδωμι δός, τίθημι θές, ἵημι ἕς, ἔχω σχές, φρέω φρές.

Aorist Passive.

§ **127.** The aorist passive takes the personal endings of the active voice, and, in its inflection, follows the analogy of verbs in ημι from εω. (Compare the examples.)

Second Perfect and Second Pluperfect.

§ **128.** The second perfect and pluperfect of some pure verbs drop the connecting vowel, after the analogy of verbs in μι. The *singular* of the indicative is not used; except δέδια.

1. Second Perfect of βαίνω, θνήσκω, ἵστημι, ΤΑΛΑΩ.

Ind. S.	(βέβαα)	(τέθναα)	(ἕσταα)	(τέτλαα)
D.	βέβατον	τέθνατον	ἕστατον	τέτλατον
P.	βέβαμεν	τέθναμεν	ἕσταμεν	τέτλαμεν
	βέβατε	τέθνατε	ἕστατε	τέτλατε
			ἑστέατε	
			ἕστητε	
	βεβᾶσι	τεθνᾶσι	ἑστᾶσι	τετλᾶσι
	βεβάᾱσι		ἑστέᾱσι	

The forms βεβάᾱσι, ἕστητε are Epic; ἑστέατε, ἑστέᾱσι, Ionic.

Subj. S.	βεβῶ	(τεθνῶ)	ἑστῶ	(τετλῶ)
	βεβῇς	not found	ἑστῇς	not found
	βεβῇ		ἑστῇ	
D.	βεβῆτον		ἑστῆτον	
P.	βεβῶμεν		ἑστῶμεν	
	βεβῆτε		ἑστῆτε	
	βεβῶσι		ἑστῶσι	
Opt. S.	(βεβαίην)	τεθναίην	ἑσταίην	τετλαίην
	not found	τεθναίης	ἑσταίης	τετλαίης
		τεθναίη	ἑσταίη	τετλαίη
D.		τεθναίητον	ἑσταίητον	τετλαίητον
		τεθναιήτην	ἑσταιήτην	τετλαιήτην
P.		τεθναίημεν	ἑσταίημεν	τετλαίημεν
		τεθναίητε	ἑσταίητε	τετλαίητε
		τεθναίησαν	ἑσταίησαν	τετλαίησαν

Imp. S.	(βέβαθι)	τέθναθι τεθνάτω	ἕσταθι ἑστάτω	τέτλαθι τετλάτω
D.		τέθνατον τεθνάτων	ἕστατον ἑστάτων	τέτλατον τετλάτων
P.		τέθνατε τεθνάτωσαν	ἕστατε ἑστάτωσαν	τέτλατε τετλάτωσαν
Inf.	βεβάναι	τεθνάναι	ἑστάναι	τετλάναι

Epic infinitives, βεβάμεν, τεθνάμεναι τεθνάμεν, ἑστάμεναι ἑστάμεν, τετλάμεναι τετλάμεν. — Τεθνάναι is written also τεθνᾶναι as if from τεθναέναι.

Part. βεβαώς βεβαυῖα βεβαός, G. βεβαῶτος, contracted βεβώς βεβῶσα, G. βεβῶτος

τεθνεώς (τεθνευῖα) τεθνεός, G. τεθνεῶτος ; Epic τεθνειώς or τεθνηώς τεθνηυῖα, G. -ῶτος or -ότος, Doric τεθνᾱώς

ἑσταώς, G. -ότος ; also ἑστηώς ἑστηυῖα, G. -ῶτος ; Ionic ἑστεώς ἑστεῶσα, G. -ῶτος ; Attic ἑστώς ἑστῶσα ἑστός, G. -ῶτος

τετληώς τετληυῖα, G. τετληότος

Second Pluperfect.

S.	(ἐβεβάειν)	(ἐτεθνάειν)	(ἑστάειν)	(ἐτετλάειν)
D.	ἐβέβατον ἐβεβάτην	ἐτέθνατον ἐτεθνάτην	ἕστατον ἑστάτην	ἐτέτλατον ἐτετλάτην
P.	ἐβέβαμεν ἐβέβατε ἐβέβασαν	ἐτέθναμεν ἐτέθνατε ἐτέθνασαν	ἕσταμεν ἕστατε ἕστασαν	ἐτέτλαμεν ἐτέτλατε ἐτέτλασαν

2. Second Perfect of γίγνομαι, ΜΑΩ, ἀριστάω, δειπνέω (-άω).

Ind. S.	(γέγαα)	(μέμαα)	(ἠρίσταα)	(δεδείπναα)
D.		2 μέματον		
P.	———	μέμαμεν	ἠρίσταμεν	δεδείπναμεν
	γεγάᾱτε	μέματε		
	γεγάᾱσι	μεμάᾱσι		
Imp.		3 μεμάτω		
Inf.	γεγάμεν (E.)		ἠριστάναι	δεδειπνάναι

Second Pluperfect.

D.	3 ἐγεγάτην	
P.	3 ἐμέμασαν	

3. Second Perfect of δίω, *to fear*, κλύω.

Ind. S.	δέδια	(κέκλυα)
	δέδιας	
	δέδιε (Epic δείδιε)	
D.	δεδίατον	

P.	δεδίαμεν δέδιμεν (Epic δείδιμεν)	
	δεδίατε δέδιτε	
	δεδίᾱσι	
Subj.	δεδίω, -ῃς, regular	
Opt.	δεδιείην (like ἰείην)	
Imp. S. 2	δέδιθι, Epic δείδιθι	κέκλυθι
P. 2	δείδιτε Epic	κέκλυτε
Inf.	δεδιέναι, Epic δειδίμεν	
Part.	δεδιώς, regular	

Second Pluperfect.

S. ἐδεδίειν regular; also 1 plur. Epic ἐδείδιμεν, 3 plur. ἐδέδισαν, Epic ἐδείδισαν

§ **129.** 1. A few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of the parts of the *second perfect* and *pluperfect*; as ἀνώγω ἄνωγ-μεν, κράζω κέκραχ-θι.

See also ἐγείρω, εἴκω, ἔρχομαι, πάσχω, πείθω, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. οἶδα, *novi*, *I know*, the second perfect of ΕΙΔΩ (ΙΑΩ), and its second pluperfect ᾔδειν, *I knew*, drop the connecting vowel in many of their parts. In the subjunctive and optative, οἶδα follows the analogy of verbs in μι, that is, it presupposes ΕΙΔΕΩ ΕΙΔΗΜΙ.

Second Perfect.

Ind. S.	οἶδα	Subj. S.	εἰδῶ (Epic εἰδέω)
	οἶσθα (οἶδας, οἶσθας)		εἰδῇς
	οἶδε		εἰδῇ
D.	ἴστον		εἰδῆτον
P.	ἴσμεν (οἴδαμεν, Ionic ἴδμεν)		εἰδῶμεν (E. εἴδομεν)
	ἴστε (οἴδατε)		εἰδῆτε
	ἴσᾱσι (οἴδᾱσι)		εἰδῶσι
Opt. S.	εἰδείην	Imp.	——
	εἰδείης		ἴσθι
	εἰδείη		ἴστω (Bœotic ἴττω)
D.	εἰδείητον		ἴστον
	εἰδειήτην		ἴστων
P.	εἰδείημεν		——
	εἰδείητε		ἴστε
	εἰδείησαν, εἰδεῖεν		ἴστωσαν
Inf.	εἰδέναι (Epic ἴδμεναι, ἴδμεν, ἰδέμεν)		
Part.	εἰδώς εἰδυῖα εἰδός, G. εἰδότος, (Epic feminine ἰδυῖα)		

The regular forms οἶδας, οἴδαμεν, οἴδατε, οἴδᾱσι are used chiefly by the later authors.

Second Pluperfect.

S. ἤδειν or ἤδη, (Ionic ἤδεα, Epic ἠείδειν)
ἤδεις or ἤδης, ἤδεισθα or ἤδησθα, (Epic ἠείδεις, ἠείδης)
ἤδει or ἤδη, ἤδειν or ἤδην, (Ionic ἤδεε εἴδεε, once ἤειδε, Epic ἠείδει ἠείδη)

D. ἤδειτον or ἦστον
ἠδείτην or ἤστην

P. ἤδειμεν or ἦσμεν
ἤδειτε or ἦστε (Ionic ἠδέατε)
ἤδεσαν or ἦσαν (Epic ἴσαν)

Note. The forms *ἀνώχθω*, *ἄνωχθε*, from *ἄνωγα*, are explained as follows; *ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε*, syncopated *ἀνώγ-τω ἄνωγ-τε*; the endings *-γτω*, *-γτε* suggested the passive endings *-χθω -χθε*, (as in λελέ-χθω λέλε-χθε.)

The forms *ἐγρήγορθε*, *ἐγρήγορθαι*, from *ἐγείρω*, are explained as follows; *ἐγρηγόρετε ἐγρήγορτε ἐγρήγορθε*, *ἐγρήγορθαι*, *-ρτε* suggesting the passive endings *-ρθε*, *-ρθαι*, (as in *ἔφθαρθε*, *μέμορθαι*, *τέτορθαι*.)

Πείθω has *πέποσθε*, formed as follows; *πεπόνθατε πέπονθτε πέπονστε πέποστε*, *-στε* suggesting the passive ending *-σθε*, (as in *πέπεισθε*.)

Perfect and Pluperfect Passive and Middle.

§ **130.** 1. The perfect and pluperfect passive and middle have no connecting vowel. (See the examples, § 84, et seq.)

2. In mute and liquid verbs, and sometimes in pure verbs, the third person plural of the perfect and pluperfect passive and middle indicative is formed by means of the participle and *εἰσί*, *ἦσαν*; as,

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί, *ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) εἰσί*, for *τέτριβ-νται*, *ἤγγελ-νται*

τετριμμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν, *ἠγγελμένοι (αι, α) ἦσαν*, for *ἐτέτριβ-ντο*, *ἤγγελ-ντο*

Pure verbs which take *σ* before *μ* and *τ* (§ 111, *n.* 4) form this person after the analogy of mute verbs; as *τελέω*, *τετελεσμένοι εἰσί*, *τετελεσμένοι ἦσαν*.

3. The perfect passive *subjunctive* and *optative* are formed by means of the participle and *εἶναι*, *to be*. (See the examples.)

Note. (a) The perfect passive subjunctive and optative of a few pure verbs is formed after the analogy of verbs in *μι*; as *κτάομαι κέκτημαι*,

Subj. *κεκτῶμαι κεκτῇ κεκτῆται*, &c., or *κέκτωμαι κέκτῃ κέκτηται*, &c.

Opt. *κεκτήμην κεκτῆο κεκτῆτο*, &c.

See also *βάλλω*, *κάθημαι*, *καλέω*, *λύω*, *μιμνήσκω*, *οἰκοδομέω*, *ὄρνυμι*, *τέμνω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(b) Κτάομαι and *μιμνήσκω* form the perfect passive optative also after the analogy of contract verbs in *άω* ; thus,

Opt. *κεκτῴμην κεκτῷο κεκτῷτο*, &c.
μεμνῴμην μεμνῷο μεμνῷτο (Ionic resolved *μεμνέῳτο*)

(c) Some of the parts of the perfect passive and middle of *ἀραρίσκω*, *μιμνήσκω*, and *κάθημαι* (ΕΩ), take the terminations and accent of the present; as *ἀραρίσκω*, P. P. subj. 3 sing. *προσ-αρήρεται* ; *κάθημαι*, subj. *κάθωμαι κάθῃ κάθηται*, opt. *καθοίμην*. See these verbs in the Catalogue of Verbs.

Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Middle.

§ **131.** 1. In the Epic dialect, the present, imperfect, and second aorist middle of a few mute and liquid verbs drop the connecting vowel in some of their parts ; as *ἄρχομαι ἄργ-μενος*, *δέχομαι δέξο* (*δέχ-σο*), *ἄλλομαι ἄλτο*.

See also *αἱρέω*, *ἀνδάνω*, *ἀραρίσκω*, *γεύω*, *γίγνομαι*, *ἔδω*, *ἐλελίζω*, *εὔχομαι*, *ἔχω*, *ἱκνέομαι*, *κέλομαι*, *λέγω*, *λείπω*, ΛΕΧΩ, *μίγνυμι*, *ὄρνυμι*, *πάλλω*, *πέρθω*, *πήγνυμι*, *σεύομαι*, ΣΤΕΥΟΜΑΙ, *φέρω*, *φυλάσσω*, in the Catalogue of Verbs.

2. The *future* middle drops the connecting vowel only in *ἔσ-ται* for *ἔσεται*, from *εἰμί*, *to be*.

Note. The form *προ-φύλαχθε*, from *φυλάσσω* (ΦΥΛΑΚΩ) is explained as follows ; *προφυλάσσετε προφυλάκετε προφύλακ-τε προφύλαχθε*, after the analogy of *ἄνωχθε* for *ἀνώγετε*.

§ **132.** *Dialects.*

1. Indicative Active.

-σι, 3 sing. of verbs in *μι*, Doric *-τι*, rarely *-ντι* ; as *δίδωτι*, *τίθητι*, *ἠτί*, *ἀφίητι*, *φᾶτί*, *ἀναδείκνυντι*, *ἐντί*.

-νσι, 3 plur. Doric *-ντι* ; as *ἱστάντι* : Ionic *-ᾶσι*, as *ἱστέᾶσι*, *ἑστέᾶσι*, *ἔᾶσι*. The Ionic ending *-ασι* is used also by the Attics in *διδόασι*, *τιθέασι*, *ἰᾶσι* (*ἰέασι*), and in all verbs in *-υμι*.

-σαν, 3 plur. imperfect and second aorist, and aorist passive, Æolic, Doric, Bœotic, and Epic *-ν* preceded by the radical vowel ; as *ἔστᾰν*, *τίθεν*, *ἀνέθεν*, *ἷεν*, *ἔδον*, *διέγνον*, for *ἔστησαν*, *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἀνέθεσαν*, *ἵεσαν*, *ἔδοσαν*, *ἔγνωσαν*. In the aorist passive *-ησαν* becomes *-εν*, as *ἐκόσμηθεν*, *κατεδίκασθεν*. The forms *ἔγνων*, *μιάνθην*, for *ἔγνωσαν*, *ἐμιάνθησαν*, retain the long vowel.

(a) The Æolic lengthens the radical vowel *a*, *o*, into *αι*, *οι*, in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in *μι* ; as *ἵσταιμι*, *πλάναιμι*. The Doric lengthens *a* into *ᾱ* ; as *ἵσᾱμι*.

(b) The Bœotic lengthens ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$ in the singular of the indicative active of verbs in $\mu\iota$; as *ἀδίκειμι*.

(c) The Æolians usually convert contract verbs into verbs in $\mu\iota$; as *φίλημι, οἴκημι, ἀσυνέτημι, κάλημι, ἐλευθέρωμι, δοκίμωμι*. Such forms as *βρίθησι, ἔχησι, φαίνησι, φέρησι, φορέησι* presuppose a theme in $\epsilon\omega$.

(d) The *iterative* endings $\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ are appended to the root of verbs in $\mu\iota$ without any further change; as *ἵστημι ἵστασκον στάσκον*; *εἰμί ἔσκον ἔσκε*; *πέρνημι πέρνασκον*; *κεῖμαι κέσκετο*; *δίδωμι δόσκον*; *ζώννυμι ζωννύσκετο*; ΔΥΜΙ *δύσκεν*.

2. Indicative Passive and Middle.

$-\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\nu\tau\omicron$, 3 plur. Ionic $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\alpha\tau\omicron$, as *ἐπιστέαται, τιθέαται*.

(a) In the third person plural of the *perfect* and *pluperfect* passive and middle, π, β become ϕ; κ, γ become χ, and ζ becomes δ, before $-\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\alpha\tau\omicron$; further, the radical vowel ϵ commonly remains unaltered before these endings; as,

οἰκέω ᾤκημαι — *οἰκέ-αται, οἰκέ-ατο*
κρύπτω κέκρυμμαι — *κεκρύφ-αται, κεκρύφ-ατο*
λέγω λέλεγμαι — *λελέχ-αται, λελέχ-ατο*
ἀγωνίζω ἠγώνισμαι — *ἀγωνίδ-αται, ἀγωνίδ-ατο*
φθείρω ἔφθαρμαι — *ἐφθάρ-αται, ἐφθάρ-ατο*

The Attic dialect sometimes makes use of the Ionic third person plural; as *τετάχαται, ἐτετάχατο*, in Thucydides and Xenophon. — Herodotus has *ἀπίκ-αται*, from *ἀπικνέομαι* (*ἵκ-ω*).

(b) The Æolic and Epic lengthen the radical vowel ϵ into η in the indicative passive and middle of verbs in $\mu\iota$; as *ποίημαι, νόημαι, δίζημαι, ἐνοήμην, ἐδιζήμην, ἐκαλήμην*.

3. Subjunctive.

$-\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, 2 sing. Epic $-\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$, in *θήῃς, στήῃς*, for *θῇς, στῇς*.

$-\tilde{\eta}$, 3 sing. Epic $-\acute{\eta}\eta$; thus, *βήῃ, ἀνήῃ, στήῃ, φήῃ, θήῃ*, for *βῇ, ἀνῇ, στῇ, φῇ, θῇ*; so in the aorist passive, *δαμήῃ, σαπήῃ, φανήῃ*, for *δαμῇ, σαπῇ, φανῇ*. In the Æolic, Thessalian, and Doric dialects, this ending becomes $-\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$, but only in the *aorist passive*; as *ὀνγραφεῖ, ξυλογραφηθεῖ*.

(a) The uncontracted form of the subjunctive of verbs in $\mu\iota$ is Ionic and Epic; as *θέω, στέωμεν, ἕω, βέω, βέομαι*, Epic also *θείω θείῃς θείῃ, θείομεν, θείομαι, στείομεν, εἵω, βείω, βείομαι*, for *θῶ θῇς θῇ, θῶμεν, θῶμαι, στῶμεν, ὦ, βῶ, βῶμαι*.

The *aorist passive* subjunctive is contracted from the original form $-\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $-\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, D. $-\acute{\epsilon}\eητον$, P. $-\acute{\epsilon}ωμεν$, $\acute{\epsilon}ητε$, $-\acute{\epsilon}ωσι$. The uncontracted form is Ionic and Epic, and has all the peculiarities of contract verbs in $\epsilon\omega$; as *μίγνυμι, μιγέω μιγείω*; *δαμάω, ἐδάμην δαμείετε*; *ἐξειλέω, ἐξειληθῶσι*, Doric *ἐϝξηληθίωντι*. (§ 120, 2, a.)

(b) The Epic protracts η in the forms *βλήεται, στήετον*, for *βλῆται, στῆτον*.

(c) The Epic dialect lengthens the radical vowel in the second aorist subjunctive of *ἁλίσκομαι*, *γιγνώσκω*, *δίδωμι*, and *δύνω*, which see in the Catalogue of Verbs.

(d) The personal ending *-σι* of the third person singular is found in the forms *δῶσι* for *δῷ*, and *ὑπο-πίμπρῃσι*, for *ὑπο-πιμπρῇ* or *-πίμπρῃ*.

4. Optative.

The personal ending *-σι* is found in *παρ-φθαίησι* for *παρ-φθαίη*, and perhaps in *ἀ-γνοίησι* for *ἀ-γνοίη*.

5. Imperative.

The Epic dialect often lengthens the radical vowel of the imperative; as *ἄημι ἀήτω*, *δίδωμι δίδωθι*.

6. Infinitive.

-ναι, Æolic *-μεναι*, as *ὀν-θέμεναι* (*ἀνα-θεῖναι*): Doric *-μεν*, later Doric *-μειν*, as *διδόμεν*, *ποτιθέμειν*, *ἀποδόμειν*: Epic *-μεναι*, *-μεν*, as *ἁλώμεναι*. So in the *aorist passive;* as *ὁμοιωθήμεναι*, *διακριν θῆμεν*, *ἀνοικοδομηθήμειν*. In the aorist passive the Æolic has *-ην* for *-ῆναι*; as *γενήθην*, *ὀντέθην*, *ἐπιγράφην*, *εἰσενέχθην*, *στεφανώθην*, *μεθύσθην*.

The Epic often lengthens the radical vowel in the infinitive of verbs in *μι*; as *γοήμεναι*, *φορήμεναι*, *διδοῦναι*, *δίζησθαι*, *βλῆσθαι*.

7. Participle.

The Æolic and Epic may lengthen the radical vowels *α*, *ε*, in the participle passive and middle; as *νοήμενος*, *καλήμενος*, *φοβήμενος*, *διζήμενος*.

Second Person Singular Passive and Middle.

8. (a) In the passive and middle of verbs in *μι*, the endings *-ασαι -ασο*, *-εσαι -εσο*, and *-οσο*, may drop *σ* and be contracted into *-ᾳ*, *-ω*, *-ῃ*, and *-ου*, respectively; as *ἐπίστασαι ἐπίστᾳ*, *ἵστασο ἵστω*, *τίθεσαι τίθεαι τίθῃ*, *θέσο θέο θοῦ*, *δίδοσο δίδου*. So *ἐπίστῃ*, *δύνῃ*, contracted from the Ionic *ἐπίστεαι*, *δύνεαι*. The uncontracted forms are not Attic.

(b) In the Epic dialect, the perfects *βέβλησαι*, *μέμνησαι*, from *βάλλω*, *μιμνήσκω*, become *βέβλη-αι*, *μέμνηαι μέμνῃ*.

ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ **133.** 1. Verbs which have more than one root are regarded as *anomalous*. Also, all verbal forms which omit the connecting vowel; except the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist, passive.

A verb is *defective* when only some of its parts are in use.

2. In the following Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs, roots and assumed or imaginary themes are written in capitals. Tenses of easy formation, as the pluperfect, are usually omitted.

When the future middle has the force of the future active, it occupies the place of that tense.

A.

ΑΑΩ, *to injure*, Epic, A. ἄασα, contracted ἆσα, A. P. ἀάσθην. Mid. (ἀάομαι) 3 sing. ἀᾶται as active, A. ἀασάμην; contracted ἀσάμην as active. The quantity of ἀα- is variable in the aorist.

ἀβροτάξομεν, *miss*, A. subj. 1 plur. Epic for ἀβροτάξωμεν, defective.

ἄγαμαι (ἀγάομαι), *to admire*, F. ἀγάσομαι, P. ἤγασμαι, A. P. ἠγάσθην, A. M. ἠγασάμην rare.

ἀγγελλω (ΑΓΓΕΛ-), *to announce*, regular; 2 A. ἤγγελον, 2 A. P. ἠγγέλην, 2 A. M. ἠγγελόμην.

ἀγείρω (ΑΓΕΡ-), *to assemble*, regular; P. ἀγήγερκα, 2 A. M. ἠγερόμην. — ἀγηγέρατο, Pluperf. M. 3 plur. Ionic. — ἀγρόμενος, 2 A. M. part. Epic, for ἀγερόμενος.

ἀγνοέω, ignoro, *not to know*, regular; F. ἀγνοήσω, rarely ἀγνοήσομαι. — ἀγνώσασκε, A. 3 sing. iterative, for ἀγνοήσασκε.

ἄγνυμι, ἀγνύω, (ΑΓ-), *to break*, F. ἄξω, A. ἔαξα, rarely ἦξα, A. P. ἐάγην, rarely ἄγην, 2 P. ἔᾱγα, Ionic ἔηγα, as intransitive or passive. — ἐξ-εαγεῖσα, 2 A. P. part. fem.

ἀγρέω, Æolic for αἱρέω, P. P. ἄγρημμαι, A. P. ἀγρέθην. — ἄγρει, ἀγρεῖτε imperat. 2. pers. as exclamations, *up! on! quick!*

ἄγω, ago, *to lead, bring*, F. ἄξω, A. ἦξα rare, P. ἦχα, rarely ἀγήγοχα or ἀγήοχα Doric ἀγάγοχα, P. P. ἦγμαι, A. P. ἤχθην, 2 A. ἤγαγον, A. M. ἠξάμην not Attic, 2 A. M. ἠγαγόμην. — ἄξετε, A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic, for ἄξατε. — ἀγεόμενος, Ionic for ἀγόμενος.

ΑΔΕΩ (ΑΔ-), *to be sated, to be disgusted with*, Epic, A. opt. 3 sing. ἀδήσειεν or ἀδδήσειεν, P. part. ἀδηκώς or ἀδδηκώς. Pass. ἄδεται, rare.

ἀείδω, *to sing*, regular; F. ἀείσω, ἀείσομαι. — ἄεισεο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, for ἄεισαι.

ἀείρω (ΑΕΡ-), *to raise, lift*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. ἀερῶ, contracted ἀρῶ. — ἄωρτο, Plup. P. 3 sing. for ἤερτο.

ἀέξω, ἠέξησα, ἀεξήθην, ἀεξήσομαι, Poetic and Ionic for αὔξω.

ΑΕΩ, *to sleep*, A. ἄεσα (ᾱ or ă), contracted ἆσα.

ἀηθέσσω (ΑΗΘΕ-), *to be unused*, Imperf. ἀήθεσσον, A. ἀήθεσα.

ἄημι (ΑΕ-), *to blow, breathe*, Epic, imperat. 3 sing. ἀήτω, inf. ἀῆναι ἀήμεναι, part. ἀείς, Imperf. ἄην. Pass. ἄημαι, Imperf. ἀήμην. — ἄεισι, 3 plur. an Æolicism, for ἀεῖσι.

ἀθερίζω, *to slight*, Epic, F. ἀθερίξω, A. ἀθέριξα, ἀθέρισα (σσ).

αἰδέομαι, Poetic ἄϊδομαι, *to respect*, F. αἰδέσομαι (σσ), rare αἰδήσομαι, P. ᾔδεσμαι, A. P. ᾐδέσθην, A. ᾐδεσάμην. — αἰδεῖο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from αἰδέεο, Epic.

αἰνέω, rarely αἴνημι, *to praise*, F. αἰνέσω, αἰνέσομαι, Epic αἰνήσω, A. ᾔνεσα, Epic ᾔνησα, P. ᾔνεκα, P. P. ᾔνημαι, A. P. ᾐνέθην.

αἴνυμαι, *to take*, Epic, Imperf. αἰνύμην.

αἱρέω (ΕΛ-), *to take*, F. αἱρήσω, rarely ἑλῶ, P. ᾕρηκα, Ionic ἀραίρηκα, P. P. ᾕρημαι, Ionic ἀραίρημαι, A. P. ᾑρέθην, 2 A. εἷλον, ἕλω, ἑλοίμι, ἕλε, ἑλεῖν, ἑλών, 2 A. M. εἱλόμην (εἱλάμην), ἕλωμαι, ἑλοίμην, ἑλοῦ, ἑλέσθαι, ἑλόμενος, F. M. αἱρήσομαι, rarely ἑλοῦμαι. — γέντο, *he seized*, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἕλετο (ϝελετο).

αἴρω (ΑΡ-), *to raise*, *lift*, F. ἄρῶ, A. ἦρα, ἄρω ἄραιμι, ἆρον, ἆραι, ἄρας, P. ἦρκα, P. P. ἦρμαι, A. P. ἤρθην, A. M. ἠράμην, ἄρωμαι, ἄραίμην, ἄράμενος, 2 A. M. ἠρόμην, ἄρωμαι, ἀροίμην, ἄρέσθαι. — ἐξ-άρῃ, 2 A. subj. 3 sing. rare and doubtful. — ἤρᾱ, A. M. 2 sing. Bœotic, for ἤραο ἤρω.

αἰσθάνομαι (ΑΙΣΘ-, ΑΙΣΘΕ-), *to feel*, *perceive*, F. αἰσθήσομαι, P. ᾔσθημαι, 2 A. ᾐσθόμην.

ἀΐω, *to hear*, Imperf. ἄϊον. A. ἐπ-ήϊσα.

ἀκαχίζω (ΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧ-, ΑΚΑΧΕ-, ΑΧΕΔ-, ΑΧΕ-), *to grieve*, *afflict*, F. ἀκαχήσω, P. M. ἀκάχημαι, ἀκάχησθαι, ἀκαχήμενος or ἀκηχέμενος, as Present, A. ἀκάχησα, 2 A. ἤκαχον, 2 A. M. ἠκαχόμην. — ἀκηχέδαται, P. M. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀκαχείατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. Epic.

ἀκέομαι, *to mend*, F. ἀκέσομαι (σσ), A. ἠκεσάμην, A. act. part. ἐξ-ακέσας, rare. — ἀκειάμενος, corrupt, for ἀκειόμενος Epic.

ἀκηδέω, *to neglect*, A. ἀκήδεσα.

ἀκούω (ΑΚΟ-), *to hear*, F. ἀκούσομαι, A. ἤκουσα, P. ἄκουκα Doric, P. P. ἤκουσμαι, A. P. ἠκούσθην, 2 P. ἀκήκοα, 2 Plup. ἀκηκόειν, ἠκηκόειν.

ἀκροάομαι, *to listen*, F. ἀκροᾱσομαι, A. ἠκροᾱσάμην.

ΑΚΩ, acuo, *to sharpen*, *point*, P. P. part. ἀκαχμένος, Epic.

ἀλαλάζω, *to raise a war-cry*, F. ἀλαλάξομαι, A. ἠλάλαξα.

ἀλάομαι, *to wander*, F. ἀλήσομαι, P. ἀλάλημαι, ἀλάλησθαι, ἀλαλήμενος, as Present, A. ἀλήθην.

ἀλδαίνω (ΑΛΔΑΝ-, ΑΛΔ-), alo, *to nourish*, *increase*, Poetic, Imperf. ἤλδανον as Aorist.

ἀλδήσκω (ΑΛΔ-, ΑΛΔΕ-), alo, *to nourish*, *cause to grow*, also alesco, *to thrive*, *grow*, A. ἀλδήσασκον iterative.

ἀλείφω (ΑΛΙΦ-), *to anoint*, regular; P. ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, P. P. ἤλειμμαι, ἀλήλιμμαι, 2 A. P. ἠλίφην.

ἀλέξω (ΑΛΕΞΕ-, ἀλέκω, ΑΛΚ-, ΑΛΑΛΚ-), *to help*, *ward off*, Poetic in the active, F. ἀλεξήσω, rarely ἀπ-αλέξω, A. ἠλέξησα, rarely ἤλεξα, 2 A. ἤλαλκον, F. M. ἀλεξήσομαι, rarely ἀλέξομαι, A. M. ἠλεξάμην. — ΑΛΚΑΘΩ, inf. ἀλκάθειν, Imperf. ἤλκαθον, both Aoristic.

ἀλέομαι, *to shun*, *escape*, Epic, A. ἠλεάμην, ἀλεαίμην, ἀλέασθε, ἀλέασθαι.

ἀλεύω, *to avert*, *protect*, Poetic, F. ἀλεύσω, A. ἤλευσα, ἄλευσον, A. M. ἀλευάμην.

ἀλέω, *to grind*, F. ἀλέσω ἀλῶ, A. ἤλεσα (σσ), P. ἀλήλεκα, P. P. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι.

ἄλθομαι (ΑΛΘΕ-), *to become healed*, Epic, A. P. ἀλθέσθην, F. M. ἀλθήσομαι as Passive.

ἀλίνδω, ἀλίνδομαι, also ἀλινδέω, ἀλινδέομαι, *to roll*, A. ἤλῖσα, P. ἤλῖκα, regular.

ἁλίσκομαι (ἙΑΛ-, ἙΑΛΟ-, ΑΛΩΜΙ), *to be captured*, F. ἁλώσομαι, P. ἥλω-

κα ἐάλωκα, 2 A. ἥλων, commonly ἑάλων, ἁλῶ, ἁλοίην (ἁλῴην), ἅλῶναι, ἁλούς, all passive in signification. — ἀλώω, ῃς, ῃ, 2 A. subj. Epic. — εὐάλωκεν (that is ϝαλωκεν), Perf. 3 sing. for ἑάλωκεν.

ἀλιταίνω or ἀλιτραίνω (ΑΛΙΤ-, ΑΛΙΤΕ-), *to err against*, A. ἀλίτησα rare, P. M. part. ἀλιτήμενος as an adjective, *wicked*, 2 A. ἥλιτον, 2 A. M. ἠλιτόμην.

ἅλλομαι (ʽΑΛ-), salio, *to leap, spring*, F. ἁλοῦμαι, A. ἠλάμην, ἅλωμαι (ᾱ), 2 A. ἠλόμην. — Epic forms: 2 A. M. 2 sing. ἅλσο, 3 sing. ἅλτο; subj. 3 sing. ἅλεται; part. ἅλμενος, only in composition.

ἀλυκτάζω (ΑΛΥΚΤΑ-), *to be in distress*, P. M. ἀλαλύκτημαι as Present.

ἀλύσκω, ἀλυσκάζω, (ΑΛΥΣΚΑΝ-, ΑΛΥΚ-) *to shun, escape*, Poetic, Imperf. ἀλύσκανον as Aorist, F. ἀλύξω, A. ἤλυξα.

ἀλφαίνω (ΑΛΦ-), *to find, procure, bring* as price, 2 A. ἦλφον.

ἁμαρτάνω (ʽΑΜΑΡΤ-, ʽΑΜΑΡΤΕ-), *to err, miss*, F. ἁμαρτήσω, commonly ἁμαρτήσομαι, A. ἡμάρτησα later, P. ἡμάρτηκα, P. P. ἡμάρτημαι, A. P. ἡμαρτήθην, 2 A. ἥμαρτον, Epic ἤμβροτον.

ἀμβλίσκω, ἀμβλόω, (ΑΜΒΛ-, ΑΜΒΛΩΜΙ) *to miscarry*, A. ἤμβλωσα, P. ἤμβλωκα, P. P. ἤμβλωμαι, 2 A. ἤμβλων rare.

ἀμείρω, ἀμέρδω, *to deprive*, A. ἤμερσα, A. P. ἠμέρθην.

ἀμπ-έχω, ἀμπ-ίσχω, (ἀμφί, ἔχω. ἴσχω) *to wrap around, clothe*, Imperf. ἀμπεῖχον, ἄμπεχον, F. ἀμφέξω, 2 A. ἤμπισχον. Mid. ἀμπέχομαι, ἀμπίσχομαι. ἀμπισχνέομαι, *to put on, wear*, Imperf. ἠμπειχόμην, ἀμφεχόμην (?), 2 A. ἠμπισχόμην, ἠμπεσχόμην.

ἀμπλακίσκω (ΑΜΠΛΑΚ-, ΑΜΠΛΑΚΕ-, ΑΜΒΛΑΚ-), *to err, miss*, P. P. ἠμπλάκημαι, 2 A. ἥμπλακον, ἤμβλακον, part ἀμπλακών, ἀπλακών.

ἀμ-πνῦω (ΑΜΠΝΥΜΙ, ΠΝΥ-), Epic for ἀναπνέω, *to recover breath*, A. P. ἀμπνύνθην as active, 2 A. M. 3 sing. ἄμπνῦτο as active.

ἀμύνω, *to assist, ward off*, regular. — ΑΜΥΝΑΘΩ, in Attic Poetry, imperat. ἀμύναθε, inf. ἀμυνάθειν, Mid. ἀμυναθοίμην, ἀμυνάθου, Imperf. ἠμύναθον, ἠμυναθόμην; commonly with an Aoristic force.

ἀμφιάζω, later for ἀμφιέννυμι, A. ἠμφίασα, P. ἠμφίακα.

ἀμφι-γνοέω, *to doubt*, Imperf. ἠμφιγνόουν, ἠμφεγνόουν, A. ἠμφεγνόησα, A. P. part. ἀμφιγνοηθείς.

ἀμφι-έννυμι, *to clothe*, Imperf. ἠμφιέννυν, F. ἀμφιέσω ἀμφιῶ, A. ἠμφίεσα, P. M. ἠμφίεσμαι.

ἀμφισ-βητέω, *to dispute*, Imperf. ἠμφισβήτουν, ἠμφεσβήτουν, A. ἠμφισβήτησα, ἠμφεσβήτησα, P. ἠμφισβήτηκα, A. P. ἠμφισβητήθην, F. M. ἀμφισβητήσομαι as passive.

ἀναίομαι (α-, ΑΙΝ-), *to refuse*, Imperf. ἠναινόμην, A. ἠνηνάμην, ἀνήνωμαι.

ἀν-αλίσκω, ἀν-αλόω, *to expend*, Imperf. ἀνήλισκον, ἀνάλουν, F. ἀναλώσω, A. ἀνάλωσα, ἀνήλωσα, κατ-ηνάλωσα, P. ἀνάλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, P. P. ἀνάλωμαι, ἀνήλωμαι, κατ-ηνάλωμαι, A. P. ἀναλώθην, ἀνηλώθην.

ἀνάσσω, *to reign*, regular. — ἐάνασσε, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἤνασσε, rare.

ἀνδάνω (ʽΑΔΕ-, ʽΑΔ-), *to please*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf ἤνδανον, ἐάνδανον, ἑήνδανον, F. ἀδήσω, P. ἄδηκα rare, 2 A. ἔαδον, ἄδον, Epic εὔαδον (that is ϝεϝαδον), ἄδω, ἀδεῖν, 2 P. ἔᾱδα, Doric ἔᾰδα, 2 A. M. part. ἄσμενος as an adjective, *pleased, with pleasure*.

ΑΝΕΘΩ, *to trickle out, issue forth*, 2 P. *ἀνήνοθα* as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. *ἀνήνοθεν* with the ending and force of the Imperfect (§ 118, 1, d).

ἀν-έχω, *to hold up*, Imperf. *ἀν-εῖχον*, &c., as in *ἔχω*, Imperf. M. *ἠνειχόμην*, 2 A. M. *ἠνεσχόμην*, rarely *ἀνεσχόμην*.

ἀν-οίγω, *ἀν-οίγνυμι*, *to open*, Imperf. *ἀνέῳγον*, *ἤνοιγον*, Ionic and Epic *ἀνῴγον*, F. *ἀνοίξω*, A. *ἀνέῳξα*, *ἤνοιξα*, Ionic and Epic *ἀνῴξα*, *ἄνοιξα*, P. *ἀνέῳχα*, P. P. *ἀνέῳγμαι*, later *ἠνέῳγμαι*, A. P. *ἀνεῴχθην*, later *ἠνοίχθην*, 2 A. P. *ἠνοίγην*, 2 P. *ἀνέῳγα* as Present intransitive, *to stand open*.

ἀν-ορθόω, *to set upright*, Imperf. P. *ἠνωρθούμην*, F. *ἀνορθώσω*, A. *ἠνώρθωσα*, *ἀνώρθωσα*, P. P. *ἠνώρθωμαι*.

ἀντάω (ΑΝΤΗΜΙ), *to meet*, Poetic and Ionic, regular; F. *ἀντήσω*, *ἀπαντήσομαι*, 2 A. 3 dual *συν-αντήτην*.

ἀντ-ευ-ποιέω, *to do a favor in return*, regular; P. *ἀντευπεποίηκα*.

ἀντι-βολέω, *to meet, supplicate*, Imperf. *ἠντιβόλουν*, F. *ἀντιβολήσω*, A. *ἀντεβόλεσα*, *ἠντεβόλησα*, A. P. part. *ἀντιβοληθείς*.

ἀνύω, *ἀνύτω*, (ῡ) *to accomplish*, F. *ἀνύσω* (ῠ), Epic *ἀνύω*, A. *ἤνῠσα* (σσ), P. *ἤνῠκα*, P. P. *ἤνυσμαι*, A. P. *ἠνύσθην*. — ΑΝΥΜΙ, Imperf. 1 plur. *ἄνυμες* Doric; Imperf. P. 3 sing. *ἄνῠτο*, *ἤνῠτο*.

ἀνώγω, *to order, request, exhort*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. *ἤνωγον*, *ἠνώγεον*, F. *ἀνώξω*, A. *ἤνωξα*, 2 P. *ἄνωγα* as Present, 2 Plup. *ἠνώγειν* as Imperfect. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 plur. *ἄνωγμεν*, imperat. *ἄνωχθι*, *ἀνώχθω*, *ἄνωχθε*.

ἀπ-αυράω (ΑΥΡ-), *to take away*, Poetic, Imperf. *ἀπηύρων* as Aorist, 2 A. part. *ἀπούρας*, 2 A. M. *ἀπηυράμην*, part. *ἀπουράμενος*.

ἀπαφίσκω (ΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦ-, ΑΠΑΦΕ-), *to deceive*, Poetic, F. *ἀπαφήσω*, A. *ἠπάφησα*, 2 A. *ἤπαφον*, *ἀπάφω*, 2 A. M. opt. *ἀπαφοίμην* as active.

ἀπ-έκιξαν, *they blew off* or *away, scattered about*, a defective A. 3 plur.

ἀπ-εχθάνομαι, *ἀπ-έχθομαι*, (ΕΧΘΕ-) *to be hated*, Imperf. *ἀπήχθετο*, F. *ἀπεχθήσομαι*, P. *ἀπήχθημαι*, all as passive.

ἀπο-λαύω, *to enjoy*, Imperf. *ἀπέλαυον*, *ἀπήλαυον*, F. *ἀπολαύσω*, commonly *ἀπολαύσομαι*, A. *ἀπέλαυσα*, *ἀπήλαυσα*, P. *ἀπολέλαυκα*.

ἅπτω (ΑΦ-), *to fasten, cause to take hold of*, regular. — *ἐάφθη* or *ἐάφθη*, *was fastened*, A. P. 3 sing. Epic.

ἀράομαι, *to pray*, regular. — ΑΡΗΜΙ, inf. *ἀρήμεναι*, Epic.

ἀραρίσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to fit, adapt, join*, Epic, A. *ἦρσα*, P. M. *ἀρήρεμαι*, *ἀρηρέμενος*, A. P. *ἤρθην*, 2 A. *ἤραρον ἀράρω*, 2 A. M. opt. 3 plur. *ἀραροίατο* as passive, part. *ἄρμενος* as an adjective, *fitting, suitable*, 2 P. *ἄρᾱρα*, Ionic *ἄρηρα*, as Present intransitive, *to fit*, 2 Plup. *ἀρήρειν*, *ἠρήρειν*, as Imperfect intransitive. — *ἀρᾰρυῖα*, 2 P. part. fem. for *ἀραρυῖα*, Epic. — *ἄρηρεν*, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect active. (§ 118, 1, d.) — *προσαρήρεται*, P. M. subj. 3 sing. for *προσ-αρηρῆται*, (§ 130, *n.* c.)

ἀρέσκω (ΑΡ-, ΑΡΕ-), *to please*, F. *ἀρέσω*, A. *ἤρεσα*, P. *ἀρήρεκα*, A. P. *ἠρέσθην* as active.

ἀρημένος (ᾱ), *oppressed*, a defective P. P. part. Epic.

ἀριστάω, *to dine*, regular. — Syncopated forms: 2 P. 1 pl. *ἠρίσταμεν*, inf. *ἠριστάναι*.

ἀριστο-ποιέομαι, *to dine*, regular ; P. ἠριστο-πεποίημαι.
ἀρκέω, *to assist, suffice, defend, ward off*, F. ἀρκέσω, A. ἤρκεσα.
ἁρμόττω, ἁρμόζω, *to fit, adjust*, A. ἥρμοσα, P. M. ἥρμοσμαι, A. P. ἁρμόχθην later.
ἄρνυμαι (ἄϝρω, ΑΡ-), *to win, earn, acquire*, Imperf. ἀρνύμην, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἀρόμην, (*Il.* 9, 124 ; 8, 121.)
ἀρόω, aro, *to plough*, F. ἀρόσω, A. ἤροσα, P. P. ἀρήρομαι, A. P. ἠρόθην. — ἀρόωσιν, 3 plur. Epic from ΑΡΑΩ. — ΑΡΩΜΙ, inf. ἀρόμεναι, Epic.
ἁρπάζω (ΑΡΠΑΓ-), rapio, *to seize, carry off, snatch*, F. ἁρπάσω, ἁρπάσομαι, also ἁρπάξω not Attic, A. ἥρπασα, not Attic ἥρπαξα, P. ἥρπακα, P. P. ἥρπασμαι, later ἥρπαγμαι, A. P. ἡρπάσθην, later ἡρπάχθην, 2. A. P. ἡρπάγην later. — ΄ΑΡΠΗΜΙ, 2 A. M. part. ἁρπάμενος.
ἀρύω, ἀρύτω, *to draw* as water, A. ἤρῠσα, A. P. ἠρῠθην, ἠρύσθην. Mid. also ἀρύσσομαι, rare.
ἄρχομαι, *to begin*, regular. — ἄργμενος, Pres. part. for ἀρχόμενος.
ἀσάομαι, ἀσάω, *to be sated, loathe, feel sad be grieved*, A. ἠσήθην. — ἀσάμενοι, part. Æolic, contracted from ἀσαόμενοι.
ἀτύζω, *to terrify*, Poetic, A. inf. ἀτύξαι, A. P. part. ἀτυχθείς as middle.
αὐαίνω, *to dry*, regular ; A. P. ἐπ-αφ-αυάνθην, implying αὐάνθην.
αὐδάω, *to speak*, regular. Forms not Attic ηὔδαξα αὐδάξασα, ηὐδαξάμην.
αὐξάνω, αὔξω, (ΑΥΞΕ-, ΑΥΓ-) augeo, *to increase*, F. αὐξήσω, A. ηὔξησα, P. ηὔξηκα, P. P. ηὔξημαι, A. P. ηὐξήθην, rarely (ηὔχθην) αὐχθῆ. — αὐξουμένη, part. for αὐξομένη, in an inscription.
ΑΥΡΩ, see ἀπαυράω, ἐπαυρίσκομαι.
αὔω, *to shout*, F. ἀΰσω (ῡ), A. ἤϋσα (ῡ), imperat. ἄϋσον (ῠ).
ἁφάω, ἁφάσσω, *to handle, feel*, F. ἁφήσω, A. ἥφησα, ἡφᾶσα.
ἀφ-εύω, *to singe, roast*, P. P. ἥφευμαι, A. P. part. ἀφευθείς.
ἀφ-ιέω, Imperf. ἠφίουν, the same as ἀφίημι.
ἀφ-ίημι, *to let go, dismiss*, Imperf. ἠφίην, rarely ἠφίειν, F. ἀφήσω, A. ἀφῆκα, Epic ἀφέηκα, used only in the indicative, P. ἀφεῖκα, P. P. ἀφεῖμαι, A. P. ἀφείθην, ἀφέθην, F. P. ἀφεθήσομαι, 2 A. (ἀφῆν), ἀφῶ, ἀφείην, ἄφες, ἀφεῖναι, ἀφείς, 2 A. M. ἀφείμην, ἀφέσθαι, ἀφέμενος. The plural of the aorist ἀφῆκα, except ἀφῆκαν, is rarely used. — ἀφίητι, 3 sing. Doric for ἀφίησι. — ἀφέω, -έῃς, -έῃ, 2 A. subj. Epic, for ἀφῶ, -ῇς, ῇ. — ἀφέωνται, P. P. 3 plur. for ἀφεῖνται.
ἀφῦω, ἀφύσσω, *to pour out* as liquids, *to draw, accumulate*, F. ἀφύξω, A. ἤφῦσα.
ἀχεύων, ἀχέων, *being grieved*, a defective participle, Epic.
ἄχνυμαι, ἄχομαι, *to grieve, sorrow, be sad*, Imperf. ἀχνύμην.
ἄχθομαι (ΑΧΘΕ-), *to be indignant* or *displeased*, F. ἀχθέσομαι, A. P. ἠχθέσθην, F. P. ἀχθεσθήσομαι equivalent to ἀχθέσομαι.
ἄω, *to sate, satisfy*, Epic, F. ἄσω, A. ἆσα, ἄσω, F. M. ἄσομαι, 3 sing. (ἄσεται ἄεται ἆται) ἄᾶται protracted, A. M. ἀσάμην. — ἄμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΗΜΙ.
ἄω, *to blow*, Imperf. ἄον.

B.

βάζω, *to utter*, F. *βάξω*, P. P. *βέβαγμαι*.

βαίνω (*βάω*, *βιβάω*, *βίβημι*), vado, *to walk*, *go*, F. *βήσομαι*, P. *βέβηκα*, P. P. *βέβαμαι*, *βεβασμαι*, A. P. *ἐβάθην*, A. M. *ἐβησάμην* or *ἐβησόμην* Epic, 2 A. *ἔβην*, *βῶ*, *βαίην*. *βῆθι*, *βῆναι*, *βάς*, 2 P. (*βέβαα*), *βεβῶ*, *βεβαίην*, *βεβάναι*, *βεβαὼς βεβῶς*, 2. Plup. (*ἐβεβάειν*). When it is equivalent to *βιβάζω*, *to cause to go*, it has F. *βήσω*, A. *ἔβησα*. — 2 A. 3 dual *βάτην*, for *ἐβήτην*; 3 plur. *βάσαν* for *ἔβησαν*: subj. *βέω* or *βείω*; 3 sing. *βήη* for *βῇ*; 1 plur. *βείομεν*, Doric *βᾶμες* (*βάωμες*), for *βῶμεν*. — *βέομαι* or *βείομαι*, 2 A. M. subj. Epic, as Future, *I shall live*.

βάλλω (ΒΑΛΕ-, ΒΑΛ-, ΒΛΑ-, ΒΛΕ-, ΒΛΗΜΙ), *to cast*, *throw*, *hit*, F. *βαλῶ*, Poetic also *βαλλήσω*, P. *βέβληκα*, P. P. *βέβλημαι*, A. P. *ἐβλήθην*, F. Perf. *βεβλήσομαι*, F. M. *ξυμ-βλήσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβαλον*, Epic *ἔβλην*, 2 A. M. *ἐβαλόμην*, Epic *ἐβλήμην* as passive. — *ὑπερ-βαλλέειν*, *ξυμ-βαλλεόμενος*, Ionic for *-βάλλειν*, *-βαλλόμενος*. — P. P. 2 sing. *βέβληαι*, Epic; 3 plur. *βεβλήαται*, Epic; opt. 2 plur. *δια-βεβλῆσθε*. — 2 A. opt. 2 sing. *βλείης* as passive. — 2 A. M. 2 sing. *βλῆο* or *βλεῖο*; subj. 3 sing. (*βλῆται*) *βλήεται* protracted.

ΒΑΡΕΩ, *to load*, *render heavy*, F. *βαρήσω*, regular; 2. P. part. *βεβαρημένος* as passive, Epic.

βάσκω, *βιβάσκω*, equivalent to *βαίνω*. — *ἐπι-βασκέμεν*, inf. Epic, causative.

βαστάζω, *to carry*, *support*, F. *βαστάσω*, A. *ἐβάστασα*, later *ἐβάσταξα*, A. P. *ἐβαστάχθην*.

βδέω, *to foist*, A. *ἔβδεσα*.

ΒΙΑΩ, *to force*, Epic and Ionic, P. *βεβίηκα*, regular.

βιβρώσκω (ΒΟΡ-, ΒΡΟ-, ΒΡΩΜΙ), de-voro, *to eat*, rare in the Present, F. *βρώσομαι*, A. part. *κατα-βρώξασαι*, P. *βέβρωκα*, P. P. *βέβρωμαι*, A. P. *ἐβρώθην*, F. Perf. *βεβρώσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔβρων*, 2 P. part. *βεβρώς*, *-ῶτος*, contracted from *βεβροώς*. — ΒΕΒΡΩΘΩ, opt. 2 sing. *βεβρώθοις*.

βιόω (ΒΙΩΜΙ), vivo, *to live*, F. *βιώσω*, commonly *βιώσομαι*, rarely *βώσομαι*, regular; 2 A. *ἐβίων*, *βιῶ*, *βιῴην*, *βιώτω*, *βιῶναι*, *βιούς*. — *βιόμεσθα*, Pres. 1 plur. implying *βίομαι*.

βιώσκομαι (*βιόω*), *to restore to life*, or *to be brought to life again*, A. *ἐβιωσάμην*, *ἀν-εβιωσάμην*, 2 A. *ἀν-εβίων* intransitive, *to revive*.

βλάπτω (ΒΛΑΒ-), *to hurt*, regular; F. Perf. *βεβλάψομαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐβλάβην*. — *βλάβομαι*, for *βλάπτομαι*, rare.

βλαστάνω, *βλαστέω*, (ΒΛΑΣΤ-) *to sprout*, F. *βλαστήσω*, A. *ἐβλάστησα*, P. *βεβλάστηκα*, *ἐβλάστηκα*.

βλώσκω (ΜΟΛ-, ΒΛΟ-, ΒΛΩΜΙ), *to go*, *to come*, F. *μολοῦμαι*, P. *μέμβλωκα*, *βέβλωκα*, 2 A. *ἔμολον*, rarely *ἔβλων*.

βοάω (ΒΟ-), boo, *to call aloud*, regular. Ionic conjugation, *βώσομαι*, *ἔβωσα*, *βέβωμαι*, *ἐβώσθην*.

ΒΟΛΕΩ, equivalent to *βάλλω*, P. P. *βεβόλημαι*, Plup. P. *ἐβεβολήμην*.

βόσκω (ΒΟΣΚΕ-), pasco, *to pasture*, F. *βοσκήσω*, A. P. *ἐβοσκήθην* later. Mid. *βόσκομαι*, vescor.

βούλομαι (ΒΟΥΛΕ-), volo, *to will*, 2 sing. βούλει, Imperf. ἐβουλόμην, ἠβουλόμην, F. βουλήσομαι, P. βεβούλημαι, A. ἐβουλήθην, ἠβουλήθην} 2 P. προ-βέβουλα as Present. — βόλεσθε, 2 plur. for βούλεσθέ.

ΒΡΑΧΩ, *to resound, ring*, 2 A. ἔβραχε.

βρέχω, *to wet*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐβράχην.

ΒΡΟΧΩ, *to swallow up, gulp*, A. ἀνέβροξα, κατ-έβροξα, A. P. part. κατα-βροχθείς, 2 A. P. part. ἀνα-βροχέν.

βρυάζω, *to teem, exult, revel, shout*, F. βρυάσομαι, A. ἐβρύαξα.

βρυχάομαι (ΒΡΥΧ-), *to roar*, P. βέβρῡχα as Present, *to roar*, A. P. part. βρυχηθείς, A. M. ἐβρυχησάμην.

βυνέω, βῡέω, (ΒΥ-) *to caulk*, F. βύσω, A. ἔβυσα, P. P. βέβυσμαι. Pass. also βύνομαι.

Γ.

γαμέω (ΓΑΜ-), *to marry*, said of the man, F. (γαμέσω) γαμέω γαμῶ, later γαμήσω, A. ἔγημα, later ἐγάμησα, P. γεγάμηκα, P. P. γεγάμημαι, A. P. ἐγαμήθην, part. γαμεθεῖσα. F. M. γαμέσσομαι, Epic, *will procure a wife for*.

ΓΑΝΟΩ, *to delight*, P. P. γεγάνωμαι, A. P. ἐγανώθην as middle, *to rejoice*.

γάνυμαι, *to rejoice, be delighted*, F. γανύσομαι (σσ), P. γεγάνῡμαι.

γεγωνίσκω, γεγωνέω, γεγώνω, (ΓΩΝ-) *to shout aloud, call, proclaim*, Imperf. ἐγεγώνεον, ἐγέγωνον, as Aorist, F. γεγωνήσω, A. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 P. γέγωνα, γεγώνω, γέγωνε, γεγωνέμεν, γεγωνώς, as Present.

γείνομαι (ΓΕΝ-), nascor, *to be born*, rarely *to beget*, Epic in the present and imperfect, A. ἐγεινάμην, Æolic ἐγεννάμην, *to beget, give birth to*.

γελάω, *to laugh*, F. γελάσω, commonly γελάσομαι, A. ἐγέλᾱσα, Doric ἐγέλαξα, A. P. ἐγελάσθην.

γελοιάω, Epic for γελάω, regular. — γελοίωντες, part. for γελοιῶντες.

γεύω, *to cause to taste*, γεύομαι, gusto, *to taste*, regular; A. P. ἐγεύσθην. — γεύμεθα, Pres. 1 plur. for γευόμεθα.

γηθέω (ΓΗΘ-, ΓΑΘ-), gaudeo, *to rejoice*, regular; 2 P. γέγηθα, Doric γέγᾱθα, as Present. — γεγᾱθέω, a new Present, Doric.

γηράσκω, γηράω, (ΓΗΡΗΜΙ) *to grow old*, F. γηρᾱσω, γηρᾱσομαι, A. ἐγήρᾱσα, P. γεγήρᾱκα, 2 A. ἐγήγᾱν, γηρᾶναι, γηράς.

γίγνομαι, γῑνομαι, (ΓΕΝΕ-, ΓΕΝ-, ΓΑ-) gignor, *to become, to be*, F. γενήσομαι, P. γεγένημαι, A. ἐγενήθην not Attic, 2 A. ἐγενόμην, 2 P. γέγονα)(Poetic γέγαα) as middle, *to be*, 2 Plup. ἐγεγόνειν (ἐγεγάειν). — γεγάασθε, new Pres. 2 plur. protracted from γεγᾶσθε (γεγάεσθε); 3 plur. γεγάονται as Future. — γέντο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐγένετο. — γεγᾱκειν, P. inf. Doric, equivalent to γεγονέναι.

γιγνώσκω, γῑνώσκω, (ΓΝΟ-, ΓΝΩΜΙ) nosco, cognosco, *to know*, F. γνώσομαι, A. ἔγνωσα only in the compound ἀν-έγνωσα, P. ἔγνωκα, P. P. ἔγνωσμαι, A. P. ἐγνώσθην, 2 A. ἔγνων, γνῶ, γνοίην, γνῶθι, γνῶναι, γνούς, 2. A. M. opt. 3. sing. ξυγ-γνοῖτο as active. — Epic forms: 2 A. 3 plur. ἔγνων, for ἔγνον, ἔγνωσαν: subj. γνώω, γνώομεν, γνώωσι, for γνῶ, γνῶμεν, γνῶσι: opt. 3 sing. ἀ-γνοίησι!

γλύφω, scalpo, sculpo, *to engrave*, regular; P. P. γέγλυμμαι, ἔγλυμμαι, 2 A. P. ἐγλύφην.

γοάω (ΓΟ-), *to bewail, mourn*, regular; Imperf. γόον, Epic. — γοήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΓΟΗΜΙ.

γράφω (ΓΡΑΦΕ-), scribo, *to scratch, write*, regular; P. γέγραφα, rarely γεγράφηκα, P. P. γέγραμμαι, rarely ἔγραμμαι, F. Perf. γεγράψομαι, 2. A. P. ἐγράφην. — γρόφων, part. Doric for γράφων.

Δ.

ΔΑΕΩ (ΔΑ-, ΔΑΗΜΙ), *to teach*, P. δεδάηκα as middle, *to know*, 2 A. δέδαον, 2 A. P. ἐδάην as middle, *to learn*, 2 P. δέδαα, *to have taught*, or *to have learned*. Mid. ΔΑΕΟΜΑΙ, *to learn*, F. δαήσομαι, P. δεδάημαι. — δαήμενος, Pres. part. as an adjective, *skilled*. — δεδάασθαι, new Pres. inf. protracted from δεδᾶσθαι (δεδάεσθαι). — δήω, F. for δησω, *shall find*.

δαΐζω, *to rend*, F. δαΐξω, A. ἐδάϊξα, P. P. δεδάϊγμαι, or δέδαιγμαι trisyllabic, A. P. ἐδαΐχθην.

δαίνυμι, δαινύω, (ΔΑΙ-, ΔΑ-) *to feast*, F. δαίσω, A. ἔδαισα, A. P. ἐδαίσθην, rarely κατα-δασθῆναι, A. M. ἐδαισάμην, ἐδασάμην. — δαινῦτο or δαίνῡτο, opt. 3 sing.; δαινύατο, opt. 3 plur. Ionic for δαινῦντο.

δαίομαι (ΔΑ-), divido, *to divide*, F. δᾰσομαι, P. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, both passively, A. P. ἐδάσθην, A. M. ἐδᾰσάμην.

δαίω (ΔΑΥ-, ΔΑ-), *to burn*, P. P. δέδαυμαι, 2 P. δέδηα as Present intransitive, *to burn*, 2 A. P. ἐδάβην, κατ-εδάην, 2. A. M. ἐδαόμην.

δάκνω (ΔΗΚ-, ΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. δήξομαι, P. P. δέδηγμαι, A. P. ἐδήχθην, 2 A. ἔδακον (δέδακον).

δαμάω (ΔΑΜ-, ΔΜΑ-), Poetic for δαμάζω, domo, *to tame, subdue*, F. δαμᾰσω, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. P. ἐδμήθην, F. Perf. δεδμήσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐδάμην. — δαμάᾳ, δαμόωσι, F. protracted, for δαμᾷ, δαμῶσι, (δαμάσει, δαμάσουσι.) — δαμήῃ, 2 A. P. protracted, for δαμῇ.

διμνάω, δάμνημι, δάμναμαι, the same as the preceding.

δαρθάνω (ΔΑΡΘΕ-, ΔΑΡΘ-), *to sleep*, P. δεδάρθηκα, 2 A. ἔδαρθον, ἔδραθον, 2 A. P. ἐδάρθην, ἐδράθην, as active.

δατέομαι, *to divide*, A. inf. δατέασθαι.

δέατο, δόατο, *he, it appeared*, A. δοάσατο, subj. δοάσσεται, defective.

δεδοκημένος, *on the look out, watching*, a defective P. M. part. Epic.

δειδίσσομαι, *to frighten*, rarely *to fear*, A. ἐδειδιξάμην.

δείδω (ΔΕΙ-, δίω). *to fear*, Epic in the present and future, F. δείσομαι, A. ἔδεισα, Epic ἔδδεισα, P. δέδοικα, Epic δείδοικα, Doric δεδοίκω, as Present, *to be afraid*, P. P. δέδειμαι rare, F. Perf. δεδοικήσω. — A. περί-δδεισα, Epic for περιέδεισα; part. ὑπο-δδείσας, Epic for ὑποδείσας. — δέδοιγμεν, P. 1 plur. for δεδοίκαμεν.

δειελήσας, *having taken an afternoon's luncheon*, a defective A. part. Epic.

δείκνυμι, δεικνύω, (ΔΕΙΚ-, ΔΕΚ-) *to show*, F. δείξω, A. ἔδειξα, P. δέδειχα, P. P. δέδειγμαι, A. P. ἐδείχθην. Ionic conjugation, δέξω, ἔδεξα, δέδεγμαι, ἐδέχθην. — P. M. δείδεγμαι, 3 plur. δειδέχαται, Epic: Plup. M. 3 sing. δείδεκτο, as Aorist; 3 plur. δειδέχατο, as Imperfect.

δειπνέω, *to sup*, regular. — δεδείπναμεν, δεδειπνάναι, 2 P. 1 plur. and inf.

δέμω (ΔΜΕ-), *to build*, A. ἔδειμα, P. P. δέδμημαι, A. M. ἐδειμάμην.

δέρκομαι, *to look sharply, to see*, F. δέρξομαι rare, A. ἐδέρχθην, 2 A. ἔδρακον (ἔδρακα), 2 A. P. ἐδράκην, 2 P. δέδορκα as Present. — δέρκειν, inf. act.

δέρω, *to flay, flog*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐδάρην.

δεύομαι (ΔΕΥΕ-), Epic for δέομαι, F. δευήσομαι, A. ἐδεύησα.

δέχομαι, *to receive*, regular ; F. P. δεδέξομαι. — Epic forms : Pres. 3 plur. δέχαται (δεχ-νται) ; imperat. 2 sing. δέξο, 2 plur. δέχθε, Aoristic ; inf. δέχθαι, Aoristic ; part. δέγμενος as Present or Aorist : Imperf. ἐδέγμην, *I was expecting*, 3 sing. δέκτο or ἔδεκτο Aoristic.

δέω, *to bind, tie*, F. δήσω, A. ἔδησα, P. δέδεκα, rarely δέδηκα, P. P. δέδεμαι, δεδεσμαι, A. P. ἐδέθην, F. Perf. δεδήσομαι.

δέω (ΔΕΕ-), *to want, to be wanting*, F. δεήσω, A. ἐδέησα, Epic ἔδησα, P. δεδέηκα, P. M. δεδέημαι, A. P. ἐδεήθην as middle. Mid. δέομαι, *to need, beg*. — δεούμεθα, F. M. for δεησόμεθα.

Δεῖ, debet, *it is necessary, there is need, it ought*, impersonal, δέῃ, δέοι, δεῖν, δέον, F. δεήσει, A. ἐδέησε.

δηλόω, *to manifest*, regular ; F. Perf. δεδηλώσομαι.

διαιτάω, *to feed, decide*, F. διαιτήσω, A. ἐδιήτησα, P. δεδιήτηκα, P. P. δεδιήτημαι, A. P. διητήθην as middle.

διακονεω, *to wait upon*, Imperf. διηκόνουν, F. διακονήσω, P. δεδιηκόνηκα, P. P. δεδιηκόνημαι, A. P. ἐδιακονήθην.

διδάσκω (ΔΙΔΑΣΚΕ-, ΔΙΔΑΧ-), doceo, *to teach*, F. διδάξω, A. ἐδίδαξα, Epic ἐδιδάσκησα, P. δεδίδαχα, P. P. δεδίδαγμαι, A. P. ἐδιδάχθην.

δίδημι (δέω), *to bind*, Imperf. ἐδίδην.

διδόω (ΔΟ-), *to give*, 2 sing. διδοῖς, διδοῖσθα, 3 sing. διδοῖ, Imperf. ἐδίδουν, F. διδώσω Epic.

διδράσκω (ΔΡΑ-, ΔΡΗΜΙ), *to run away*, used only in composition, F. δράσομαι, A. ἔδρᾱσα, P. δέδρᾱκα, 2 A. ἔδρᾱν, Ionic ἔδρην, δρῶ, δραίην, δρᾶναι, δράς.

δίδωμι (διδόω, ΔΟ-), do, *to give*, F. δώσω, A. ἔδωκα only in the indicative, P. δέδωκα, P. P. δεδομαι, A. P. ἐδόθην, 2 A. ἔδων, δῶ, δοίην (δῴην), δός, δοῦναι, δούς. The singular ἔδωκα, ἔδωκας, ἔδωκε, and the 3 plur. ἔδωκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἔδων is not used in the indicative ; except in some compounds, as διέδω (*Xen. Cyr.* 1). — δίδωτι, 3 sing. Doric for δίδωσι. — ἀπο-δεδόανθι, 2 P. 3 plur. Bœotic. — Epic forms : imperat. 2 sing. δίδωθι, for δίδοθι ; inf. διδοῦναι, for διδόναι : 2 A. subj. δώω, δώῃς, δώῃ or δώῃσι or δῷσι, δώομεν, δώωσι, for the common δῶ, δῷς, δῷ, δῶμεν, δῶσι ; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν, for δοῦναι. — δίδοι, imperat. for δίδοθι, Æolic.

δίζημαι (ΔΙΖΕ-), *to seek*, Ionic, δίζησθαι, διζήμενος, retains the η in the inflection, Imperf. ἐδιζήμην, F. διζήσομαι, A. ἐδιζησάμην.

δίζω, *to consider*, φροντίζω, *doubt*, Imperf. ἔδιζον. Mid. δίζομαι, equivalent to δίζημαι, Imperf. ἐδιζόμην.

δίημι (διά, ἵημι), *to moisten, sprinkle;* part. διείς. Mid. δίεμαι, as active

δίημι, *to chase away,* Imperf. 3 pl. ἐδίεσαν. Mid. δίεμαι, *to speed.*

ΔΙΚΩ, *to fling,* Poetic, 2 A. ἔδικον, δίκε, δικών.

δι-οικέω, *to manage,* regular. P. P. δεδιῴκημαι, rare.

δίω, *to fear,* Epic in the present and imperfect, 2 Perf. δέδια, Epic δείδια, as Present, *to be afraid,* δεδίω, δεδιείην, δέδιθι, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς, 2 Pluperf. ἐδεδίειν. Mid. δίομαι, *to cause to fear, to frighten, scare.*) — ἐδείδιον, δείδιε, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect.

διώκω, *to pursue,* regular. — ΔΙΩΚΑΘΩ, subj. διωκάθω, inf. διωκάθειν, Imperf. ἐδιώκαθον.

δοκέω (ΔΟΚ-), *to seem, think,* F. δόξω, A. ἔδοξα, P. P. δέδογμαι, A. P. ἐδόχθην rare. The regular forms δοκήσω, ἐδόκησα, δεδόκημαι, ἐδοκήθην are Poetic. — δοκεύμενος, for δοκεύμενος, equivalent to δοκῶν.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems, appears,* impersonal, F. δόξει, A. ἔδοξε, P. P. δέδοκται. Poetic δοκήσει, ἐδόκησε, δεδόκηκε, δεδόκηται.

δουπέω (ΔΟΥΠ-, ΓΔΟΥΠΕ-, ΓΔΟΥΠ-), *to sound heavily,* as in falling, Poetic A. ἐδούπησα, ἐγδούπησα, 2 A. ἔδουπον, 2 P. δέδουπα, δεδουπώς *fallen, dead.*

δράω, *to do,* F. δρᾱσω, A. ἔδρᾱσα, P. δέδρᾱκα, P. P. δέδρᾱμαι, δέδρασμαι, A. P. ἐδράσθην. — δρῶ, as Future. (*Arist. Pl.* 59.) — δρώιμι, opt. as if from ΔΡΩΩ.

ΔΡΕΜΩ, see τρέχω.

δρέπω, sometimes δρέπτω, *to pluck, enjoy.* A. ἔδρεψα. A. P. ἐδρέφθην rare, 2 A. ἔδραπον, δραπών.

δύναμαι (ΔΥΝΑ-), *to be able, I can,* Imperf. ἐδυνάμην, ἠδυνάμην, F. δυνήσομαι, P. δεδύνημαι, A. ἐδυνήθην, ἠδυνήθην, rare ἐδυνάσθην, A. M. ἐδυνήσατο Epic. — δύνῃ, 2 sing. for δύνασαι. — δύνηαι, subj. 2 sing. for δύνῃ, Epic; δυνεώμεθα, δυνέωνται, subj. Ionic for δυνώμεθα, δύνωνται.

δύνω (δύω, ΔΥΜΙ), in-duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink,* A. ἔδῡνα later, P. δέδῡκα, 2 A. ἔδῡν, δῡω, δῡην, δῦθι, δῦναι, δύς. — δυνέουσι. Pres. 3 plur. Ionic.

δύω (ΔΥΜΙ), *to cause to enter, envelope, immerse, sink.* F. δύσω (ῡ), A. ἔδυσα. P. δέδῡκα, P. P. δεδῦμαι, A. P. ἐδύθην (ῠ), 2 A. P. ἐδύην. Mid. δύομαι, later ἐν-διδύσκομαι, in duo, *to enter, to put on, go down, set, sink,* F. δῡσομαι, A. ἐδῡσάμην, Epic ἐδῡσόμην, 2 A. ἐδύμην, imperat. περί-δυσο ἀπό-δυσο, rare.

E.

ἐάω, Epic εἰάω, *to permit, let, let alone,* F. ἐᾱσω, A. εἴᾱσα, P. εἴᾱκα, A. P. εἰᾰ́θην, F. M. ἐάσομαι as passive.

ἐγγυάω (ἐγγύη), *to betroth, proffer.* Imperf. ἠγγύαον, ἐνεγύαον, A. ἠγγύησα ἐνεγύησα, ἐνεγγύησα. P. ἠγγύηκα, ἐγγεγύηκα, P. P. ἠγγύημαι, ἐγγεγύημαι, Plup. P. ἐγγεγυήμην and ἐνεγγεγυήμην, A. P. ἠγγυήθην. Mid ἐγγυάομαι, *to accept a proffer, bind one's self, engage,* Imp. ἠγγυώμην, ἐνεγυώμην, F. ἐγγυήσομαι, A. ἠγγυησάμην, ἐνεγγυησάμην, ἐγγυησάμην.

ἐγείρω (ΕΓΕΡ-. ΕΓΡ-, ΕΓΡΗΜΙ), *to rouse, waken, raise,* F. ἐγερῶ, A. ἤγειρα, P. M. ἐγήγερμαι, Plup. 3 sing. ἤγερτο, A. P. ἠγέρθην, 2 P. ἐγρήγορα as Present intransitive, *to be awake,* 2 A. (ἔγρην) imperat. 3 sing. ἐγρέτω rare, 2 A. M. ἠγρόμην, ἔγρωμαι, ἐγροίμην, ἔγρεο Epic, ἐγρέσθαι or ἔγρεσθαι, ἐγρόμενος. — Epic forms ; 2 P. 3 plur. ἐγρηγόρθᾱσι, as if from ΕΓΕΡΘΩ ; imperat. 2 plur. ἐγρήγορθε ; inf. ἐγρηγόρθαι or ἐγρήγορθαι. — ἔγρονται, 3 plur. for ἐγείρονται.

ἔδω, see ἐσθίω.

εἰδομαι, εἰλπομαι, εἴργνυμι, see εἴδομαι, ἔλπομαι, ἔργνυμι.

εἴργω, Epic and Ionic for ἔργω εἴργω, *to shut out ;* also for ἔργω εἴργνυμι, *to shut in,* in which sense it has P. P. part. εἰργμένος, *closely compacted.* — ΕΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Imperf. εἔργαθον, as Aorist. — εἴρχατο, Plup. 3 plur. Ionic, for εἰργμένοι ἦσαν.

ἕζομαι (ἙΔ-, ἙΔΕ-), sedeo, *to sit,* Poetic, Imperf. ἑζόμην as Aorist. For the other forms, see καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω (ΕΘΕΛΕ-), *to will, to wish,* F. ἐθελήσω, A. ἠθέλησα, P. ἠθέληκα.

ἐθίζω, *to accustom,* ἐθίσω, εἴθισα, εἴθικα, εἴθισμαι, εἰθίσθην.

ἔθω, suesco, *to be accustomed,* part. ἔθων Epic, 2 P. εἴωθα, Ionic ἔωθα, as Present, 2 Plup. εἰώθειν, Ionic ἐώθειν, as Imperfect. — εὐέθωκα (that is, ϝεθωκα), P. from ΕΘΩ.

ΕΙΔΩ (ΕΙΔΕ-, ΙΔΕ-, ΙΔ-), video, *to see,* 2 A. εἶδον (εἶδα, ἴδον), ἴδω, ἴδοιμι, ἴδε or ἰδέ, ἰδεῖν, ἰδών, F. ἴδησῶ Doric. Mid. εἴδομαι and ἐείδομαι, generally Poetic, *to seem, appear, resemble,* A. εἰσάμην and ἐεισάμην, εἰσάμενος or ἐεισάμενος, 2 A. εἰδόμην or ἰδόμην, ἴδωμαι, ἰδοίμην, ἰδοῦ, ἰδέσθαι, ἰδόμενος rarely εἰδόμενος, generally with the sense of the active, *I saw.*

The 2 P. οἶδα has the force of the Present, and means *I know,* 2 Pluperf. ᾔδειν as Imperfect, *I knew,* F. εἰδήσω, commonly εἴσομαι, *I shall know,* A. εἴδησα, *I knew,* rare. — εὖιδε (that is ϝιδε), 2 A. for εἶδε. — βδεῖν, 2 A. inf. Laconian for ἰδεῖν.

εἴκω, *to appear, to seem, to resemble,* Imperf. εἶκον as Aorist, F. εἴξω, 2 P. ἔοικα (Ionic οἶκα, rare εἶκα) as Present, ἐοίκω (οἴκω), ἐοίκοιμι, ἐοικέναι (εἰκέναι), ἐοικώς (εἰκώς), 2 Pluperf. ἐῴκειν (rarely ᾤκειν) as Imperfect. — Epic and Poetic : 2 P. dual ἔϊκτον, for ἐοίκατον (εἰκατον) ; 1 plur. ἔοιγμεν, for ἐοίκαμεν ; part. εἰοικώς, for ἐοικώς ; 2 Plup. 3 dual εἴκτην, for ἐῴκείτην (εἰκείτην) ; 3 plur. ἐοίκεσαν, for ἐῴκεσαν.

Ἔοικε (Οἶκε), *it seems, appears, is likely, fitting,* impersonal, part. εἰκός, *fitting, proper, natural, reasonable,* 2 Plup. ἐῴκει, as Imperfect.

εἴκω, *to yield,* regular. — ΕΙΚΑΘΩ, εἰκάθω, εἰκάθοιμι, εἰκάθειν, εἰκάθων, Imperf. εἴκαθον, all Aoristic.

εἰλέω (ΟΛΕ-), *to roll,* Imperf. εἴλεον, ἐείλεον, F. εἰλήσω, P. P. ἐόλημαι, Pluperf. P. ἐόλητο.

εἰλῦω, *to wrap up, envelop, cover over, roll round, gather up,* regular; A. εἴλῦσα, A. P. part. εἰλυσθείς, with the rough breathing.

εἴλω (ΕΛ-), volvo, *to roll up,* εἴλομαι, Epic, A. ἕλσα, ἕλσαι ἐέλσαι,

ἕλσας (rarely εἵλας), P. P. ἔελμαι, ἐελμένος, 2 A. P. ἐάλην and ἅλην (ᾰ), ἁλῆναι, ἁλείς.

εἰμί (ΕΣ-, Ε-, ΗΜΙ), sum, *to be, to exist*, ὦ, εἴην, ἴσθι (ἔσο, ἔσσο), εἶναι, ὤν, Imperf. ἦν or ἦ, sometimes ἤμην, F. ἔσομαι, ἐσοίμην, ἔσεσθαι, ἐσόμενος. Sometimes γέγονα, from γίγνομαι, is used as Perfect to εἰμί, (*Aristot. Rhet.* 1, 1, 8.)

εἶμι (Ι-, ΕΙ-, ΙΜΙ, ΙΗΜΙ), eo, *to go, I shall go*, ἴω, ἴοιμι (ἰοίην), ἴθι, ἰέναι, ἰών, Imperf. ᾔειν and ᾖα, F. εἶσομαι, A. M. εἰσάμην or ἐεισάμην Epic.

εἰνύω, Epic for ἐννύω, ἕννυμι, only in composition, Imperf. κατα-εἴνυον, *I covered*. Mid. ἐπι-εἰνυσθαι.

ΕΙΠΩ (ΕΠ-, ΕΣΠ-), *to say, to tell*, 2 A. εἶπον (Epic ἔειπον), εἴπω, εἴποιμι, εἰπέ, εἰπεῖν, εἰπών, also εἶπα (Epic ἔειπα), εἴπαιμι, εἶπον or εἰπόν, εἶπαι, εἴπας, 2 A. Mid. εἰπάμην, ἀπ-ειπάμην, *to refuse, disclaim, disown, to say no.* — All the forms of εἶπα, except εἶπαν, εἶπαι, εἴπας, are used by good Attic writers. Further, εἰπάτω, εἴπατον, εἴπατε, of the imperative, are preferred to εἰπέτω, εἴπετον, εἴπετε. The *present* is borrowed from φημί, λέγω, and, in certain connections, from ἀγορεύω: the other parts are borrowed from εἴρω, ΡΕΩ, which see; thus, F. ἐρῶ, P. εἴρηκα, P. P. εἴρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ἐρρέθην, εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι. — ἔσπετε, 2 A. imperat. 2 plur. Epic.

εἴργνυμι and εἰργνύω (ΕΡΓ-, ΕΙΡΓ-), *to shut in*, F. εἴρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἴργμαι, A. P. εἴρχθην.

εἴργω (ἔργω), arceo, *to shut out*, F. εἴρξω, A. εἶρξα, P. P. εἴργμαι, A. P. εἴρχθην (?), F. M. εἴρξομαι as passive. — ΕΙΡΓΑΘΩ, εἰργάθω, εἰργάθειν, Imperf. εἴργαθον, Aoristic. Mid. imperat. εἰργάθου.

εἰρέω (εἴρω), *to say, to tell*, Epic.

εἴρομαι, rarely εἰρέομαι, Ionic for ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, *to ask*, Imperf. εἰρόμην, F. εἰρήσομαι.

εἰρύω, for ἐρύω, *to draw*, F. εἰρύσω (ῠ), A. εἴρῠσα, P. P. εἴρῡμαι and εἴρυσμαι, Plup. εἰρύμην (ῠ), A. P. εἰρύσθην. Mid. εἰρύομαι (ῠ), F. εἰρύσομαι, A. εἰρυσάμην. — ΕΙΡΥΜΙ, Pres. inf. εἰρύμεναι. Pres. P. 3 plur. εἰρύαται (ῠ); inf. εἴρυσθαι: Imperf. 3 sing. εἴρῡτο, 3 plur. εἴρυντο.

εἴρω (ΕΡ-), *to say, to tell*, not Attic in the present and imperfect, F. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, F. M. ἀπ-εροῦμαι, *shall refuse*.

εἴρω (ΕΡ-), sero, *to join*, εἶρα, P. εἶρκα, P. P. εἶρμαι, Ionic ἔρμαι, Epic ἔερμαι, Plup. P. ἐέρμην.

ἐΐσκω, *to liken, think like, compare, make similar, assimilate*, causative of εἴκω, *to be like*, Imperf. ᾔϊσκον, ἐΐσκον. Mid. P. 2 sing. ᾔξαι, 3 sing. ᾔκται, equivalent to ἔοικας, ἔοικε, Plup. 3 sing. ᾔκτο, ἔικτο, equivalent to ἐῴκει.

ἐκκλησιάζω (ἐκκλησία), *to call an assembly*, regular; Imperf ἐκκλησίαζον, ἐξεκκλησίαζον, F. ἐκκλησιάσω, A. ἐκκλησίασα, ἐξεκκλησίασα.

ἐλαύνω, Poetic also ἐλάω, (εἴλω, ΕΛ-) *to drive;* F. ἐλάσω, ἐλῶ, A. ἤλᾰσα, P. ἐλήλᾰκα, P. P. ἐλήλᾰμαι. ἐλήλασμαι, Plup. P. ἐληλάμην, ἠληλάμην, A. P. ἠλάθην (ᾰ), Ionic ἠλάσθην, A. M. ἠλασάμην transitive. — ἐληλάδατο, P. P. 3 plur. Epic, as if from ΕΛΑΔΩ. — ἠλσάμην, A. Mid. from the radical form ΕΛΩ. — ἐληλάμενος, P. P. part. properoxytone.

ἐλέγχω. *to examine, refute, confute, convict*, regular; P. P. ἐλήλεγμαι, or ἤλεγμαι.

ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), *to raise a war-cry, to shout* ἐλελεῦ, A. ἐλέλιξα.

ἐλελίζω (ἑλίσσω), *to twirl rapidly, to shake*, Epic, A. ἐλέλιξα, A. P. ἐλελίχθην as middle, A. M. ἐλελιξάμην, *to whirl one's self, coil one's self.* — ἐλέλικτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλελίζετο, sometimes Aoristic.

ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, see ἔρχομαι.

ἑλίσσω or ἑλίττω (ΕΛΙΚ-), *to twirl*, F. ἑλίξω, A. εἷλιξα, P. P. εἵλιγμαι, later ἐλήλιγμαι, A. P. εἱλίχθην.

ἑλκώω, ulcero, *to ulcerate*, regular; Plup. P. εἱλκώμην, A. P. εἱλκώθην, not Attic.

ἕλκω (ΕΛΚΥ-), vello, vellico, *to pull*, F. ἕλξω, ἑλκύσω, A. εἷλξα, εἵλκῡσα, P. εἵλκυκα, P. P. εἵλκυσμαι, A. P. εἱλκύσθην. — ἧλκον, Imperf. for εἷλκον.

ἔλπω, *to give hope*, Epic, 2 Perf. ἔολπα as Present middle, *to hope*, 2 Pluperf. ἐώλπειν as Imperfect middle, *I hoped, was hoping*. Mid. ἔλπομαι, ἐέλπομαι, *to hope, expect*, Imperf. ἐλπόμην, ἐελπόμην.

ΕΛΥΩ, volvo, *to roll*, Epic, A. P. ἑλύσθην, part. ἑλυσθείς.

ἙΛΩ, see αἱρέω.

ἐμέω, vomo, *to vomit*, F. ἐμέσω, ἐμέσομαι ἐμοῦμαι, A. ἤμεσα, Epic ἤμησα, P. ἐμήμεκα, Pluperf. ἐμεμέκειν later, P. P. ἐμήμεσμαι.

ἐμ-πεδόω, *to confirm*, regular; Imperf. ἐμπέδουν.

ἐμ-πολάω, *to traffic*, F. ἐμπολήσω, A. ἐμπόλησα, P. ἐμπόληκα, later ἐμπεπόληκα, P. P. ἐμπόλημαι, Ionic ἐμπόλημαι.

ἐναίρω (ΕΝΑΡ-), *to slay*, A. M. ἐνηράμην, 2 A. ἤναρον.

ἐν-αντιόομαι, *to oppose*, regular; P. P. ἠναντίωμαι, A. P. ἠναντιώθην.

ἐναρίζω, *to slay*, Poetic, F. ἐναρίξω, A. ἐνάριξα, ἠνάρισα, P. P. ἠνάρισμαι.

ΕΝΕΓΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ΕΝΕΘΩ, *to sit, to rest upon*, 2 P. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, as Present, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. ἐπ-ενήνοθε, κατ-ενήνοθε, with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ΕΝΕΙΚΩ (ΕΝΕΚ-), see φέρω.

ἐνέπω or ἐννέπω, rarely ἐνίπτω, (ΕΠ-, ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠΕ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-) in quam, *to tell, say*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔνεπον, ἔννεπον, F. ἐνίψω ἐνισπήσω, 2 A. ἔνισπον, ἐνίσπω, ἐνίσποιμι, ἔνισπε, ἐνισπεῖν.

ἐνίπτω or ἐνίσσω (ΕΝΙΠ-, ΕΝΙΣΠ-), *to chide*, Poetic, 2 A. ἐνένισπον or ἐνένῐπον, also ἠνῐπαπον.

ἔννυμι and ἐννύω (ἙΕ-), vestio, *to clothe*, Poetic, F. ἕσω, A. ἕσα. Mid. ἕννυμαι, *to put on*, Imperf. ἐννύμην, F. ἕσομαι, P. εἷμαι, ἕσμαι, Plup. ἕσμην, ἐέσμην, A. ἐσάμην, ἐεσάμην.

ἐν-οχλέω, *to annoy, vex*, Imp. ἠνώχλεον, F. ἐνοχλήσω, A. ἠνώχλησα, P. ἠνώχληκα, P. P. ἠνώχλημαι.

ἑορτάζω, Ionic ὁρτάζω, *to celebrate a festival*, Imperf ἑώρταζον, F. ἑορτάσω, A. ἑώρτασα, ἑορτάσαι.

ἐπ-αυρίσκω or ἐπ-αυρέω (ΑΥΡ-), *to enjoy, hit*, Poetic and Ionic, F. M. ἐπαυρήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπαῦρον, 2 A. M. ἐπηυρόμην or ἐπαυράμην.

ἐπι-μέλομαι or ἐπι-μελέομαι, *to take care of*, F. ἐπιμελήσομαι, &c., all from the second form.

ἐπ-ίσταμαι (ΕΠΙΣΤΑ-, ἐπί, ΙΔ-), *to know, understand, learn*, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, F. ἐπιστήσομαι, A. ἠπιστήθην. — ἐξ-επίστεαι, 2 sing. Ionic, for ἐξ-επίστασαι.

ἕπω (ΣΕΠ-), *to be employed, to be after* any thing, Imperf. εἷπον, A. P. περι-έφθην, 2 A. ἕσπον, σπεῖν, σπών. Mid. ἕπομαι, sequor, *to follow*, Imperf. εἱπόμην, F. ἕψομαι, A. ἑψάμην rare, 2 A. (ἐσπόμην), σπῶμαι, σποίμην, σποῦ, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος. — σπεῖο, 2 A. imperat. Epic, for σπέο σποῦ. — σπείομεν, 2 A. subj. 1 plur. Epic, from ΣΠΗΜΙ.

ἔραμαι, Poetic for ἐράω, Imperf. ἠράμην, A. ἠρασάμην. — ἔρᾱται, subj. 3 sing. Æolic or Doric, contracted from ἐράηται.

ἐράω (ᾰ), *to be passionately fond of, to be in love*, Imperf. ἤραον, A. P. ἠράσθην, F. P. ἐρασθήσομαι, both as active.

ἐργάζομαι, *to work, do*, Imp. εἰργαζόμην, F. ἐργάσομαι, P. εἴργασμαι, A. P. εἰργάσθην passive, A. M. εἰργασάμην. — ἐξ-ηργάσατο, A. M. 3 sing. later.

ἔργνυμι, ἐσ-έργνυμι, for εἴργνυμι, εἰσ-είργνυμι, Imperf. ἐέργνυν.

ΕΡΓΩ, see ἔρδω, *to do*.

ἔργω or ἔργω, the theme of εἴργνυμι, *to shut in*, not found in the present, F. ἕρξω, ξυν-έρξω, ἐφ-έρξω, ἀφ-έρξω, A. ἔρξα or ἔρξα, P. P. ἔργμαι, A. P. ἔρχθην. — Epic P. P. 3 plur. ἔρχαται; Plup. 3 plur. ἔρχατο.

ἔργω, the original form of εἴργω, arceo, *to shut out*, A. ἔρξα, ἄπ-ερξα, P. P ἔργμαι, ἄπ-εργμαι, F. M. ἔρξομαι as passive. — ΕΡΓΑΘΩ, Pres. Mid. imperat. ἐργάθου transitive, Imperf. ἔργαθον, ἐργαθόμην, as Aorist.

ἔρδω or ἔρδω (ΕΡΓ-), *to do, work*, Ionic and Poetic, Imperf. ἔρδον, ἔρδον, F. ἔρξω, A. ἔρξα, 2 P. ἔοργα, 2 Plup. ἐώργειν, Ionic ἐόργεα. — ἔοργᾰν, 2 P. 3 plur. for ἐόργᾶσι.

ἐρείδω, *to prop*, regular; P. M. ἤρεισμαι, ἐρήρεισμαι, later ἠρήρεισμαι, Plup. ἠρηρείσμην. — Epic forms: P. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδαται, or ἐρήρεινται, Plup. 3 plur. ἐρηρέδατο, or ἠρήρειντο.

ἐρείκω (ΕΡΙΚ-), rumpo, *to rend, tear, burst, break in pieces*, A. ἤρειξα, rare ἤριξα, P. P. ἐρήριγμαι, 2 A. ἤρικον, commonly intransitive, *to be rent, torn, burst, broken in pieces*.

ἐρείπω (ΕΡΙΠ-), *to cast down*, F. ἐρείψω, A. ἤρειψα, P. P. ἐρήρειμμαι, Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐρέριπτο, 2 A. ἤριπον, *to fall down*. 2 A. P. ἠρίπην, 2 P. ἐρήριπα as passive, *to have fallen*, A. M. ἀν-ηρειψάμην, 2 A. ἠριπόμην as passive, later.

ἐρεύθω, ἐρυθαίνω, ἐρυθραίνω, (ΕΡΥΘ-) *to redden*, A. ἔρευσα, ἐρύθηνα, 2 A. P. opt. ἐρευθείην.

ἐρέω, or ἐρέομαι, *to ask*, Epic. — ἔρειο, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from ἐρέεο, with the accent on the antepenult.

ἐριδαίνω, ἐριδμαίνω, (ΕΡΙΔΕ-), for ἐρίζω, A. ἐρίδηνα, A. M. ἐριδήσασθαι.

ἐρίζω, *to quarrel*, F. ἐρίσομαι, regular; P. M. ἐρήρισμαι, as Present active.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ (ἐρέομαι), *to ask, question*, F. ἐρήσομαι, 2 A. ἠρόμην, ἔρωμαι, ἐροίμην, ἐροῦ, ἐρέσθαι or ἔρεσθαι, ἐρόμενος; the rest is borrowed from ἐρωτάω.

ἐρπύζω, another form of ἕρπω, A. εἵρπυσα.

ἕρπω, serpo, *to creep*, Imperf. εἷρπον, F. ἕρψω.

ἔρρω (ΕΡΡΕ-, ΕΡ-), *to go to destruction*, F. ἐρρήσω, A. ἤρρησα, (subj. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρσῃ, opt. 3 sing. ἀπο-έρσειε, both Epic,) P. ἤρρηκα.

ἐρυγγάνω (ΕΡΥΓΩ), erugo, ructo, *to eruct*, 2 A. ἤρυγον.

ἐρῦκω, *to keep back*, regular; 2 A. ἠρύκακον, Epic.

ἐρῦω, *to draw, pull*, Epic, Imperf. ἔρυον, F. (ἐρύσω) ἐρύω, A. ἔρῦσα, F. M. (ἐρύσομαι) ἐρύομαι. — ΕΡΥΜΙ, Pres. M. 3 sing. ἔρῡται, inf. ἔρυσθαι, Imperf. 2 sing. ἔρῡσο, 3 sing. ἔρῡτο, 3 plur. ἔρυντο.

ἔρχομαι (ΕΛΕΥΘ-, ΕΛΥΘ-, ΕΛΘ-), *to come, to go*, F. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 P. ἐλήλυθα, Epic εἰλήλουθα, rarely ἦλυθα, ἐλήλουθα, 2 A. ἦλυθον Poetic, commonly ἦλθον, ἔλθω, ἔλθοιμι, ἐλθέ, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθών, *to come*. — εἰλήλουθμεν, 2 P. 1 plur. Epic for εἰληλούθαμεν. — ἐλήλυμεν, ἐλήλυτε, 2 P. for ἐληλύθαμεν, ἐληλύθατε.

ἐσθίω, sometimes ἔσθω, ἔδω, (ΕΔΕ-, ΦΑΓ-) edo, *to eat*, F. ἔδομαι, later ἐδοῦμαι, φάγομαι, P. ἐδήδοκα, P. P. ἐδήδεσμαι, rarely ἐδήδεμαι, Epic ἐδήδομαι, A. P. ἠδέσθην, 2 A. ἔφαγον, 2 P. ἔδηδα Epic. — ἔδμεναι, Pres. inf. Epic for ἐδέμεναι, ἔδειν.

ἕσπομαι (ἕπομαι), *to follow*, ἕσπωμαι, ἑσποίμην, ἑσπέσθω, ἕσπεσθαι (ἑσπέσθαι?), Imperf. ἑσπόμην usually as Aorist.

ἑστιάω (ἑστία), *to feast*, F. ἑστιασω, A. εἱστίασα, P. εἱστίᾶκα, P. M εἱστίᾶμαι, A. P. εἱστιᾶθην.

εὕδω (ΕΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imperf. εὗδον, ηὗδον, F. εὑδήσω.

εὐεργετέω (εὐεργέτης), *to do good, benefit*, Imperf. εὐηργέτεον, εὐεργέτεον, F. εὐεργετήσω, A. εὐηργέτησα, εὐεργέτησα, P. εὐηργέτηκα, εὐεργέτηκα, P. P. εὐηργέτημαι, εὐεργέτημαι.

εὐνάω, *to put to bed*, regular; A. P. εὐνήθην, rarely εὐνέθην.

εὑρίσκω (ΕΥΡ-), *to find*, F. εὑρήσω, P. εὕρηκα, P. P. εὕρημαι, A. P. εὑρέθην, 2 A. ἐὗρον (ἑὗρα), 2 A. M. εὑρόμην (εὑράμην). — εὕρειαν, 2 A. opt. 3. plur. with the ending of the aorist.

εὐτυχέω, *to prosper*, regular. — εὐτύχεσα, A. later for εὐτύχησα.

εὔχομαι, *to pray*, regular. — εὔγμενος, part. for εὐχόμενος. — εὖκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. for εὔχετο, Aoristic. — εὐχούμην, Imperf. later for εὐχόμην.

ἐχθοδοπῆσαι, *to have a contention with*, a defective A. inf.

ἔχθω, *to hate*, Poetic, used only in the present. Pass. ἔχθομαι, Imperf. ἠχθόμην.

ἔχω (ἕξω, ΟΧ-, ΣΕΧ-, ΣΧΕ-, ΣΧΗΜΙ), *to have*, Imperf. εἶχον, F. ἕξω, σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, P. P. ἔσχημαι, A. P. ἐσχέθην, 2 A. ἔσχον, σχῶ, σχοίην (σχοῖμι), σχές, σχεῖν, σχών, 2 A. M. ἐσχόμην, σχῶμαι, σχοίμην, σχοῦ, σχέσθαι, σχόμενος, 2 P. part. συν-οχωκώς. — εἴχεε, Imperf. 3 sing. Ionic for εἶχε. — ἔγμεν, inf. Epic for ἐχέμεν. — εἴσχημαι, P. P. later for ἔσχημαι. — ἐπ-ώχατο, Plup. P. 3 plur. — ΣΧΕΘΩ, σχέθω, σχέθοιμι, σχέθε, σχέθειν (Epic σχεθέειν), σχέθων, Imperf. ἐσχεθον, all Aoristic.

ἕψω (ΕΨΕ-, ΕΠ-), *to cook*, F. ἑψήσω, ἑψήσομαι, A. ἥψησα (ἧψα), P. P. ἥψημαι, A. ἡψήθην (part. ἑφθέντες rare) — ἔψεε, Imperf. Ionic, 3 sing. for ἥψε.

ΕΩ, *to seat, set*, A. εἷσα. ἕσα, εἷσον, ἕσας or εἵσας. Mid. ΕΟΜΑΙ, *to seat one's self, to sit*, F. εἵσομαι, ἕσομαι, P. ἧμαι as Present, *to sit*,

ἧιτο, ἧσθαι, ἥμενος, Pluperf. ἥμην as Imperfect, A. εἱσάμην, ἑσάμην, ἐεσάμην, *to place, erect, build*, ἔσσαι, εἱσάμενος, ἐσσάμενος. — In the Perfect and Pluperfect, 3 sing. ἧσται, ἧστο are more common than the regular ἧται, ἧτο. — ἕαται, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἧνται. — εἵατο or ἕατο, Plup. M. 3 plur. for ἧντο.

ἕωνται, see ἀφίημι.

Z.

ζάω (ΖΗΜΙ), *to live*, imperat. ζῆ, ζῆθι, inf. ζῆν, Imperf. ἔζαον, also ἔζην in the first person singular, F. ζήσω, ζήσομαι, A. ἔζησα, P. ἔζηκα, later.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, (ΖΕΥΓ-, ΖΥΓ-) jungo, *to yoke*, F. ζεύξω, A. ἔζευξα, P. P. ἔζευγμαι, A. P. ἐζεύχθην, 2 A. P. ἐζύγην. — ζευγνῦμεν, Pres. inf. Epic for ζευγνύναι. — ζευγνύην, opt. act.

ζέω, later ζέννυμι, ζεννύω, *to boil*, commonly intransitive, F. ζέσω, A. ἔζεσα, P. ἔζεκα, P. P. ἔζεσμαι, A. P. ἐζέσθην.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, (ΖΟ-) *to gird*, F. ζώσω, A. ἔζωσα, P. ἔζωκα, P. P. ἔζωσμαι, A. P. ἐζώσθην.

H.

ἡβάω, *to be at the age of puberty, to be vigorous*, also ἡβάσκω, *to approach the age of puberty*, F. ἡβήσω, A. ἥβησα, P. ἥβηκα. — ἩΒΩΩ, opt. ἡβώοιμι.

ἠθέω (ΗΘ-), *to strain* as fluids, regular; A. part. ἥσας, in Galen.

ἠμί (φημί), *inquam, say I, I say*, colloquial, Imperf. ἦν, ἦ, in the phrases ἦν δ' ἐγώ, *said I*, ἦ δ' ὅς, *said he*. But ἦ, *he said*, is used by the Epic Poets without the appendage δ' ὅς. — ἠτί, 3 sing. Doric.

ἠμύω (ῠ, rarely ῡ), *to bow down*, A. ἤμῡσα, P. 3 sing. ὑπ-εμνήμῡκε, *are bent down*.

ἠσθημένος, Ionic ἐσθημένος, (ἐσθής, vestis) *clothed*, a defective P. P. part., Plup. 3 sing. ἤσθητο, *he had on, was clothed in*, later.

Θ.

θάλλω (ΘΑΛ-, ΘΑΛΛΕ-, ΘΑΛΕ-), *to bloom*, F. θαλλήσω, *will give birth to*, F. M. θαλήσομαι, later, 2 A. ἔθαλον, 2 P. τέθηλα as Present. — τεθᾰλυῖα, 2 P. part. Epic for τεθηλυῖα.

θάομαι, *to gaze at*, a Doric verb, imperat. θάεο, θᾶσθε, F. θάσομαι, θασοῦμαι, A. ἐθᾱσάμην, θησαίμην, θᾶσαι, θάσασθαι. — θάοντα, part. act. acc. — σαωμένη, part. Laconian, for θαομένη. — ἐσάμεθα, Imperf. 1 plur. Laconian for ἐθαόμεθα.

θάπτω (ΘΑΦ-), *to bury*, F. θάψω, P. τέταφα, P. P. τέθαμμαι, A. P. ἐθάφθην rare, 2 A. ἐτάφην, F. Perf. τεθάψομαι. — τεθάφαται, P. P. 3 plur. Ionic.

ΘΑΦΩ, ΘΗΦΩ, *to be astonished*, Ionic, P. τέθαφα, *to astonish*; but τέθηπα as Present intransitive, *to be astonished*, Pluperf. ἐτεθήπεα as Imperfect intransitive, 2 A. ἔταφον.

ΘΑΩ, *to suckle*, Epic, A. ἔθησα. Mid. (θάεσθαι) θῆσθαι, *to milk*, A. ἐθησάμην, *to suck*, also *to suckle*.

θείνω (ΘΕΝ-), *to smite*, Poetic, Imp. ἔθεινον, F. θενῶ, A. ἔθεινα, 2 A. ἔθενον, θένω, θένε, θενεῖν, θένων (θενών).

θέλω (ΘΕΛΕ-), the same as ἐθέλω, F. θελήσω, A. ἐθελησα, P. τεθέληκα later.

θέρομαι, *to warm one's self*, Poetic, F. θέρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐθέρην as middle.

θέσσασθαι, *to obtain by prayer*, *to pray that it may be*, found only in the A. M. 3 plur. θέσσαντο, and part. θεσσάμενος.

θέω (ΘΕΥ-), *to run*, F. θεύσομαι, later θεύσω.

θέω, *to put*, see τίθημι.

θιγγάνω (ΘΙΓ-), tango, *to touch* as with the hand, F. θίξομαι, 2 A. ἔθιγον (τέθιγον).

θλάω, *to bruise*, *break*, F. θλᾰσω, A. ἔθλᾰσα, P. P. τέθλασμαι, Doric τέθλαγμαι.

θλίβω, *to squeeze*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐθλίβην.

θνήσκω (ΘΑΝ-, ΘΝΑ-, ΘΝΗΜΙ), *to be dying*, *to die*, F. θανέομαι θανοῦμαι, P. τέθνηκα, F. Perf. τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, 2 A. ἔθανον, also ἔθνην rare, 2 P. (τέθναα), τεθναίην, τέθναθι, τεθνάναι, τεθνεώς, 2 Plup. (ἐτεθνάειν). — τεθνᾱκην, P. inf. Æolic, for τεθνηκέναι.

θοινάω (ΘΟΙΝΙΖ-), *to entertain festively*, Imperf. ἐθοίναον, *I feasted*, intransitive, A. ἐθοίνισα, A. P. ἐθοινήθην as middle. Mid. θοινάομαι, *to feast*, *feast upon*, F. θοινήσομαι or θοινᾱσομαι, P. τεθοίνᾱμαι, A. ἐθοινησάμην.

ΘΟΩ, *to feast*, *entertain*. Mid. θῶται, θῶνται, θῶσθαι, θωμένους, *to feast*, *eat*, Doric forms, contracted from θόεται θόονται θόεσθαι θοομένους, F. θώσομαι, P. τέθωμαι, A. ἐθώθην, A. M. inf. θώσασθαι.

θράσσω (ΘΡΑΧ-), *to disturb*, A. ἔθραξα, θρᾶξαι, P. τέτρηχα as Present intransitive, *to be tumultuous*, Pluperf. ἐτετρήχειν as Imperfect intransitive, A. P. ἐθράχθην, F. M. θραξοῦμαι.

θραύω, *to crumble*, regular; P. P. τέθραυμαι, τέθραυσμαι, A. P. ἐθραύσθην.

θρύπτω (ΘΡΥΦ-), *to crumble*, A. ἔθρυψα, P. M. τέθρυμμαι, A. P. ἐθρύφθην, 2 A. P. ἐτρύφην.

θρώσκω (ΘΟΡ-, ΘΡΟ-), *to leap*, *spring*, *jump*, F. θορέομαι θοροῦμαι, 2 A. ἔθορον (τέθορον).

θῡω, and θῡνω, *to rage*, *rush*, *move rapidly*, Imperf. ἔθῡον, ἔθῡνον, F. θύσω, παρ-θῠσω, A. ἔθῡσα.

θύω, *to sacrifice*, F. θῡσω, A. ἔθῡσα, P. τέθῠκα, P. P. τέθῠμαι, A. P. ἐτῠθην, A. M. ἐθυσάμην.

I.

ἰάχω, ἰαχέω, (ΑΧ-) *to shout*, Imp. ἴαχον, F. ἰαχήσω, A. ἰάχησα, P. part. fem. ἀμφ-ιαχυῖα as Present, *screaming around*.

ἱδρόω, sudo, *to sweat*, regular. — ἹΔΡΑΩ, opt 3 sing. ἱδρῴη; part. ἱδρώοντας (ἱδρῶντας), Epic; part. fem. ἱδρῶσα. — ἹΔΡΩΩ, part. fem. ἱδρώουσα.

ἱδρύω, ἹΔΡΥΝΩ, *to seat*, *locate*, F. ἱδρῡσω, A. ἵδρῡσα, P. P. ἵδρῡμαι, A. P. ἱδρύθην or ἱδρύνθην.

ἱέμαι (εἶμι), *to hasten*, Imperf. ἰέμην.

ἱέω (ἹΕ-), *to send*, μεθ-ιέω, inf. ἱεῖν, ξυνιεῖν, Imperf. ἵουν.

ἵζω, ἱζάνω, (ἕζομαι, ἹΖΕ-) *to seat*, *place*; also *to sit*, Imperf. ἷζον, A. ἵζησα, P. ἵζηκα. Mid. ἵζομαι, *to sit*, F. καθ-ιζήσομαι.

ἵημι (ἰέω, Ε-), *to send*, Imperf. ἵην, F. ἥσω, Epic also ἀν-έσω, A. ἧκα only in the indicative, Epic ἔηκα only in composition, ἀφ-έηκα, ἐφ-έηκα, ξυν-έηκα, also opt. ἀν-έσαιμι, P. εἶκα, P. P. εἶμαι, A. P. εἵθην or ἔθην, ἑθῶ, F. P. ἑθήσομαι, A. M. ἡκάμην rare in Attic, used only in the indicative, 2 A. ἧν, ὦ, εἶην, ἕς, εἶναι, εἷς, 2 A. M. εἵμην or ἔμην, ὧμαι, εἵμην, (ἕσο ἑο) οὗ, ἕσθαι, ἕμενος.) The singular ἧκα ἧκας ἧκε and the 3 plur. ἧκαν are with good writers much more common than the remaining forms of the aorist. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. ἧν is not used in the indicative. — ἕωκα, ἕωμαι or ἕομαι, Perf. with the syllabic augment, for εἶκα, εἶμαι; 3 plur. ἕωνται, ἀφ-έωνται, ἀν-έωνται or ἀνέονται, for εἶνται, ἀφεῖνται, ἀνεῖνται.— προ-οῖτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for προ-εῖτο.

ἱκᾶνω (ἵκω), *to come, to have come*, Poetic, Imperf. ἵκᾶνον as Aorist.

ἱκνέομαι (ἵκω), *to come, to arrive*, F. ἵξομαι, P. ἷγμαι, 2 A. ἱκόμην. Prose-writers use the compound ἀφικνέομαι.)— ἷκτο, ἵκμενος, 2 A. M. for ἵκετο, ἱκόμενος.

ἵκω (ῑ), *to come*, Epic Imp. ἵκον, A. ἷξον.

ἱλάσκομαι, rarely ἱλέομαι, ἱλεύομαι, Epic ἱλάομαι, *to propitiate*, F. ἱλᾰ́σομαι, later Epic ἱλάξομαι, A. P. ἱλάσθην passively, A. M. ἱλᾰσάμην, later Epic ἱλαξάμην.

ἵλημι (ἱλάομαι), *to be propitious*, imperat. ἵλᾰθι, ἵληθι, P. (ἵληκα) ἱλήκω, ἱλήκοιμι, as Present. Mid. ἵλαμαι equivalent to ἱλάσκομαι.

ἱππο-τροφέω, *to keep horses*, regular; P. ἱπποτρόφηκα and καθ-ιπποτετρόφηκα.

ἵπταμαι (πετάομαι, ΠΤΑ-, ἼΠΤΗΜΙ), *to fly* as a bird, Imp. ἱπτάμην, F. πτήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπτην, πταίην, πτῆναι, πτάς, 2 A. M. ἐπτάμην, πτῶμαι, πτάσθαι, πτάμενος.

ἴσᾱμι (ΙΣΑ-), *to know*, a Doric verb, 2 sing. ἴσης; 3 sing. ἴσᾱτι, 1 plur. ἴσαμεν, 2 pl. ἴσατε, 3 pl. ἴσαντι, part. ἴσας (not ἰσάς), Æolic ἴσαις. — ἰσᾶντι, subj. 3 plur. contracted from ἰσάωντι.

ἴσκω for ἐΐσκω, Imperf. ἴσκον.

ἱστάω, the same as ἵστημι, Imperf. ἵστων.

ἵστημι (ΣΤΑ-), statuo, *to cause to stand, set up, erect, raise, place, station*, στήσω, A. ἔστησα, P. ἕστηκα as Present intransitive, sto, *to stand*, later ἕστᾰκα active, Pluperf. ἑστήκειν or εἱστήκειν as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, P. P. ἕστᾰμαι rare, A. P. ἐστᾰ́θην, F. Perf. ἑστήξω, ἑστήξομαι, *shall stand*, as future to ἕστηκα; 2 P. (ἕσταα), ἑστῶ, ἑσταίην, ἕσταθι, ἑστάναι, ἑστώς, as Present intransitive, *to stand*; 2 Pluperf. (ἑστάειν) as Imperfect intransitive, *was standing*, 2 A. ἔστην, στῶ, σταίην, στῆθι, στῆναι, στάς.— ξυν-ιστοῖτο, opt. 3 sing. for ξυν-ισταῖτο. — ἔστᾰσε, A. 3 sing. for ἔστησε; 3 plur. ἔστᾰσαν, for ἔστησαν. — ἐστᾰ́θην, A. P. for ἐστάθην.

In some compounds whose middle is intransitive, the Perfect active may be translated as a real perfect; as ἀνίστημι, *to set up*, ἀνίσταμαι, *to rise up*, ἀνέστηκα, *to have risen up*.

ἴσχω (ἔχω), *to have, hold fast*, F. σχήσω, P. ἔσχηκα, &c., as in ἔχω. — ἴσχες, imperat. 2 sing. for ἴσχε, formed after the analogy of σχές, from ἔχω.

ἴω (ἘΩ), another form of ἵημι, found only in composition, ἀφίω, ἀφίοιμι, Imperf. ξύν-ιον, P. P. part. μεμετ-ιμένος, from μεθίημι.

K.

καθ-έζομαι (ἕζομαι, ἙΔΕ-, ἙΔ-), *to sit down*, Imperf. ἐκαθεζόμην, Poetic also καθεζόμην, usually as Aorist, F. καθεδοῦμαι, later καθεδήσομαι, A. P. ἐκαθέσθην as middle, F. P. καθεσθήσομαι as middle.

καθ-εύδω (εὕδω, ἙΥΔΕ-), *to sleep*, Imp. ἐκάθευδον, καθεῦδον, or καθηῦδον, F. καθευδήσω, A. καθεύδησα.

κάθ-ημαι (Ἑ-, ἧμαι), Perf. of ἙΩ, as Present, *to sit, sit down*, κάθωμαι, καθοίμην, κάθησο, καθῆσθαι, καθήμενος, Plup. ἐκαθήμην, καθήμην, as Imperfect. — κάθῃ, 2 sing. later for κάθησαι. — καθήμεθα, opt. 1 plur. — κάθου, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from κάθεο, later for κάθησο.

καθ-ίζω (ἵζω, ἹΖΕ-), *to set, place*, F. καθίσω, καθιῶ, A. ἐκάθισα, P. M. κεκάθισμαι rare, F. M. καθιζήσομαι, A. M. ἐκαθισάμην.

καίνυμαι (ΚΑΔ-), *to excel, to be distinguished*, Poetic Imp. ἐκαινύμην, P. κέκασμαι, κεκάσθαι, κεκασμένος and κεκαδμένος, Plup. ἐκεκάσμην.

καίνω (ΚΑΝ-), *to kill*, Poetic, F. κανῶ, 2 A. ἔκανον, 2 P. κέκανα?

καίω also κᾱ́ω (ΚΑΥ-, ΚΕ-), *to burn*, F. καύσω, καύσομαι, A. ἔκαυσα, Poetic ἔκεα, Epic ἔκηα or ἔκεια, P. κέκαυκα, P. P. κέκαυμαι, A. P. ἐκαύθην, 2 A. P. ἐκάην. — καυθήσωμαι, F. P. subj.

καλέω (ΚΑΛ-, ΚΛΑ-), *to call*, F. καλέσω καλέω καλῶ, A. ἐκάλεσα, P. κέκληκα. P. P. κέκλημαι, A. P. ἐκλήθην, rare ἐκαλέσθην, F. Perf. κεκλήσομαι. — P. P. opt. 2 sing. κεκλῆο, 1 plur. κεκλήμεθα.

κάλημι, inf. καλήμεναι. for καλέω, καλεῖν.

κάμνω (ΚΑΜ-, ΚΜΑ-), *to labor*, F. καμέομαι καμοῦμαι, P. κέκμηκα, 2 A. ἔκαμον, 2 P. part. κεκμηώς, -ῶτος or -ότος, 2 A. M. ἐκαμόμην as active, Epic.

ΚΑΠΥΩ, *to breathe*, Epic, A. ἐκάπυσσα.

κατα-γλωτίζω, *to kiss*, regular; P. P. part. κατεγλωτισμένος.

κατ-άγνυμι, κατ-αγνύω, *to break to pieces*, F. κατάξω, A. κατέαξα, rarely κατῆξα, A. P. κατεάχθην, 2 A. P. κατεάγην, 2 P. κατέᾱγα, rarely κατῆγα. — κατεάξω, F. for κατάξω; κατεάξας, A. part. for κατάξας; κατεαγῶ, 2 A. P. subj. for καταγῶ; κατεαγείς, 2 A. P. part. for καταγείς. — καυάξαις, A. opt. 2 sing. for κατάξαις; formed as follows, κατα-Fαξαις, κατ-Fαξαις, κα-Fαξαις, κα-νάξαις, like κατάβᾱθι κάτ-βᾱθι κάβᾱσι.

ΚΑΦΕΩ (ΚΑΦ-), *to pant*, Epic, P. κέκηφε, *is dead*, part. κεκαφηώς as Present.

κεδάννυμι (ΚΕΔΑ-), Epic for σκεδάννυμι, A. ἐκέδᾰσα, Pluperf. P. κεκέδαστο, A. P. ἐκεδάσθην.

κεῖμαι (ΚΕ-, ΚΕΙ-), Ionic κέομαι, *to lie* down, κέωμαι or κείωμαι, κεοίμην, κεῖσο, κεῖσθαι (κέεσθαι), κείμενος, Imperf. ἐκείμην, F. κείσομαι.

κείρω (ΚΕΡ-), *to shear*, F. κέρσω, commonly κερῶ, A. ἔκερσα, commonly ἔκειρα, P. P. κέκαρμαι, A. P. ἐκέρθην, 2 A. P. ἐκάρην.

κείω or κέω, *I will lie down, desire to lie down*, Epic for κείσω, κέσω. — κάκκη, imperat. 2 sing. Doric for κατάκεε.

κελεύω, *to command*, regular; P. P. κεκέλευσμαι, A. P. ἐκελεύσθην.

κέλλω (ΚΕΛ-), *to come, or bring, to land*, as a ship, F. κέλσω, A. ἔκελσα

κέλομαι (ΚΕΛΕ-), *to order, request, exhort*, Poetic, F. κελήσομαι, A. ἐκελησάμην, A. ἐκέλησα rare, 2 A. κεκλόμην, ἐκεκλόμην. — κέκλομαι, κεκλόμενος, new Present, from κεκλόμην. — κέντο, Imperf. 3 sing. Doric for κέλ-το, κέλετο, as Aorist.

κεντέω (ΚΕΝΤ-), *to prick*, regular. A. inf. κένσαι, Epic.

κεράννυμι and κερανν<u>ύ</u>ω (κεράω, ΚΡΑ-), *to mix*, as wine and water, F. κερᾶσω κερῶ, A. ἐκέρᾱσα, Ionic ἔκρησα, P. P. κέκρᾱμαι, sometimes κεκέρασμαι, A. P. ἐκράθην, ἐκεράσθην.

κεράω, *to mix*, Epic, imperat. κέρα and κέραιε. — κέρωνται, subj. 3 plur. as if from κέραμαι.

κερδαίνω (ΚΕΡΔΑ-, ΚΕΡΔΑΝ-), *to gain*, F. κερδανῶ, later κερδήσω, κερδήσομαι, A. ἐκέρδᾱνα, ἐκέρδησα, P. κεκέρδαγκα, κεκέρδηκα, later κεκέρδακα. — κερδηθήσωνται, F. P. subj. 3 plur.

κεύθω, Epic κευθάνω, (ΚΥΘ-) *to hide*, F. κεύσω, A. ἔκευσα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκευται, 2 A. ἔκυθον (κέκυθον), 2 P. κέκευθα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκεύθειν as Imperfect.

κέω, see κείω.

κήδω (ΚΗΔΕ-, ΚΑΔ-), *to vex, trouble, afflict*, Epic F. κηδήσω, A. M. ἐκηδεσάμην, 2 Perf. κέκηδα as Present middle, F. Perf. κεκᾰδήσομαι as future to κέκηδα.

κίδνημι, κικλήσκω, Poetic for κεδάννυμι, καλέω.

κίνυμαι, Epic for κινέομαι, *to move one's self*, Imperf. ἐκῑνύμην.

κιρνάω, κίρνημι, for κεράννυμι, imperat. κίρναθι, inf. κιρνάμεν Epic, part. κιρνάς, Æolic κίρναις, Imperf. ἐκίρνων, ἐκίρνην.

κιχάνω, κιγχάνω, κιχέω, (ΚΙΧ-, ΚΙΧΗΜΙ) *to find, reach*, Poetic, Imperf. ἐκίχανον, ἐκίχεον, F. κιχήσομαι, Epic κιχήσω, 2 A. ἔκιχον, also ἐκίχην, (κιχέω κιχῶ) κιχείω, κιχείην, κιχήμεναι, κιχείς. Pres. M. part. κιχήμενος as Present or Aorist, Epic.

κίχρημι (χράω), *to lend*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. P. κέχρημαι. Mid. κίχραμαι, later κιχράομαι, *to borrow*, A. ἐχρησάμην.

κίω, *to go*, Poetic, κίω, κίοιμι, κίε, κίειν, κιών, Imperf. ἔκιον usually as Aorist. — ΚΙΑΘΩ, Imperf. ἐκίαθον μετ-εκίαθον, as Aorist.

κλάζω (ΚΛΑΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΗΓ-), clango, *to shout, scream, clang*, Poetic, F. κλάγξω, A. ἔκλαγξα, P. κέκλαγχα, 2 A. ἔκλαγον, 2 P. κέκληγα, κέκλαγγα, as Present, F. Perf. κεκλάγξομαι, as future to κέκλαγγα.

κλαίω, κλᾶω, (ΚΛΑΙΕ-, ΚΛΑΕ-, ΚΛΑΥ-) *to weep*, F. κλαύσω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυσοῦμαι, κλαιήσω or κλαήσω, A. ἔκλαυσα, P. P. κέκλαυμαι, A. P. ἐκλαύσθην, F. Perf. κεκλαύσομαι.

κλᾶω (ΚΛΗΜΙ), *to break*, A. ἔκλᾱσα, P. P. κέκλασμαι, A. P. ἐκλάσθην, 2 A. part. ἀπο-κλάς.

κλείω, claudo, *to shut*, F. κλείσω, A. ἔκλεισα, P. κέκλεικα, P. P. κέκλειμαι, commonly κέκλεισμαι, A. P. ἐκλείσθην, F. Perf. κεκλείσομαι. — κατακλιεῖ, F. 3 sing.

κλέπτω (ΚΛΕΠ-), clepo, *to steal*, F. κλέψω, κλέψομαι, A. ἔκλεψα, P. κέκλοφα, P. P. κέκλεμμαι, A. P. ἐκλέφθην, 2 A. ἔκλαπον later, 2 A. P. ἐκλάπην.

κλῑ́ζω, *to celebrate, call*, Poetic, F. κλεῖξω Doric, P. P. κεκλῑ́σμαι, ἐκλῑ́σμαι, Plup. P. ἐκλῑ́σμην.

κλῑ́ω (κλείω), *to shut*, Ionic, A. ἐκλῑ́σα, P. P. κεκλῑ́μαι and κεκλῑ́σμαι, A. P. ἐκλῑ́σθην.

κλῑ́νω, in-clino, *to bend, incline*, F. κλινῶ, A. ἔκλῑνα, P. κέκλῑκα, P. P. κέκλῑμαι, A. P. ἐκλῑ́θην, Poetic ἐκλίνθην. 2 A. P. ἐκλῑ́νην.

κλύω (ΚΛΥΜΙ), *to hear*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔκλυον as Aorist, P. κέκλυκα as Present, 2 A. (ἔκλυν) imperat. κλῦθι, κλῦτε, 2 A. M. (ἐκλύμην) part. κλύμενος, *celebrated*, 2 P. (κέκλυα) imperat. κέκλῡθι, κέκλῡτε, as Present.

κναίω, *to scrape*, regular; P. P. κέκναισμαι, A. P. ἐκναίσθην.

κνάω, for κναίω, Imperf. 3 sing. ἔκνη (ἔκνας) as Aorist, F. κνήσω, A. ἔκνησα, P. P. κέκνησμαι, A. P. ἐκνήσθην.

κολούω, *to check*, regular; A. P. ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.

κοναβίζω (ΚΟΝΑΒΕ-), *to resound*, A. ἐκονάβησα.

κόπτω (ΚΟΠ-), *to cut*, regular; F. Perf. κεκόψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκόπην, 2 P. κέκοπα Epic.

κορέννυμι (ΚΟΡΕ-), *to satiate*, F. κορέσω, κορῶ, A. ἐκόρεσα, P. M. κεκόρεσμαι, not Attic κεκόρημαι, A. ἐκορεσάμην, A. P. ἐκορέσθην as middle, 2 P. part. κεκορηώς as middle.

κορύσσω (ΚΟΡΥΘ-, κόρυς), *to arm*, Poetic, regular; P. P. part. κεκορυσμένος, κεκορυθμένος.

κοτέω, κοταίνω, *to be angry*, F. κοτέσομαι (σσ), Poetic, A. ἐκότεσα, A. M. ἐκοτεσάμην, 2 P. part. κεκοτηώς.

κοχύω (χέω), *to trickle down*, Imperf. κοχῦεσκον, or κοχῡδεσκον, Epic.

κράζω (ΚΡΑΓ-, ΚΕΚΡΑΓ-), *to cry aloud*, F. κράξω not common, A. ἐκέκραξα later, 2 A. ἔκραγον, 2 P. κέκρᾱγα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐκεκράγειν as Imperfect, F. Perf. κεκραγήσω, κεκράξομαι as future to κέκραγα. — κέκραχθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. syncopated.

κραιαίνω, a protraction of κραίνω, Epic, Imp. ἐκραίαινον, A. ἐκρήηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κεκρᾱανται, Plup. 3 sing. κεκράαντο, A. P. ἐκρᾱάνθην.

κραίνω (ΚΡΑΝ-), *to finish, complete, rule over*, Poetic, F. κρανῶ, A. ἔκρᾱνα, Epic ἔκρηνα, P. P. 3 sing. κέκρανται, A. P. ἐκράνθην, F. M. κρανοῦμαι as passive.

κρεμάννυμι (κρεμάω), *to hang*, F. κρεμᾰ́σω κρεμῶ, A. ἐκρέμᾰσα, P. P. κεκρέμασμαι, A. P. ἐκρεμάσθην, A. M. ἐκρεμασάμην.

κρέμημι (κρεμάω), *to hang* transitive, rare in the active. Mid. κρέμαμαι, *to hang, be in a state of suspension, to be hanging*, Imperf. ἐκρεμάμην, F. κρεμήσομαι.

κρημνάω or κρήμνημι, for κρεμάννυμι.

ΚΡΙΖΩ (ΚΡΙΓ-, ΚΡΙΚ-), *to creak, shriek, squeak*, 2 A. ἔκρικον, 2 P. κέκρῑγα as Present.

κρῑ́νω, *to separate, judge*, F. κρινῶ, A. ἔκρῑνα, P. κέκρῐκα, P. P. κέκρῐμαι, A. P. ἐκρῐ́θην, Epic ἐκρίνθην.

κρούω, *to knock*, regular; P. P. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, A. P. ἐκρούσθην.

κρύπτω (ΚΡΥΒ-, ΚΡΥΦ-), *to hide*, regular; F. Perf. κεκρύψομαι, 2 A. P. ἐκρύβην, rarely ἐκρύφην. — ἔκρυβον, Imperf. from ΚΡΥΒΩ, (*N. T. Luc.* 1, 24.)

κτάομαι, *to acquire*, F. κτήσομαι, P. κέκτημαι, ἔκτημαι, subj. κεκτῶμαι or κέκτωμαι, opt. κεκτήμην or κεκτῴμην, as Present, *to possess*, A. ἐκτήθην passively, A. ἐκτησάμην, F. Perf. κεκτήσομαι, ἐκτήσομαι, as future to κέκτημαι.

κτείνω (ΚΤΕΝ-, ΚΤΑΝ-, ΚΤΑ-, ΚΤΗΜΙ-), *to kill, slay*, F. κτενῶ, Epic κτανέω, A. ἔκτεινα, P. ἐκτόνηκα rare, later ἔκτακα, ἔκταγκα, A. P. ἐκτάθην Epic, ἐκτάνθην later, F. M. κτανέομαι as passive, 2 A. ἔκτανον, also ἔκτᾰν, Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐκτάμην as passive, Poetic, 2 P. ἔκτονα the usual Perfect.

κτίμενος (ΚΤΙΜΙ, κτίζω), *built, founded*, Epic ; a defective 2 A. M. part. with a passive signification ; used only in composition, ἐῢ-κτίμενος.

κτίννυμι, κτιννύω, (κτείνω) *to kill*, ἀπο-κτίννυμι. — ἀ π ο - κ τ ί ν ν υ μ ε ν, subj. 1 plur.

κτυπέω (ΚΤΥΠ-), *to sound, crash*, A. ἐκτύπησα, 2 A. ἔκτυπον.

κυέω, κύω, *to be pregnant, to bring forth*, F. κυήσω, κυήσομαι, A. ἐκύησα, also ἔκῡσα *to impregnate*, P. κεκύηκα.

κυΐσκω, κυΐσκομαι, (κύω) *to conceive*, A. M. ἐκῡσάμην, ἐκῡσάμην (σσ).

κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλῐ́ω, *to roll*, F. κυλινδήσω, A. ἐκύλῐσα, P. P. κεκύλισμαι, A. P. ἐκυλίσθην.

κυνέω (ΚΥ-), *to kiss*, F. κυνήσομαι, A. ἔκῡσα. The compound προσ-κυνέω, *to worship*, is regular.

κῡρω, *to fall in with, to meet, to chance*, F. κύρσω, A. ἔκυρσα.

Λ.

λαγχάνω (ΛΑΧ-, ΛΗΧ-, ΛΕΓΧ-), *to obtain by lot*, F. λήξομαι, Ionic λάξομαι, P. εἴληχα, λέλαχα, λέλογχα, P. P. εἴληγμαι, A. P. ἐλήχθην, 2 A. ἔλαχον (λέλαχον). — ἔ λ λ α χ ο ν, 2 A. Epic. — λ α χ ά ν η ν, 2 A. opt. for λαχοίην.

λαμβάνω (ΛΑΒ-, ΛΑΒΕ-, ΛΗΒ-), *to take*, F. λήψομαι, P. εἴληφα, rarely λελάβηκα, P. P. εἴλημμαι, sometimes λέλημμαι, A. P. ἐλήφθην. F. Perf. λελήψομαι, 2 A. ἔλαβον, 2 A. M. ἐλαβόμην (λελαβόμην). ΛΑΜΒΩ gives the Ionic λάμψομαι, λέλαμμαι, ἐλάμφθην. — ἔ λ λ α β ο ν, ἐλλαβόμην, 2 A. Epic.

λάμπω, *to shine*, regular ; 2 P. λέλαμπα.

λανθάνω, Poetic λήθω, (ΛΑΘ-) lateo, *to lie hid, escape notice*, F. λήσω, A. ἔλησα rather rare, P. M. λέλησμαι, Ionic λέλασμαι, A. P. ἐλάσθην Doric, F. Perf. λελήσομαι, 2 A. ἔλαθον (λέλαθον), 2 A. M. ἐλαθόμην (λελαθόμην), 2 P. λέληθα, Doric λελᾶθα as middle. Mid. λανθάνομαι, *to forget*.

λάσκω (ΛΑΚΕ-, ΛΑΚ-), loquor, *to speak, gabble*, Poetic, F. λακήσομαι, A. ἐλάκησα, 2 A. ἔλακον, 2 A. M. ἐλακόμην (λελακόμην), 2 P. λέλᾶκα, Epic λέληκα, as Present.

λάω, *to see*, Epic, Imperf. λάον.

λέγω. loquor, *to say*, regular ; A. P. ἐλέχθην, F. Perf. λελέξομαι.

λέγω, *to enumerate, to collect*, F. λέξω, A. ἔλεξα, P. εἴλοχα, P. P. εἴλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, A. P. ἐλέχθην, 2 A. P. ἐλέγην. — Imperf. ἐ λ έ γ μ η ν, for ἐλεγόμην, 3 sing. λ έ κ τ ο, for ἐλέγετο, both Aoristic.

λείπω, λιμπάνω, (ΛΙΠ-) linquo, *to leave*, F. λείψω, A. ἔλειψα later, P. P. λέλειμμαι, A. P. ἐλείφθην, F. Perf. λελείψομαι, 2 A. ἔλιπον, 2 A. M. ἐλιπόμην, 2 A. P. ἐλίπην later, 2 P. λέλοιπα. — ἔ λ λ ι π ο ν, 2 A. Epic. — ἔ λ ε ι π τ ο, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἐλείπετο, as Aorist.

λείχω, lingo, *to lick*, regular ; 2 P. part. λελιχμώς or λελειχμώς.

λέπω, *to peel*, regular ; 2 A. ἐλάπην.

λεύω, *to stone*, regular; A. P. ἐλεύσθην.

ΛΕΧΩ, *to put to bed*, A. ἔλεξα, P. part. λελοχυῖα. Mid. ΛΕΧΟΜΑΙ, *to sleep*, F. λέξομαι, A. ἐλεξάμην. — λέξο, Pres. imperat. 2 sing. for λέχου, Aoristic; κατα-λέχθαι, Pres. inf. for κατα-λέχεσθαι, Aoristic; κατα-λέγμενος, Pres. part. for -λεχόμενος. — λέκτο or ἔλεκτο, Imperf. 3 sing. Aoristic. — λέξεο, A. imperat. 2 sing. for λέξαι.

λῃΐζω, *to pillage*, regular; P. P. λελῄϊσμαι, λέλῃσμαι, A. M. ἐλῃϊσάμην, ἐλῃσάμην.

ΛΙΖΩ (ΛΙΓΓ-), *to twang*, A. ἔλιγξα.

λιλαίομαι (ΛΙΛΑ-, λάω), *to crave*, Epic, P. λελίημαι, the participle λελιημένος means also *eager*, *hastening*, Plup. λελιήμην.

λίσσομαι, λίτομαι, *to supplicate*, A. ἐλισάμην, 2 A. ἐλιτόμην. — ἐλλισάμην, A. Epic.

λοέω, *to bathe*, transitive, Epic, A. ἐλόεσα (σσ), F. M. λοέσομαι (σσ), A. M. ἐλοεσάμην (σσ).

λόω, lavo, *to bathe*, Poetic in the active, Imperf. ἔλοον ἔλουν, ἔλοε ἔλου, ἐλόομεν ἐλοῦμεν. Mid. λοῦμαι, *to bathe*, reflexive, imperat. λοῦ, inf. λοῦσθαι, part. λούμενος, Imperf. ἐλούμην, ἐλοῦτο, ἐλοῦντο.

λύω (ΛΥΜΙ), solvo, *to loose*, F. λῡσω, A. ἔλῡσα, P. λέλῠκα, P. P. λελῠμαι, A. P. ἐλῠθην, F. Perf. λελῡσομαι, 2 A. imperat. λῦθι, 2 A. M. ἐλῦμην λῦτο λῦντο. — λελῦτο, Perf. Pass. opt. 3 sing.

λῶ λῇς λῇ, plural λῶμες λῆτε λῶντι, inf. λῆν, part. λῶν, Doric for θέλω, contracted from λάω.

M.

μαίνω (ΜΑΝ-, ΜΑΝΕ-), used only in the compound ἐκ-μαίνω, *to madden*, A. ἔμηνα, 2 A. P. ἐμάνην as middle, 2 F. μανήσομαι as middle, 2 P. μέμηνα as Present middle, *to be mad*, *to rave*. Mid. μαίνομαι, F. μανοῦμαι, P. μεμάνημαι, A. ἐμηνάμην.

μαίομαι (ΜΑ-), *to feel after*, *touch*, *seek*, *probe*, F. μάσομαι (σσ), A. ἐμασάμην (σσ).

μανθάνω (ΜΑΘΕ-, ΜΑΘ-), *to learn*, *understand*, F. μαθήσομαι, P. μεμάθηκα, 2 A. ἔμαθον, F. M. (μαθέομαι) μαθεῦμαι Doric. — ἔμμαθον, 2 A. Epic.

μάρναμαι, *to fight*, Poetic, subj. μάρνωμαι, opt. μαρνοίμην, imperat (μάρνασο) μάρναο, Imperf. ἐμαρνάμην.

μάπτω (ΜΑΡΠ-, ΜΑΠ-), *to seize*, *catch*, F. μάρψω, A. ἔμαρψα, Plup. 1 sing. ἐμέμαρπτο, 2 A. μέμαρπον, μέμαπον, ἔμαπον. — βράψαι, A. inf. for μάρψαι.

μάσσω (ΜΑΓ-), *to wipe*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐμάγην.

μάχομαι, Ionic also for μαχέομαι, di-mico, *to fight*, F. μαχέσομαι μαχέομαι μαχοῦμαι, Epic μαχήσομαι, P. μεμάχημαι, rarely μεμάχεσμαι, A. ἐμαχέσθην later, A. P. ἐμαχεσάμην, later also ἐμαχησάμην. — μαχεούμενος. Pres. part. Ionic for μαχόμενος.

ΜΑΩ (ΜΩ-, ΜΕΝ-), *to desire earnestly* or *strongly*, *to be eager*, *intend*, Poetic, 2 P. μέμαα, μέμονα, as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐμεμάειν as Imperfect. Mid. μάομαι, μώομαι, 3 sing. μῶται, as active, imperat. 2 sing. μώεο, inf. μῶσθαι (μώεσθαι), part. μώμενος, A. ἐμωσάμην.

— *μέμαεν*, 2 Pluperf. 3 sing. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μέδομαι (ΜΕΔΕ-), *to concern one's self about, think of, plan, machinate*, F. *μεδήσομαι*, rarely *μεδήσω*.

μεθίημι (*μετά*, *ἵημι*, *ἴω*), *to send off, let go*, *μεθήσω*, &c., as in *ἵημι*; P. *μεμέθεικα*, P. P. part. *μεμετιμένος* Ionic.

μεθύσκω (*μεθύω*), *to intoxicate*, A. *ἐμέθυσα*, P. P. *μεμέθυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐμεθύσθην* as middle. Mid. *μεθύσκομαι*, *to get drunk*. — *μεθύσθην*, A. P. inf. Æolic for *μεθυσθῆναι*.

μεθύω, *to get drunk*, defective.

μείρομαι (ΜΕΡ-, ΜΟΡΕ-, ΜΟΡΑΖ-), *to obtain, acquire*, Poetic, F. *μάρσομαι*, P. *μεμόρηκα*, P. M. 3 sing. *εἵμαρται*, *μεμόρηται*, *μέμορται*, *μεμόρακται*, *ἔμβραται*, *it is fated*, inf. *μέμορθαι*, part. *εἱμαρμένος*, *μεμορημένος*, *μεμορμένος*, *βεβραμένων*, *fated, ordained by fate*, Pluperf. *εἵμαρτο*, *μεμόρητο*, *it was fated*. Observe that *εἵμαρται εἵμαρτο εἱμαρμένος* take the rough breathing.

μέλλω (ΜΕΛΛΕ-), *to be about to* do any thing, *to intend, delay*, Imperf. *ἔμελλον ἤμελλον*, A. *ἐμέλλησα ἠμέλλησα*.

μελο-ποιέω, *to compose odes*, regular; P. P. part. *μελοπεποιημένος*.

μέλω (ΜΕΛΕ-), *to concern, to care for*, F. *μελήσω*, 2 P. *μέμηλα* as Present, Epic, 2 Plup. *ἐμεμήλειν* as Imperfect, P. M. *μεμέλημαι* as Present active, Pluperf. M. *μεμελήμην* as Imperfect, A. P. part. *μεληθείς* as active. — *μέμβλεται*, *μέμβλεσθε*, P. M. for *μεμέληται*, *μεμέλησθε*; *μέμβλετο*, Plup. M. for *μεμέλητο*; all Epic.

Μέλει, *it concerns*, impersonal, *μέλῃ*, *μέλοι*, *μέλειν*, *μέλον*, Imperf. *ἔμελε*, F. *μελήσει*, A. *ἐμέλησε*, P. *μεμέληκε*, Pluperf. *ἐμεμελήκει*.

μένω (ΜΕΝΕ-), maneo, *to remain*, F. *μενῶ*, A. *ἔμεινα*, P. *μεμένηκα*, 2 P. *μέμονα* rare.

ΜΕΝΩ, see ΜΑΩ.

μερμηρίζω, *to ponder, reflect*, F. *μερμηρίξω*, A. *ἐμερμήριξα*, rarely *ἐμερμήρισα*.

μεταμέλομαι (*μετά*, *μέλομαι*), Ionic *μεταμελέομαι*, *to repent*, F. *μεταμελήσομαι* as passive.

Μεταμέλεται, *poenitet, it repents*, impersonal.

μηκάομαι (ΜΗΚ-, ΜΑΚ-), *to bleat*, 2 A. *ἔμακον*, 2 P. *μέμηκα* as Present. — *μεμᾰκυῖα*, 2 P. part. fem. Epic, for *μεμηκυῖα*. — *ἐμέμηκον*, 2 Plup. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

μιαίνω, *to stain*, regular; A. *ἐμίηνα*, *ἐμίᾶνα*, P. P. *μεμίασμαι*. — *μιάνθην*, A. P. 3 plur. Epic, for *ἐμίανθεν*, *ἐμιάνθησαν*.

μίγνυμι, *μιγνύω*, *μίσγω*, (ΜΙΓ-) misceo, *to mix*, F. *μίξω*, A. *ἔμιξα*, P. P. *μέμιγμαι*, A. P. *ἐμίχθην*, F. Perf. *μεμίξομαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐμίγην*. — *μίκτο* or *ἔμικτο*, 2 A. M. for *ἐμίγετο*.

μιμνήσκω (ΜΝΑ-), memoro, *to remind*, F. *μνήσω*, A. *ἔμνησα*. A. P. *ἐμνήσθην* as middle, F. Perf. *μεμνήσομαι* as middle. Mid. *μιμνήσκομαι*, Epic *μνάομαι*, reminiscor, *to remember*, F. *μνήσομαι*, P. *μέμνημαι* as Present, memini, subj. *μεμνῶμαι* or *μέμνωμαι*, opt. *μεμνῄμην* or *μεμνῷμην*, imper. *μέμνησο*, inf. *μεμνῆσθαι*, part. *μεμνημένος*, Pluperf. *ἐμεμνήμην* as Imperfect. — P. M. opt. 2 sing. *μέμνοιο*, 3 sing. *μεμνέῳτο* Ionic for *μεμνῷτο*; 3 plur. *μεμναίατο*,

Ionic for *μεμνῆυτο* ; imperat. 2 sing. *μέμνεο* ; part. *μεμνόμενος*. — *μνώεο*, imperat. 2 sing. from ΜΝΩΩ.

μίμνω, Poetic for *μένω*.

μινύθω (ΜΙΝΥ-, ΜΙΝΥΘΕ-, ΜΙΝΥΘΙΖ-), minuo, *to diminish, to be less*, A. *ἐμινύθησα, ἐμινύθισα*, P. *μεμινύθηκα*, A. *ἐμινύθην*.

μνημονεύω, *to call to mind*, regular; P. *ἐμνημόνευκα*.

ΜΟΛΩ, see *βλώσκω*.

μύζω, μυζάω, μυζέω, *to suck*, A. *ἐμύζησα*, 2 P. part. dual *μεμυζότε*.

μύζω, *to mutter, grumble*, A. *ἔμυξα, ἔμυσα*.

μῡκάομαι (ΜΥΚ-), mugio, *to bellow*, F. *μυκήσομαι*, A. *ἐμυκησάμην*, later *ἐμύκησα*, 2 A. *ἔμυκον*, 2 P. *μέμῡκα* as Present, 2 Plup. *ἐμεμῡκειν* as Imperfect.

μῡω, *to close* the lips or eyes, A. *ἔμῡσα, ἔμῦσα*, P. *μέμῡκα*.

N.

ναιετάω, *to inhabit* ; part. fem. *ναιετάωσα*, Doric as to form.

ναίω (ΝΑ-), *to dwell*, Poetic, F. *νάσομαι*, A. *ἔνασα* causative, P. P. *νένασμαι*, A. P. *ἐνάσθην*, A. M. *ἐνασάμην*. — *νάσθαι*, 2 A. M. inf. from ΝΗΜΙ.

νάσσω or *νάττω*, *to stuff, press close together*, F. *νάξω*, A. *ἔναξα*, P. P. *νένασμαι*, Ionic *νέναγμαι*.

νᾶω, *to flow*, Imperf. *νᾶον, ναῖον*.

νείσσομαι, see *νίσσομαι*.

νεικέω, *to chide*, Epic, F. *νεικέσω*, A. *ἐνείκεσα*.

νέμω (ΝΕΜΕ-), *to distribute, consider, pasture*, F. *νεμῶ, νεμήσω*, A. *ἔνειμα*, P. *νενέμηκα*, P. P. *νενέμημαι*, A. *ἐνεμήθην, ἐνεμέθην*, A. M. *ἐνειμάμην, ἐνεμησάμην*. — ΝΕΜΕΘΩ, Imperf. *ἐνεμεθόμην*, Epic.

νέομαι, contracted *νεῦμαι*, *to go away, return*, usually as Future, 2 sing. (*νέεαι*) *νεῖαι*, subj. 2 sing. *νέηαι*.

νέω (ΝΕΥ-), no nare, *to swim*, F. *νευσοῦμαι*, A. *ἔνευσα*, P. *νένευκα*. — *ἔννεον*, Imperf. Epic.

νέω, *to heap up*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένημαι, νένησμαι*.

νέω, νήθω, neo, *to spin*, F. *νήσω*, A. *ἔνησα*, P. P. *νένησμαι*, A. P. *ἐνήθην*, A. M. *ἐνησάμην*.

νηέω, νηνέω, Ionic for *νέω*, *to heap up*, A. *ἐνήησα*, A. M. *ἐνηησάμην*.

νίζω, later *νίπτω*, (ΝΙΒ-) *to wash*, as the hands or feet, F. *νίψω*, A. *ἔνιψα*, P. P. *νένιμμαι*, A. P. *ἐνίφθην*.

νίσσομαι or *νείσσομαι*, Epic for *νέομαι*.

νίφει, ningit, *to snow, to cover with snow*, impersonally, F. *νίψει*, A. *ἔνιψε*.

νοέω (ΓΝΟ-), *to think, perceive*, regular in the Attic dialect. The Ionic contracts *οη* into *ω* ; thus, *ἔνωσα, νένωκα, νένωμαι, ἐνενώμην*.

νυστάζω, *to feel sleepy*, A. *ἐνύστασα*, later *ἐνύσταξα*.

Ξ.

ξέω, *to scrape*, A. *ἔξεσα*, P. P. *ἔξεσμαι*.

ξυν-νεφέω (ΞΥΝ-ΝΕΦ-), *to be clouded, to lower*, P. *ξυν-νένοφα*.

ξυρέω, ξυράω, (ΞΥΡ-) *to shave*, regular Mid. *ξυρέομαι*, commonly *ξύρομαι*.

ξύω, *to polish*, A. *ἔξῦσα*, P. P. *ἔξυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐξύσθην*.

O.

ὀδάξομαι (ΟΔΑΞΕ-, ΟΔΑΚ-), *to bite*, F. ὀδαξήσομαι, P. P. ὄδαγμαι, A. M. ὠδαξάμην.

ὀδάξω, *to smart from a bite*, Imperf. ὤδαξον.

ΟΔΥΟΜΑΙ, *to be angry*, P. ὀδώδυσμαι as Present, A. ὠδυσάμην.

ὄζω (ΟΖΕ-, ΟΔ-), oleo, *to emit a smell, have the smell of*, F. ὀζήσω, Ionic ὀζέσω, A. ὄζησα, Ionic ὄζεσα, 2 P. ὄδωδα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ὀδώδειν, ὠδώδειν, as Imperfect.

οἴγω, οἴγνυμι, *to open*, Poetic, F. οἴξω, A. ᾠξα, ᾤϊξα, A. P. οἴχθην, 2 A. P. οἴγην, 2 P. ἕωγα as Present intransitive, *to stand open*. Pass. οἴγομαι, Imp. οἰγόμην, ᾳϊγνύμην. Prose-writers use ἀνοίγω.

οἰκέω, *to dwell*, regular; Imperf. ᾠκεον, rare.

οἰκοδομέω, *to build a house*, regular. — οικοδομηται, P. P. subj. 3 sing. in the Heraclean Tables.

οἰμώζω (οἴμοι), *to bewail, lament*, F. οἰμώξομαι, later οἰμώξω, A. ᾤμωξα, P. οἴμωγμαι, A. P. οἰμώχθην.

οἰνοχοέω, *to pour out wine*, regular; Imperf. 3 sing. ᾠνοχόει, in Homer.

οἴομαι, οἶμαι, (ΟΙΕ-) opinor, *to think*, 2 sing. οἴει, Imperf. ᾠόμην, ᾤμην, F. οἰήσομαι, ᾠήθην. The connecting vowel is dropped only in οἶμαι, ᾤμην. — Epic οἴω, οἴομαι, (ῑ) ᾠόμην, οἴετο, A. ᾠσθην, A. M. ᾠσάμην, οἰσάμην.

οἴχομαι (ΟΙΧΕ-, ΟΙΧΟ-), *to be gone*, as Perfect, Imperf. ᾠχόμην, as Aorist, sometimes as Pluperfect, F. οἰχήσομαι, P. οἴχωκα, sometimes ᾤχωκα, Epic ᾤχηκα, P. P. ᾤχημαι equivalent to οἴχωκα.

ΟΙΩ, see φέρω.

ὀλισθαίνω, ὀλισθάνω, rarely ὀλισθάζω, (ΟΛΙΣΘ-, ΟΛΙΣΘΕ-) *to slip*, A. ὠλίσθησα, P. ὠλίσθηκα, 2 A. ὤλισθον.

ὄλλυμι, ὀλλύω, (ὀλέω, ΟΛ-) *to destroy, lose*, F. ὀλέσω, ὀλῶ, A. ὤλεσα, P. ὀλώλεκα, 2 P. ὄλωλα as middle, *to have perished*, 2 Pluperf. ὀλώλειν, rarely ὠλώλειν, as middle, 2 A. (ὤλον) opt. ὀλοίην rare, 2 A M. ὠλόμην. — ὀλέεσκεν, Imperf. iterative from ὀλέω. — ὀλόμενος or οὐλόμενος, 2 A. M. part. as an adjective, *fatal*.

ὄμνυμι, ὀμνύω, (ΟΜ-, ΟΜΟ-) *to swear*, F. ὀμόσω, commonly (ὀμέομαι) ὀμοῦμαι, A. ὤμοσα, P. ὀμώμοκα, P. P. ὀμώμοσμαι, ὀμώμοται, A. P. ὠμόθην, ὠμόσθην, A. M. ὠμοσάμην. — ὀμνύην, Pres. opt. — ὀμοῦντες, part. from ΟΜΟΩ.

ὀμόργνυμι (ΟΜΟΡΓ-), *to wipe off*, F. ὀμόρξω, A. ὤμορξα, A. P. ὠμόρχθην as middle.

ὀνίνημι (ΟΝΑ-, ΟΝΕ-, ΟΝΗΜΙ), *to benefit*, F. ὀνήσω, A. ὤνησα, A. P. ὠνήθην. Mid ὀνίναμαι, *to derive benefit*, F. ὀνήσομαι, A. ὠνησάμην, ὠνᾶσάμην, later, 2 A. ὠνάμην or ὠνήμην, ὀναίμην, ὄνησο, ὄνασθαι or ὀνῆσθαι, ὀνήμενος. — ὀνοῦντα, Pres. part. from ΟΝΕΩ.

ὄνομαι (ΟΝ-, ΟΝΟ-, ΟΝΩΜΙ), *to insult, think lightly of, find fault with*, inflected like δίδομαι, F. ὀνόσομαι, A. ὠνοσάμην, Epic ὠνάμην, A. P. ὠνόσθην as middle. — οὔνεσθε, Pres. 2 sing. for ὄνεσθε, from ΟΝΩ.

ὀνοματο-ποιέω, *to form a word expressive of some sound*, regular; P. P. ὠνοματοπεποίημαι.

ὀπυίω, *to marry*, said of the man, F. ὀπῡσω without the ι.

ὁράω (ΟΠ-, ΕΙΔ-), *to see*, Imperf. ἑώρων, Ionic ὥρων, ὥρεον or ὅρεον, F. ὄψομαι, 2 sing. ὄψει, A. ὦψα rare, P. ἑώρᾱκα, rare and Poetic ἑόρακα, also ὦφα rare, Plupert. also ὤφειν rare, P. P. ἑώρᾱμαι, ὦμμαι, A. P. ὤφθην, rarely ὡράθην, A. M. ὠψάμην rare, 2 A. εἶδον, 2 A. M. εἰδόμην, 2 P. ὄπωπα, Ionic and Poetic.

ὀρέγω, ὀρέγνυμι, *to stretch out*, F. ὀρέξω, A. ὤρεξα, P. ὀρώρεχα, P. M. ὀρώρεγμαι, A. P. ὠρέχθην as middle.

ὄρημι, for ὁράω, Doric ; subj. 2 sing. ὄρηαι or ὁρῆαι.

ὄρνυμι, ὀρνύω, (ΟΡ-, ΟΡΟΡ-) *to rouse*, F. ὄρσω, A. ὦρσα, 2 A. ὄρορον, 2 P. ὄρωρα as Present middle, 2 Plup. ὀρώρειν, ὠρώρειν, as Imperfect middle. Mid. ὄρνυμαι, ὀρέομαι, *to rise, rush*, Imperf. ὠρνύμην, and ὀρεόμην, F. ὀροῦμαι, P. ὀρώρεμαι as Present, 2 A. ὠρόμην. — ὄρσεο ὄρσευ, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. Epic, implying ὠρσάμην (ὠρσόμην). — 2 A. M. 3 sing. ὦρτο, for ὤρετο, imperat. ὄρσο, inf. ὄρθαι for ὀρέσθαι, part. ὄρμενος. — ὀρώρηται, P. M. subj. 3 sing. from ὀρέομαι.

ὄρομαι (ὄρνυμι), ἐπι-όρομαι, *to watch over*, Imperf. 3 plur. ἐπ-όροντο.

ὀρύσσω or ὀρύττω (ΟΡΥΓ-, ΟΡΥΧ-), *to dig*, regular; P. ὀρώρυχα, P. P. ὤρυγμαι, ὀρώρυγμαι, Plup. ὀρωρύγμην, ὠρωρύγμην, ὠρύγμην, 2 A. P. ὠρύγην, 2 F. P. ὀρυγήσομαι, or ὀρυχήσομαι.

ὀσφραίνομαι, rarely ὀσφράομαι, (ΟΣΦΡ-) *to smell, perceive by the smell*, F. ὀσφρήσομαι, A. P. ὠσφράνθην later, A. ὠσφρησάμην later, 2 A. M. ὠσφρόμην (ὠσφράμην).

οὐρέω, *mingo*, Imperf. ἐούρεον, οὔρεον, F. οὐρήσω, commonly οὐρήσομαι. A. ἐούρησα, οὔρησα, P. ἐούρηκα, A. P. οὐρήθην.

οὐτάω (ΟΥΤΗΜΙ), *to wound*, Epic, A. οὔτησα, A. P. οὐτήθην, 2 A. οὐτᾰ́ν, οὐτᾰ́, οὐτάμεναι or οὐτάμεν, 2 A. M. οὐτάμενος as passive.

ὀφείλω, Epic ὄφελλω, (ΟΦΕΙΛΕ-, ΟΦΕΛ-) *to owe, I ought, I must*, F. ὀφειλήσω, A. ὠφείλησα, P. ὠφείληκα, 2 A. ὤφελον or ὄφελον, used only in the expression of a wish, *O that! would to God!* — ὤφελον or ὄφελον, in the later writers, has the force of the *particle* εἴθε, *utinam*.

ὀφέλλω, *to increase, glorify*, A. opt. 3 plur. ὀφέλλειεν Æolic as to form.

ὀφλισκάνω (ΟΦΛΕ-, ΟΦΛ-), *to be guilty, incur* as a penalty, *to owe*, F. ὀφλήσω, A. ὤφλησα rare, P. ὤφληκα, 2 A. ὦφλον, ὀφλεῖν, ὄφλων. — ὤφλεε, 2 A. 3 sing. Ionic for ὦφλε.

ὀχθῆσαι, *to feel indignant*, Epic, found only in the A. act. ind. 3 plur. ὤχθησαν, and part. ὀχθήσας.

Π.

παίζω, *to play*, F. παίξω, commonly παίξομαι, παιξοῦμαι, A. ἔπαισα, later ἔπαιξα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, πέπαιγμαι, A. P. ἐπαίχθην later.

παίω (ΠΑΙΕ-), *to strike* F. παίσω, Poetic παιήσω, A. ἔπαισα, P. πέπαικα, P. P. πέπαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαίσθην, A. M. ἐπαισάμην.

παλαίω, *to wrestle*, regular; P. P. πεπάλαισμαι, A. P. ἐπαλαίσθην. — πᾰ́λήσειε, A. opt. 3 sing. for παλαίσειε, implying ΠΑΛΑΩ.

παλιλ-λογέω, *to repeat*, regular; Pluperf. P. 3 sing. ἐπαλλιλόγητο, Ionic.

πάλλω (ΠΑΛ-), *to brandish*, A. ἔπηλα, P. M. πέπαλμαι, 2 A. part. ἀμπεπαλών Epic, 2 A. P. ἐπάλην. — πάλτο, 2 A. M. 3 sing. for ἐπάλετο.

ΠΑΟΜΑΙ, *to acquire*, F. πᾱσομαι, P. πέπᾱμαι as Present, *possess*, Plup. ἐπεπάμην, πεπάμην, as Imperfect, A. ἐπᾱσάμην, F. Perf. πεπάσομαι.

παρα-νομέω, *to transgress the law*, regular; Imperf. παρενόμουν, παρηνόμουν, Perf. Pass. παρηνόμημαι.

παρ-οινέω, *to act like a drunken person, to insult*, Imperf. ἐπαροίνεον, ἐπαρῴνεον, A. παρῴνησα, ἐπαρῴνησα, P. πεπαρῴνηκα, P. P. πεπαρῴνημαι, A. P. ἐπαρῳνήθην.

πάσχω (ΠΑΘ-, ΠΗΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-), *to suffer*, F. πείσομαι, A. ἔπησα rare, P. πέποσχα rare, 2 A. ἔπαθον, 2 P. πέπονθα, Epic πέπηθα. — πέποσθε, 2 P. 2 plur. Epic for πεπόνθατε. — πεπᾰθυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for πεπηθυῖα. — συνευ-πεπονθώς, 2 P. part., *benefited, well treated with*.

πατέομαι (ΠΑ-), pascor, *to taste, eat*, Poetic, F. πᾰ́σομαι, P. πέπασμαι, A. ἐπᾰσάμην.

παύω, *to cause to cease, to stop, repress*, regular; A. P. ἐπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην, middle, F. P. παυθήσομαι as middle, F. Perf. πεπαύσομαι as middle, 2 A. P. ἐπάην rare and doubtful. Mid. παύομαι, *to cease, stop*.

πείθω (ΠΙΘ-), *to persuade*, regular; 2 A. ἔπιθον (πέπιθον) Poetic, 2 A. M. ἐπιθόμην, 2 P. πέποιθα as Present middle, *to trust*. Mid πείθομαι, fido, *to believe, obey*. — πέπεισθι, 2 P. imperat. 2 sing. — ἐπέπιθμεν, 2 Pluperf. 1 plur. Epic for ἐπεποίθειμεν. — ΠΙΘΕΩ, ΠΕΠΙΘΕΩ, F. πιθήσω, *will obey*, πεπιθήσω, *will persuade*, A. part. πιθήσας, *trusting*, Epic.

πεινάω, *to hunger*, regular; later forms, F. πεινᾰ́σω, A. ἐπείνᾰσα. — πεινήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΙΝΗΜΙ.

πείρω, *to pierce*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐπάρην.

πελάω (ΠΛΑ-, ΠΛΗΜΙ), *to bring near*, πελάθω, *to approach*, Epic, int. (πελᾶν) πελάαν, P. P. πέπλημαι, A. P. ἐπλᾱ́θην as middle, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην, *approached*.

πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπελον, πέλον, ἐπελόμην, πελόμην. — Syncopated forms; Imperf. 3 sing. ἔπλε, *was;* 2 sing. ἔπλεο, ἔπλευ, πέλευ, *thou art;* 3 sing. ἔπλετο, *he is;* part. ἐπιπλόμενος, περι-πλόμενος.

πέμπω, *to send*, regular; P. πέπομφα.

πενθέω, *to sorrow*, regular. — πενθήμεναι, inf. Epic, from ΠΕΝΘΗΜΙ.

πέρδομαι (ΠΑΡΔΕ-, ΠΕΡΔ-), pedo, F. παρδήσομαι, 2 A. ἔπαρδον (ἔπραδον), 2 P. πέπορδα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐπεπόρδειν as Imperfect.

πέρθω, *to sack* as a city, Poetic, regular; 2 A. ἔπραθον Epic, 2 A. M. ἐπραθόμην as passive. Pass. πέρθομαι, ἐπερθόμην, both Aoristic. — πέρθαι, Pres. inf. for πέρθεσθαι, Aoristic.

πέρνημι (περάω), Poetic for πιπράσκω.

πέσσω or πέττω, later πέπτω, (ΠΕΠ-) coquo, *to cook, digest*, A. ἔπεψα, P. P. πέπεμμαι, A. P. ἐπέφθην.

πέταμαι, the same as πετάομαι.

πετάννυμι, πεταννύω, later πετάω, (ΠΕΤ-) pando, *to expand*, F. πετᾰ́σω πετῶ, A. ἐπέτᾰσα, P. πεπέτᾰκα, P. P. πεπέτασμαι, πέπτᾰμαι, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πετάομαι, *to fly*, A. ἐπέτᾰσα, later, A. P. ἐπετάσθην.

πέτομαι (πετάομαι), *to fly*, F. πετήσομαι, 2 A. ἐπτόμην, πτοίμην, πτέσθαι, πτόμενος.

πήγνυμι, πηγνύω, later πήσσω or πήττω, (ΠΑΓ-, ΠΗΓ-) pango, figo, *to fix, to freeze*, F. πήξω, A. ἔπηξα, P. P. πέπηγμαι, A. P. ἐπήχθην not common, 2 A. P. ἐπάγην the usual aorist passive, 2 P. πέπηγα as Present middle, *to be fixed, to stand fast*, 2 Plup. ἐπεπήγειν as Imperfect middle. — πήγνῡτο, Pres. Mid. opt 3 sing. — ἔπηκτο, 2 A. M. for ἐπήγετο. — περιπηγείς, 2 A. P. part.

πιέζω, *to squeeze*, regular. — πιεζέω, πιεζεόμενος πιεζεύμενος, ἐπιέζεον ἐπιέζευν, Ionic.

πιλνάω (πελάω), *to bring near*. Mid. πίλναμαι, *to approach*.

πίμπλημι, πιμπλάω, (ΠΛΑ-) pleo, *to fill*, Imperf. ἐπίμπλην, rarely ἐπίμπλαον, F. πλήσω, A. ἔπλησα, P. πέπληκα, P. P. πέπλησμαι, Plup. P. ἐπεπλήμην, A. P. ἐπλήσθην, 2 A. M. ἐπλήμην.

The present and imperfect drop the first μ when, in composition, another μ comes to stand before the first syllable; as ἐμ-πίπλημι. The same remark applies also to πίμπρημι; as ἐμ-πίπρημι. — ἐμ-πίπληθι, imperat. 2 sing. — ἐμ-πιπλείς, Pres. part.

πίμπρημι, πιμπράω, rarely πρήθω, (ΠΡΑ-) *to burn*, F. πρήσω, A. ἔπρησα, rarely ἔπρεσα, P. πέπρηκα, P. P. πέπρημαι, πέπρησμαι, A. P. ἐπρήσθην, F. Perf. πεπρήσομαι. — ὑπο-πίμπρησι, Pres. subj. 3 sing. for πιμπρῇ.

πινύσκω, later πινύσσω, (ΠΙΝΥ-, ΠΝΥ-) *to render intelligent, to advise*, P. P. πέπνῡμαι as Present, *to be wise, discreet*, imperat. πέπνῡσο, inf. πεπνύσθαι, part. πεπνῡμένος, Pluperf. ἐπεπνῡμην as Imperfect, A. P. ἐπινύθην later. — πινυμένη, part. fem. from ΠΙΝΥΜΙ.

πίνω (ΠΙ-, ΠΙΜΙ, ΠΟ-), poto, bibo, *to drink*, F. πίομαι (ῑ, ῐ), later πιοῦμαι, P. πέπωκα, P. P. πέπομαι, A. P. ἐπόθην, 2 A. ἔπιον, πίω, πίοιμι, πῖε commonly πῖθι, πιεῖν, πιών. — πῶθι, or πῶ, 2 A. imperat. from ΠΩΜΙ. — ἐμ-πίσεο, A. M. imperat. 2 sing. later Epic. — κατα-πίει, for κατα-πίνει.

πιπίσκω (ΠΙ-), *to give to drink*, F. πῖσω, A. ἐν-έπισα, A. P. ἐπίσθην.

πιπράσκω, περάω, (ΠΡΑ-) *to sell*, F. περᾶσω, περῶ, Epic, A. ἐπέρᾱσα (σσ), Epic, later ἔπρασα, P. πέπρᾱκα, P. P. πέπρᾱμαι, A. P. ἐπρᾱ́θην, F. Perf. πεπρᾱσομαι the usual future passive. In the Aorist and Future, Attic writers use ἀπεδόμην, ἀποδώσομαι.

πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-, ΠΤΕ-, ΠΤΟ-), cado, *to fall*, F. πεσοῦμαι, Ionic πεσέομαι, A. ἔπεσα, commonly ἔπεσον, πέσω, πέσαιμι commonly πέσοιμι, πεσεῖν, πεσών, P. πέπτωκα, rare πέπτηκα, 2 A. ἔπετον Doric, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος or -ότος, also πεπτεώς, -ῶτος, Attic πεπτώς -ῶτος, contracted, A. M. ἐπεσάμην later.

πιτνάω, πίτνημι, (πετάω) for πετάννυμι, *to expand*, Epic.

πίτνω (ΠΕΤ-), for πίπτω, *to fall*, Poetic, Imperf. ἔπιτνον as Aorist.

πιφαύσκω (φάσκω, ΦΑΥ-, ΦΑ-), *to say, tell, to show*. Mid. πιφάσκομαι, πιφαύσκομαι.

πλάζω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΑΓΓ-), *to cause to wander*, Poetic, A. ἔπλαγξα, A. P. ἐπλάγχθην as middle, F. M. πλάγξομαι, A. M. ἐπλαγξάμην. Mid. πλάζομαι, *to wander*.

πλέκω, *to knit*, regular ; P. πέπλοχα, 2 A. P. ἐπλάκην.

πλέω (ΠΛΕΥ-), *to sail*, F. πλεύσω, commonly πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπλευσα, P. πέπλευκα, P. P. πέπλευσμαι, A. P. ἐπλεύσθην.

πλήθω (ΠΛΑ-), *to be full*, 2 P. πέπληθα as Present, 2 Plup. ἐπεπλήθειν as Imperfect.

πλήσσω or πλήττω (ΠΛΑΓ-, ΠΛΗΓ-), *to smite*, F. πλήξω, A. ἔπληξα, P. P. πέπλημαι, A. P. ἐπλήχθην rare, F. Perf. πεπλήξομαι, 2 A. πέπληγον Epic, 2 A. M. πεπληγόμην, 2 A. Pass. ἐπλήγην, in composition generally ἐπλάγην, κατ-επλάγην, 2 P. πέπληγα, sometimes as passive. Mid. also πλήγνυμαι. — πέπληγον, ἐπέπληγον, 2 Pluperf. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

πλύνω, *to wash* as clothes, F. πλυνῶ, A. ἔπλῦνα, P. P. πέπλῦμαι, A. P. ἐπλῦθην.

πλώω (ΠΛΩΜΙ), Ionic for πλέω, regular ; 2 A. ἔπλων, part. ἐπι-πλώς.

πνέω (ΠΝΕΥ-), *to blow*, F. πνεύσω, commonly πνεύσομαι, πνευσοῦμαι, A. ἔπνευσα, P. πέπνευκα, A. P ἐπνεύσθην.

ποθέω, *to desire, miss*, F. ποθήσω, ποθέσομαι, A. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, P. πεπόθηκα. — ΠΟΘΗΜΙ, inf. ποθήμεναι, Epic.

ποιέω or ποέω, *to make, do*, regular ; F. Perf. πεποιήσομαι.

ποινάομαι, *to punish*, F. ποινᾶσομαι.

πονέω, *to labor*, F. πονήσω, πονέσω, A. ἐπόνησα, ἐπόνεσα, P. πεπόνηκα, P. P. πεπόνημαι, A. P. ἐπονήθην.

ΠΟΡΩ (ΠΡΟ-, ΠΑΡ-), *to give, allot*, Poetic, A. ἔπρωσα rare, 2 A. ἔπορον, inf. πεπορεῖν οι πεπαρεῖν, P. P. 3 sing. πέπρωται, *it is fated*, πεπρωμένος, *fated*, Pluperf. P. ἐπέπρωτο, *it was fated*.

πράσσω (ΠΡΑΓ-), *to do*, regular ; F. Perf. πεπράξομαι, 2 P. πέπρᾱγα, as intransitive, *to have done well* or *ill*.

ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, *to buy*, 2 A. ἐπριάμην ; the rest is borrowed from ὠνέομαι.

προυσελέω, *to insult*, 1 plur. προυσελοῦμεν, part. προυσελούμενος.

προ-χειρίζομαι, *to undertake*, regular ; A. ἐπροχειριξάμην, Doric.

πρωγγυεύω (προ-έγγυος), *to give security*, P. πεπρωγγύευκα, Doric.

πτάρνυμαι (ΠΤΑΡ-), *to sneeze*, 2 A. ἔπταρον, 2 A. P. part. πταρείς.

πτήσσω (ΠΤΑΚ-, ΠΤΗΚ-, ΠΤΑ-, ΠΤΗΜΙ), *to crouch from fear*, F. πτήξω, A. ἔπτηξα, P. ἔπτηχα, 2 A. ἔπτακον, also (ἔπτην) 3 dual πτήτην, 2 P. part. πεπτηώς, -υῖα, -ῶτος.

πτύρομαι, *to be frightened*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐπτύρην.

πτύσσω (ΠΤΥΓ-), *to fold*, regular ; 2 A. P. ἐπτύγην.

πυκάζω, *to cover up*, regular. — πεπυκαδμένος, P. P. part.

πυνθάνομαι, Poetic πεύθομαι, rarely πύθομαι, *to inquire*, F. πεύσομαι, πευσοῦμαι, P. πέπυσμαι, 2 A. ἐπυθόμην.

πυρέσσω, πυρέττω, *to have a fever*, F. πυρέξω, A. ἐπύρεσα, ἐπύρεξα.

P.

ῥαίνω (ΡΑΝ-, ΡΑΔ-), *to sprinkle*, F. ῥανῶ, A. ἔρρᾶνα, Epic ἔρρασα, P. P. ἔρρασμαι, ἔρραμμαι (?), A. P. ἐρράνθην. — ἐρράδαται, ἐρράδατο, P. and Plup. P. 3 plur.

ῥαίω, *to rend*, regular ; A. P. ἐρραίσθην.

ῥαπίζω, *to strike with a rod*, regular. — ἐρράπισμαι, P. P. Poetic.

ῥάπτω (ΡΑΦ-), *to sew*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐρράφην. — ἔραπτον, Imperf. Poetic.

ῥέζω (ΡΕΓ-), for ἔρδω, *to do*, Poetic, F. ῥέξω, A. ἔρρεξα, ἔρεξα, A. P part. ῥεχθείς.

ῥέω (ΡΕΥ-, ΡΥΕ-, ΡΥ-), *to flow*, F. ῥεύσω, commonly ῥεύσομαι, A. ἔρρευσα, P. ἐρρύηκα, 2 A. P. ἐρρύην, 2 F. P. ῥυήσομαι as active. — ῥεούμενος, part. Ionic for ῥεόμενος.

ΡΕΩ, *to say*, Perf. εἴρηκα, P. P. εἴρημαι, A. P. ἐρρήθην, ῥηθῶ, ῥηθείην, ῥηθῆναι, ῥηθείς, (sometimes ἐρρέθην, Ionic εἰρήθην, εἰρέθην, only in the indicative,) F. Perf. εἰρήσομαι as Future passive. See also ΕΙ-ΠΩ.

ῥήγνυμι, ῥηγνύω, Poetic ῥήσσω, (ΡΑΓ-, ΡΗΓ-, ΡΩΓ-) frango, *to break*, F. ῥήξω, A. ἔρρηξα, P. P. ἔρρηγμαι, A. P. ἐρρήχθην, 2 A. P. ἐράγην, 2 P. ἔρρηγα, ἔρρωγα, as passive. — εὐράγη (that is, ϝεραγη), 2 A. for ἐράγη.

ῥιγέω (ΡΙΓ-), *to shudder*, Poetic, F. ῥιγήσω, A. ἐρρίγησα, 2 P. ἔρρῑγα as Present, 2 Pluperf. ἐρρῑγειν as Imperf. — ἐρρίγοντι, 2 P. part. dat. sing. Doric. (§ 118, 1, d.)

ῥιγόω, frigeo, rigeo, *to shiver*, regular. — ῥιγῶν, inf. for ῥιγοῦν, Doric, found also in Attic Poetry. — ῥιγῷ, subj. 3 sing. regularly contracted from ῥιγόῃ. — ΡΙΓΑΩ, opt. 3 sing. ῥιγῴη; part. ῥιγῶσα.

ῥίπτω, ῥιπτέω, (ΡΙΦ-) *to cast*, F. ῥίψω, A. ἔρριψα, Poetic ἔριψα, P. ἔρριφα, P. P. ἔρριμμαι, A. P. ἐρρίφθην, 2 A. P. ἐρρίφην, Poetic ἐρίφην. — ῥερίφθαι, P. P. inf. Poetic.

ῥύομαι, *to rescue*, F. ῥῡσομαι, A. ἐρρῡσάμην, ῥῡσάμην. — ΡΥΜΙ, inf. ῥῦσθαι; Imperf. ἔρρῡτο as Aorist, 3 plur. ῥύατο Epic.

ῥυπόω, *to make dirty*, regular. — ῥερυπωμένα, P. P. part. in Homer.

ῥώννυμι, ῥωννύω, (ΡΟ-) *to strengthen*, A. ἔρρωσα, P. M. ἔρρωμαι as Present, A. P. ἐρρώσθην.

Σ.

σαίρω (ΣΑΡ-); different from σαίρω, *to sweep*; 2 P. σέσηρα as Present, *to grin*. — σεσᾰρυῖα, 2 P. part. fem. Epic for σεσηρυῖα.

σαλπίζω (ΣΑΛΠΙΓΓ-), *to sound a trumpet*, A. ἐσάλπιγξα, ἐσάλπισα, P. P. σεσάλπισμαι.

σαόω (σάω), *to save*, Epic, regular. — σάω, imperat. 2 sing. contracted from σάοε; Imperf. 3 sing. σάω, ἐσάω, from σάοε, ἐσάοε.

σάω, *to sift*, commonly σήθω, A. ἔσησα, P. P. σέσημαι, σέσησμαι.

σβέννυμι, σβεννύω, (ΣΒΕ-, ΣΒΗΜΙ) *to extinguish*, F. σβέσω, A. ἔσβεσα, P. ἔσβηκα as middle, P. P. ἔσβεσμαι, A. P. ἐσβέσθην, F. M. σβήσομαι, 2 A. ἔσβην, σβῆναι, ἀπο-σβείς, as middle.

σεβάσσατο, *he forbore*, a defective A. M.

σείω, *to shake*, regular; P. P. σέσεισμαι, A. P. ἐσείσθην. — ἐσσείοντο, Imperf. P. 3 plur. Epic. — ἀνα-σσείασκε, Imperf. iterative. Epic.

ΣΕΥΩ (ΣΥ-, ΣΥΜΙ), *to move*, *drive away*, Poetic, A. ἔσσευα, σεῦα, A. P. ἐσύθην, ἐσσύθην, as middle, P. M. ἔσσυμαι, ἐσσύμενος, A. M. σευάμην, 2 A. M. ἐσσύμην, 2 A. P. ἀπ-έσσυα (?). Mid. σεύομαι, *to pursue*, part. σύμενος. — σεῦται, Pres. 3 sing. for σεύεται. — υὐ-θι, 2 A. imperat. 2 sing.

σήπω (ΣΑΠ-), *to rot*, regular ; 2 P. *σέσηπα* as intransitive, *to rot*, 2 A. P. *ἐσάπην*. — *σαπήῃ*, 2 A. P. subj. 3 sing. Epic.

σιγάω, *to be silent*, regular ; F. Perf. *σεσιγήσομαι*.

τκάπτω (ΣΚΑΦ-), *to dig*, regular ; 2 A. P. *ἐσκάφην*.

σκεδάννυμι, *σκεδαννύω*, (ΣΚΕΔΑ-) *to scatter*, F. *σκεδάσω σκεδῶ*, A. *ἐσκέδᾰσα*, P. P. *ἐσκέδασμαι*, A. P. *ἐσκεδάσθην*. — *δια-σκεδάννυσι*, *δια-σκεδάννυται*, subj. 3 sing.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ (ΣΚΕΛ-, ΣΚΑΛ-, ΣΚΛΑ-, ΣΚΛΗΜΙ), *to dry up*, A. *ἔσκηλα*, P. *ἔσκληκα* as middle, F. M. *σκλήσομαι*, *σκελοῦμαι*, 2 A. *ἔσκλην*, *σκλαίην*, *σκλῆναι*, as middle. Mid. *σκέλλομαι*, *to wither*.

σκέπτομαι, commonly *σκοπέω*, *σκοποῦμαι*, specio, *to consider*, F. *σκέψομαι*, P. *ἔσκεμμαι*, A. *ἐσκέφθην*, *ἐσκεψάμην*, F. Perf. *ἐσκέψομαι* passively.

σκίδνημι, for *σκεδάννυμι*, A. P. *ἐσκιδνάσθην*.

σμύχω, *to burn*, regular ; 2 A. P. *ἐσμύγην* (?).

σόομαι σοῦμαι, equivalent to *σεύομαι*, imperat. *σοῦ*. — *ἀπο-σοῦν*, Pres. inf. act.

σπάω, *to draw*, F. *σπᾰ́σω*, A. *ἔσπᾰσα*, P. *ἔσπᾰκα*, P. P. *ἔσπασμαι*, A. P. *ἐσπάσθην*.

σπείρω, *to sow*, regular ; 2 A. P. *ἐσπάρην*.

σπένδω, *to offer a libation*, F. *σπείσω*, A. *ἔσπεισα*, P. *ἔσπεικα*, P. P. *ἔσπεισμαι*, A. P. *ἐσπείσθην*, regular.

στείβω (ΣΤΙΒΕ-), *to tread*, *press down*, A. *ἔστειψα*, P. P. *ἐστίβημαι*.

στέλλω (ΣΤΕΛ-), *to send*, F. *στελῶ*, A. *ἔστειλα*, P. *ἔσταλκα*, P. P. *ἔσταλμαι*, A. P. *ἐστάλθην* rare, 2 A. P. *ἐστάλην*. — *ἐσταλάδατο*, Plup. M. 3 plur. Ionic, from ΣΤΑΛΑΔΩ. — *ἀφ-εστάλκαμεν*, P. 1 plur. for *ἀπ-εστάλκαμεν*.

στενάζω, *to sigh*, F. *στενάξω*, A. *ἐστέναξα*.

στέργω, *to be fond of*, regular ; 2 P. *ἔστοργα*.

στερέω, *στερίσκω*, (ΣΤΕΡ-) *to deprive*, F. *στερήσω*, A. *ἐστέρησα*, Epic *ἐστέρεσα*, P. *ἐστέρηκα*, P. P. *ἐστέρημαι*, A. P. *ἐστερήθην*, F. M. *στερήσομαι*, 2 A. P. part. *στερείς*. Mid. also *στέρομαι*.

στεῦται, pl. *στεῦνται*, *to pledge one's self*, *threaten*, Poetic, Imperf. *στεῦτο*, defective.

στορέννυμι, *στόρνυμι*, (ΣΤΟΡ-) sterno, *to strew*, F. *στορέσω στορῶ*, A. *ἐστόρεσα*, A. P. *ἐστορέσθην*.

στρέφω, *to turn*, F. *στρέψω*, A. *ἔστρεψα*, P. *ἔστροφα*, P. P. *ἔστραμμαι*, A. P. *ἐστρέφθην*, Ionic *ἐστράφθην*, 2 A. P. *ἐστράφην* the usual aorist passive.

στρώννυμι, *στρωννύω*, (ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-) the same as *στορέννυμι*, F. *στρώσω*, A. *ἔστρωσα*, P. P. *ἔστρωμαι*.

στυγέω (ΣΤΥΓ-), *to shudder at*, A. *ἐστύγησα*, *ἔστυξα*, P. *ἐστύγηκα*, P. P. *ἐστύγημαι*, *ἔστυγμαι*, A. P. *ἐστυγήθην*, 2 A. *ἔστυγον*, F. M. *στυγήσομαι* as passive.

συν-ίημι, *to understand*, A. *ἐσυνῆκα*, for *συνῆκα*, rare.

συρίσσω, *συρίζω*, *to hiss*, *whistle*, F. *συρίξομαι*, A. *ἐσύριξα*, *ἐσύρισα*.

σχάω, *σχάζω*, *to cut open*, *let loose*, F. *σχάσω*, A. *ἔσχᾰσα*, *ἔσχασα*, A. M. *ἐσχασάμην*, *to leave off*, *give up*, *abandon*.

τώζω, *to save*, regular ; A. P. *ἐσώθην* from *σόω*.

T.

ΤΑΓΩ, ΤΑΩ, *to take*, Epic, imperat. (*τάε*) *τῆ*, Doric (*ταετε*) *τῆτε*, 2 A. part. *τεταγών*, Epic.

ΤΑΛΑΩ, ΤΛΑΩ, ΤΑΛΗΜΙ, *to endure, venture*, Poetic, F. *ταλάσω* rare, F. M. *τλήσομαι*, A. *ἐτάλᾶσα*, P. *τέτληκα*, A. M. *ἐταλασάμην* (*σσ*), 2 P. (*τέτλαα*), *τετλαίην*, *τέτλαθι*, *τετλάναι*, *τετληώς*, 2 A. *ἔτλην*, *τλῶ*, *τλαίην*, *τλῆθι*, *τλῆναι*, *τλάς*. — *τέτλᾰ*, 2 P. imperat. 3 sing. for *τέτλαθι*.

ταν῰ω, Ionic *τανύω*, *to stretch*, F. *τανύσω* (*ῠ*), Epic *τανύω*, A. *ἐτάνυσα*, P. P. *τετάνυσμαι*, A. P. *ἐτανύσθην* as middle, F. Perf. *τετανύσομαι*. — TANYMI, Pres. P. 3 sing. *τάνυται*.

τάσσω (ΤΑΓ-), *to arrange*, regular; F. Perf. *τετάξομαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐτάγην*.

τείνω (ΤΕΝ-, ΤΑ-), tendo, *to stretch*, F. *τενῶ*, A. *ἔτεινα*, P. *τέτακα*, P. P. *τέταμαι*, A. P. *ἐτάθην*.

τείρω, *to afflict*, F. *τέρσω*.

τελέω, *to finish, pay*, F. *τελέσω τελέω τελῶ*, A. *ἐτέλεσα*, P. *τετέλεκα*, P. P. *τετέλεσμαι*, A. P. *ἐτελέσθην*.

τέμνω, Ionic *τάμνω*, (*τέμω*, ΤΜΑ-) *to cut*, F. *τεμῶ*, P. *τέτμηκα*, P. P. *τέτμημαι*, A. P. *ἐτμήθην*, F. Perf. *τετμήσομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτεμον*, rarely *ἔταμον*, 2 A. Mid. *ἐτεμόμην*, rarely *ἐταμόμην*, 2 P. part. *τετμηώς* as passive. — *ἐκ-τέτμησθον*, P. P. subj. 3 dual.

ΤΕΜΩ, *to find*, 2 A. *τέτμον*, *ἔτετμον*, Epic.

τέρπω, *to amuse*, F. *τέρψω*, A. *ἔτερψα*, A. P. *ἐτέρφθην*, Epic *ἐτάρφθην*, as middle, 2 A. P. *ἐτάρπην* as middle, Epic, 2 A. M. *ἐταρπόμην* (*ταταρπόμην*). — *τραπείομεν*, 2 A. P. subj. 1 plur. Epic for *ταρπῶμεν*.

τέρσομαι, *to become dry, to be drying*, Ionic, A. *ἔτερσα*, A. M. *ἐτερσάμην*, 2 A. P. *ἐτέρσην*.

ΤΕΥΧΕΩ, P. M. *τετευχῆσθαι*, *to arm one's self*.

τεύχω (ΤΥΧ-), *to prepare, make*, F. *τεύξω*, A. *ἔτευξα*, P. *τέτευχα* as passive, P. P. *τέτυγμαι*, A. P. *ἐτύχθην*, Ionic *ἐτεύχθην*, F. Perf. *τετεύξομαι*. The forms *τέτυγμαι*, *ἐτύχθην* are found intransitive, nearly equivalent to *εἰμί*, *τυγχάνω*, *ἔτυχον*. — *τετεύχετον*, 2 Pluperf. 3 dual with the ending and force of the Imperfect! (§ 118, 1, d.)

τῆ, see ΤΑΓΩ.

τήκω (ΤΑΚ-), *to melt*, regular; 2 A. P. *ἐτάκην*, 2 P. *τέτηκα* as middle, *to melt away*.

ΤΙΕΩ, *to sadden, vex*, P. P. *τετίημαι*, *τετιημένος*, 2 P. part. *τετιηώς* as passive, *saddened, dejected*.

τιθέω (*θέω*), *to put, place*, Imperf. *ἐτίθουν*, F. M. *τιθήσομαι*. — *ἐτίθεα*, Ionic for *ἐτίθεον*.

τίθημι (*τιθέω*, *θέω*), *to put, place*, F. *θήσω*, A. *ἔθηκα* only in the indicative, P. *τέθεικα*, Doric *τέθεκα*, P. P. *τέθειμαι*, Doric *τέθεμαι*, A. P. *ἐτέθην*, 2 A. *ἔθην*, *θῶ*, *θείην*, *θές*, *θεῖναι*, *θείς*. Mid. *τίθεμαι*, *θήσομαι*, P. *τέθειμαι*, A. *ἐθηκάμην*, 2 A. *ἐθέμην*, *θῶμαι*, *θείμην*, (*θέσο θέο*) *θοῦ*, *θέσθαι*, *θέμενος*. The singular *ἔθηκα*, *ἔθηκας*, *ἔθηκε*, and the 3 plur. *ἔθηκαν*, are, with good writers, much more common than the remaining persons. On the other hand, the singular of the 2 A. *ἔθην* is not used in the indicative, at least by good writers. Of the

aorist middle only the indicative *ἐθηκάμην* and the participle *θηκάμενος* are found. — *τίθητι*, Pres. 3 sing. Doric for *τίθησι*.

τίκτω (ΤΕΚ-), *to bring forth, beget*, F. *τέξω*, commonly *τέξομαι*, A. *ἔτεξα* rare, P. P. *τέτεγμαι, τέτυγμαι*, both later, A. P. *ἐτέχθην*, 2 A. *ἔτεκον*, 2 A. M. *ἐτεκόμην*, 2 P. *τέτοκα*, F. M. *τεκοῦμαι*.

τῑμάω, *to honor*, regular; F. Perf. *τετιμήσομαι*.

τίνω (*τίω*), *to pay, expiate, atone for*, F. *τῖσω*, A. *ἔτῖσα*, P. *τέτικα*, P. P. *τέτισμαι*, A. P. *ἐτίσθην*. — Mid. also *τίνυμαι* or *τίννυμαι*

τιτράω, *τίτρημι*, (ΤΡΑ-) terebro, *to bore*, A. *ἔτρησα*, P. P. *τέτρημαι*, A. P. *ἐτρήθην*.

τιτρώσκω (ΤΟΡ-, ΤΡΟ-. ΤΡΩΜΙ), *to wound*, F. *τρώσω*, A. *ἔτρωσα*, P. P. *τέτρωμαι*, A. P. *ἐτρώθην*, 2 A. *τέτορον*, also *ἐξ-έτρων*. — *τέτορθαι*, P. P. inf.

τιτύσκομαι, rarely *τιτύσκω*, (ΤΥΧ-, *τύκω*) *to prepare, take aim at*, Epic, 2 A. *τέτυκον*, 2 A. M. *τετυκόμην*.

τίω, *to honor*, regular; 2 P. *τέτια*, rare.

τμήγω, *τμήσσω*, *to cut*, F. *τμήξω*, A. *ἔτμηξα*, 2 A. *ἔτμαγον*, 2 A. P. *ἐτμάγην*, *ἐτμήγην*.

τορέω (ΤΟΡ-), *to pierce*, F. *τορήσω*, A. *ἐτόρησα*, 2 A. *ἔτορον*. — *τετορήσω*, from ΤΕΤΟΡΕΩ.

τρέπω, Ionic *τράπω*, *to turn*, F. *τρέψω*, A. *ἔτρεψα*, Ionic *ἔτραψα*, P. *τέτροφα*, rarely *τέτραφα*, P. P. *τέτραμμαι*, A. P. *ἐτρέφθην*, Ionic *ἐτράφθην*, F. Perf. *τετράψομαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραπον*, 2 A. P. *ἐτράπην* usually as middle, 2 A. M. *ἐτραπόμην*.

τρέφω, rare *τράφω*, (ΘΡΕΦ-) *to nourish*, F. *θρέψω*, A. *ἔθρεψα*, P. *τέτροφα*, also *ἔτροφα*, P. P. *τέθραμμαι*, A. P. *ἐθρέφθην* rare, 2 A. *ἔτραφον* as passive, 2 A. P. *ἐτράφην*.

τρέχω, Doric *τράχω*, (ΘΡΕΧ-, ΔΡΕΜ-, ΔΡΑΜΕ-) *to run*, F. *θρέξομαι* commonly *δραμοῦμαι*, rarely *θρέξω*, *δραμῶ*, *δράμομαι*, A. *ἔθρεξα* rare, P. *δεδράμηκα*, rarely *ὑπο-δεδρόμηκε*, P. P. *δεδράμημαι*, 2 A. *ἔδραμον*, 2 P. *δέδρομα*, *ἀνα-δέδρομα*, Epic.

τρέω, *to tremble*, A. *ἔτρεσα*.

τρίβω, *to rub*, regular; 2 A. P. *ἐτρίβην*, F. M. *συν-τριβεῖται* rare.

τρῑ́ζω (ΤΡΙΓ-), *to chirp, screech*, 2 P. *τέτρῑγα* as Present, 2 Plup. *ἐτετρῑγειν* as Imperfect.

τρῡχω (ΤΡΥΧΟ-), *to wear out, afflict*, F. *τρύξω*, P. P. *τετρύχωμαι*. Pass. *τρυχόομαι*.

τρώγω (ΤΡΑΓ-), *to eat, gnaw*, F. *τρώξομαι*, A. *ἔτρωξα*, P. P. *τέτρωγμαι*, 2 A. *ἔτραγον*.

τυγχάνω (*τεύχω*, ΤΥΧΕ-, ΤΥΧ-), *to obtain, hit, happen*, F. *τεύξομαι*, A. *ἐτύχησα* Epic, P. *τέτευχα*, commonly *τετύχηκα*, Pluperf. *ἐτετεύχεα* Ionic, *happened*, 2 A. *ἔτυχον*. In the sense *to happen, chance, happen to be*, it has *τυγχάνω*, *ἐτύγχανον*, *ἐτύχησα*, *ἐτετεύχεα*, *ἔτυχον*. — *τύσσαι* (*τύχ-σαι*), for *τύξαι*, A. inf. found only in *ἐπ-έτυσσε* (*ἐπέτυχε*), and part. *ἐπι-τύσσαις* Æolic.

τύπτω (ΤΥΠΤΕ-, ΤΥΠ-), *to strike*, F. *τύψω*, commonly *τυπτήσω*, A. *ἔτυψα*, P. P. *τέτυμμαι, τετύπτημαι*, A. P. *ἐτυπτήθην* rare, 2 A. *ἔτυπον* (*τέτυπον*) rare, 2 A. P. *ἐτύπην*.

τῡφω (ΘΥΦ-), *to raise smoke, burn*, A. *ἔθυψα* rare, P. P. *τέθυμμαι*, 2 A. P. *ἐτύφην*.

Υ.

ὑλάσκω, ὑλᾶω, *to bark* as a dog, A. ὕλαξα later.

ὑπ-ισχνέομαι, Poetic and Ionic ὑπ-ίσχομαι, *to promise*, F. ὑποσχήσομαι, P. ὑπέσχημαι, A. ὑπεσχέθην rare, 2 A. M. ὑπεσχόμην.

ὑφαίνω (ὑφάω, ΥΦΑΝ-), *to weave*, regular; P. P. ὕφασμαι, rarely ὑφύφασμαι.

ὗω (ῡ), *to rain*, regular; P. P. ὖσμαι, A. P. ὕσθην.

Φ.

ΦΑΓΩ, see ἐσθίω.

φαίνω (φάω, ΦΑΝ-), *to show, shine*, F. φανῶ, A. ἔφηνα, later ἔφᾶνα, P. πέφαγκα, P. P. πέφασμαι, A. P. ἐφάνθην, 2 A. ἔφανον, 2 A. ἐφανόμην, 2 A. P. ἐφάνην as middle, 2 P. πέφηνα as middle. — φαάνθην, ἐφαάνθην, A. P. Epic for ἐφάνθην.

φάσκω, see φημί, πιφάσκω.

φάω, *to shine*, Epic, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι as middle.

ΦΑΩ. *to kill*, see ΦΕΝΩ.

φείδομαι (ΦΙΔ-), *to spare*, F. φείσομαι, A. ἐφεισάμην, 2 A. πεφιδόμην Epic. — ΠΕΦΙΔΕΩ, F. πεφιδήσομαι, Epic.

ΦΕΝΩ, ΦΑΩ, *to kill*, Epic, P. P. πέφᾶται, πέφανται, inf. πεφάσθαι, F. Perf. πεφήσομαι, 2 A. πέφνον or ἔπεφνον, πέφνω, πεφνέμεν, πέφνων (not πεφνών).

φέρβω, *to feed*, 2 P. πέφορβα.

φέρω (ΟΙ-, ΕΝΕΚ-, ΕΝΕΓΚ-, ΕΝΕΙΚ-), fero, porto, *to bring*, F. οἴσω, A. (ᾤσα), imperat. οἶσε, inf. οἶσειν, P. ἐνήνοχα, P. P. ἐνήνεγμαι, rarely οἴσμαι, A. P. ἠνέχθην, F. P. ἐνεχθήσομαι, οἰσθήσομαι, 2 A. ἤνεγκον or ἤνεγκα. Ionic forms, A. ἤνεικα, P. P. ἐνήνειγμαι, A. P. ἠνείχθην. — φέρτε, imperat. 2 plur. for φέρετε. — φέρμεν, inf. Epic for φερέμεν. — φέρησι, 3 sing. Epic, from ΦΕΡΗΜΙ.

φεύγω (ΦΥΓ-, ΦΥΖ-), fugio, *to flee*, F. φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι, P. M. part. πεφυγμένος, A. M. ἐφευξάμην rare, 2 A. ἔφυγον, 2 P. πέφευγα, Epic part. πεφυζότες. — πεφύγγων, 2 P. part. Æolic, from ΦΥΓΓΩ.

φημί, φάσκω, (ΦΑ-) fari, *to say*, φῶ, φαίην, φάθι or φαθί, φάναι, φάς, Imperf. ἔφην, ἐφάμην, usually as Aorist, F. φήσω, A. ἔφησα, P. P. πέφᾰμαι, part. πεφασμένος.

φθάνω (ΦΘΑ-, ΦΘΗΜΙ), *to anticipate*, F. φθᾰσω, commonly φθήσομαι, A. ἔφθᾰσα, P. ἔφθᾰκα, 2 A. ἔφθην, φθῶ, φθαίην, φθῆναι, φθάς, 2 A. M. part. φθάμενος as active. — παρα-φθαίησι, 2 A. opt. Epic for παραφθαίη.

φθείρω (ΦΘΕΡ-), *to corrupt*, F. φθερῶ, Epic φθέρσω, F. M. φθεροῦμαι, φθαροῦμαι, A. ἔφθειρα, P. ἔφθαρκα, P. P. ἔφθαρμαι, 2 A. P. ἐφθάρην, 2 P. ἔφθορα, sometimes as intransitive or middle. — ἔφθορθαι, P. P. inf. Æolic for ἐφθάρθαι.

φθίνω (φθίω, ΦΘΙΝΕ-, ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to be consumed*, A. ἐφθίνησα rare, P. κατ-εφθίνηκα rare, 2 A. (ἔφθῑν), inf. φθῖναι, part. φθῖσα rare. — ΦΘΙΘΩ, Imperf. ἀπ-έφθιθον as Aorist.

φθίω (ΦΘΙΜΙ), *to consume, waste*, F. φθίσω φθιῶ, A. ἔφθισα, P. P. ἔφθῖμαι, Plup. ἐφθίμην, A. P. ἐφθίθην, 2 A. M. ἐφθίμην, φθίωμαι, φθῖμην φθῖτο, φθίσθω, φθίσθαι, φθίμενος.

φθονέω, *to envy*, regular. — ἐφθόνεσα, A. later for ἐφθόνησα.

φιλέω, *to love*, regular; F. Perf. πεφιλήσομαι. — Epic A. M. ἐφῑλάμην, φῑλωμαι, φίλαι (φίλαι), φῑλάμενος, from ΦΙΛΩ. — φιλήμεναι, inf. Epic from ΦΙΛΗΜΙ.

ΦΛΑΖΩ (ΦΛΑΔ-), *to burst asunder*, P. P. πέφλασμαι, 2 A. ἔφλαδον.

φλέγω, *to burn*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφλέγην.

φλύω, περι-φλύω, (ΦΛΕΥ-) *to scorch*, P. P. περι-πέφλευσμαι.

φράζω (ΦΡΑΔ-), *to tell, explain*, regular; 2 A. πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον, Epic. — προ-πεφραδμένος, P. P. part. for προ-πεφρασμένος. — φράδεν, Imperf. 3 sing. for ἔφραζεν.

φρέω, used in composition with ἐκ, εἰς, διά, regular. — ΦΡΗΜΙ, 2 A. (ἔφρην(, imperat. φρές, inf. φρῆναι.

φρύγω, frigo, *to parch*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐφρύγην.

φυλάσσω (ΦΥΛΑΚ-), *to watch*, regular; 2 P. πεφύλακα. — προ-φύλαχθε, Pres. imperat. 2 plur. for προφυλάσσετε.

φῡρω, *to knead, mix*, A. ἔφυρσα, P. P. πεφυρμαι, A. ἐφύρθην, F. Perf. πεφύρσομαι, 2 A. P. ἐφύρην. — ΦΥΡΑΩ, φυρᾱσω, &c., regular.

φύω (ΦΥΜΙ), *to produce*, F. φῡσω, A. ἔφῡσα, P. πέφῡκα as Present middle, *to be*, Plup. ἐπεφῡκειν as Imperfect middle, 2 P. πέφυα as Present middle, 2 A. ἔφῡν, φύω, φύην, φῦναι, φύς, as Present middle, fore, *to be*, 2 A. P. ἐφύην. — ἐπέφυκον, Plup. with the ending and force of the Imperfect. (§ 118, 1, d.)

X.

χάζω, ἀνα-χάζω, χάζομαι, (ΧΑΔ-, ΚΕΚΑΔΕ-) cedo, *to yield*, F. χάσομαι, κεκαδήσω causative, A. κεκαδῆσαι rare, A. M. ἐχασάμην, 2 A. κέκαδον causative, 2 A. M. κεκαδόμην, 2 Pluperf. ἐκεκήδειν rare.

χαίνω, see χάσκω.

χαίρω (ΧΑΙΡΕ-, ΧΑΡΕ-, ΧΑΡ-), *to rejoice*, F. χαιρήσω, A. ἐχαίρησα, P. κεχάρηκα as Present, 2 A. P. ἐχάρην as active, F. Perf. κεχαρήσω, κεχαρήσομαι, as future to κεχάρηκα, P. M. κεχάρημαι, κέχαρμαι, as Present, Poetic, A. M. ἐχηράμην not Attic, 2 P. κεχαρηώς as Present, Epic, 2 A. M. ἐχαρόμην (κεχαρόμην).

χαλάω, *to loosen*, F. χαλάσω, A. ἐχάλᾰσα, P. κεχάλᾰκα, P. P. κεχάλασμαι, A. P. ἐχαλάσθην.

χανδάνω (ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑΝΔ-, ΧΕΝΔ-), *to contain, grasp, hold*, F. χείσομαι, 2 A. ἔχαδον, 2 P. κέχανδα as Present.

χάσκω, later χαίνω, (ΧΑ-, ΧΑΝ-) hio, *to gape*, F. χανοῦμαι, A. ἔχᾱνα, χᾶναι, rare, 2 A. ἔχανον, 2 P. κέχηνα as Present, *to be open, gape*.

χέζω (ΧΕΔ-), *caco*, F. χέσομαι, χεσοῦμαι, A. ἔχεσα, ἔχεσον, P. P. κέχεσμαι, 2 P. κέχυδα.

χέω (χεύω, ΧΥ-, ΧΥΜΙ), *to pour*, F. χέω like the present, Epic χεύσω χεύω, later χεῶ, A. ἔχεα, Epic ἔχευσα ἔχευα, rare ἔχῡσα, P. κέχῡκα, P. P. κέχῡμαι, A. ἐχύθην, F. M. χέομαι, A. M. ἐχεάμην, Epic ἐχευάμην, 2 A. M. ἐχύμην. Mid. χέομαι, Epic χεύομαι.

ΧΛΑΖ- (ΧΛΑΔ-), *to bubble up*. 2 P. part. κεχλᾰδώς. — κεχλάδειν, P. inf. Doric; κεχλάδων, P. part. Æolic; both with the force of the Present.

χλιδάω (ΧΛΙΔ-), *to live luxuriously*, 2 P. κέχλῑδα as Present.

χολόω, *to enrage*, regular; F. Perf. κεχολώσομαι as Future middle.

χόω, χώννυμι, χωννύω, *to heap up*, F. χώσω, A. ἔχωσα, P. κέχωκα, P. P. κέχωσμαι, A. P. ἐχώσθην.

ΧΡΑΙΣΜΕΩ (ΧΡΑΙΣΜ-), *to help, avert*, Epic, F. χραισμήσω, A. ἐχραίσμησα, 2 A. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι, *to use*, F. χρήσομαι, P. κέχρημαι, A. ἐχρήσθην, A. M. ἐχρησάμην, F. Perf. κεχρήσομαι.

χράω (χρέω, ΧΡΗΜΙ), *to need*, rare in the personal form, P. M. κέχρημαι, κεχρημένος, as Present active.

Χρή, *it is necessary, there is need*, Impersonal, χρῇ, χρείη, χρῆναι or χρῆν, χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, F. χρήσει, A. ἔχρησε.

χράω, *to lend*, see κίχρημι.

χράω, *to give an oracular response*, F. χρήσω, A. ἔχρησα, P. κέχρηκα, P. P. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, A. P. ἐχρήσθην. Mid. χράομαι, *to consult an oracle*.

χρεμετίζω (ΧΡΕΜΙΖ-), *to neigh*, A. ἐχρέμισα.

χρίω, *to anoint*, regular, P. P. κέχρῑμαι, κέχρισμαι, A. P. ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, χρώννυμι, χρωννύω, (ΧΡΟ-) *to color*, A. ἔχρωσα, P. P. κέχρωσμαι, rarely κέχρωμαι, A. P. ἐχρώσθην.

Ψ.

ψαύω, *to handle*, regular; P. P. ἔψαυσμαι, A. P. ἐψαύσθην.

ψύχω, *to cool*, regular; 2 A. P. ἐψύχην and ἐψύγην.

Ω.

ὠθέω (ΩΘ-), *to push*, F. ὠθήσω, commonly ὤσω, A. ἔωσα, Ionic ὦσα, P. ἐξ-έωκα, P. P. ἔωσμαι, Ionic ὦσμαι, A. P. ἐώσθην, rarely ἐώθην, A. M. ἀπ-ωσάμην. — ἀν-ωθεοίη, opt. 3 sing. in an Ionic inscription.

ὠνέομαι, *to buy*, Imperf. ἐωνούμην, ὠνούμην, F. ὠνήσομαι, P. ἐώνημαι, A. ἐωνήθην passively, A. M. ἐωνησάμην, ὠνησάμην. Classical writers generally use ἐπριάμην for ἐωνησάμην.

§ 134. ADVERBS.

1. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθι or ποῦ, where?*

-θι; as ἄλλοθι, ἀγρόθι, ἐγγύθι, ἐκεῖθι.

-ου; as αὐτοῦ, ἀλλαχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, ἀγχοῦ.

-αι, only in χαμαί, humi.

-οῖ; as Ισθμοῖ, Πυθοῖ, Φαληροῖ, Μεγαροῖ. — Οἴκοι.

-υι, Æolic for -οι; μέσυι (μέσοι), τυίδε, πήλυι, ἄλλυι, τούτυι, ἀτέρυι.

-ω; ἄνω, κάτω, εἴσω, ἔσω, ἔξω, ὀπίσω, πρόσω, πόρσω, πόρρω.

-σι is found in names of *towns* or *cities;* as Αθήνησι, Θήβησι, Ολυμπιᾶσι, Θεσπιᾶσι.

-δον, -τος, -θα; ἔνδον, ἐντός intus, ἐκτός, ἔνθα, ἐνταῦθα, ὕπαιθα.

2. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πόθεν, whence?*

-θεν, Latin -nde; as ἄλλοθεν, οὐρανόθεν, Αθήνηθεν.

-θα, Æolic and Doric; πρόσθα, ἔμπροσθα, ἔνερθα, ὄπισθα ὕπισθα, ἐξύπισθα, ἄνωθα.

-ῶ, Doric, in τουτῶ, τηνῶ, ὦ, αὐτῶ.

3. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πόσε or ποῖ, whither?*

-δε is regularly appended to the accusative ; as οἰκόνδε, ἅλαδε. — Φύγαδε, from φυγή, annexes -δε to the root. Οἴκαδε, from οἶκος, follows the same analogy, with a change of ο into α. — In the Epic expression ὄνδε δόμονδε, -δε is annexed also to ὅν. — The Epic Ἄϊδόσδε appends -δε to the genitive, in consequence of the omitted accusative δόμον. — This adverbial accusative always retains its peculiar force, and may be accompanied by an adjective ; as Κόωνδ' εἰναιομένην.

-δις, Epic and Doric ; χαμάδις, οἴκαδις, ἄλλυδις ; χαμάνδις, Ολυμπιάνδις, ἀγράνδις.

-ζε is appended to the root ; as Αθήναζε, θύραζε, EPA terra ἔραζε, χαμᾶζε. — Θρία has Θρίωζε.

-σε ; ἐκεῖσε, ἄλλοσε alio, ποτέρωσε.

4. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πότε, when?*

-τε, Æolic -τα, Doric -κα ; as ποτέ, πάντοτε, πότα πόκα.

-αι, only in πάλαι, *anciently.*

Other adverbs of time: ἀεί αἰεί, αὔριον, ἔπειτα, χθές ἐχθές heri, νεωστί nuper, νύκτωρ noctu, νῦν nunc, ὀψέ, πέρυσι, πρίν prius, πρώην, πρωΐ, σήμερον τήμερον, τῆτες.

5. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῶς, how?*

-ως, English *-ly*, is appended to the root of adjectives, participles, or pronouns. For practical purposes it is only necessary to change -ων of the genitive plural into -ως ; as σοφῶν σοφῶς, ἥσυχος ἡσύχως, ἡδύς ἡδέως, ἀληθής ἀληθῶς, οὗτος οὕτως, ἐρρωμένος ἐρρωμένως.

-δην, -δα, appended to the root of verbs ; as γράβδην, μίγδην μίγδα. The ending -δην is often preceded by α, in which case the radical vowel ε becomes ο ; as λογάδην, σποράδην sparsim. — Πλοῦτος gives πλουτίνδην, and ἄριστος, ἀριστίνδην.

-δόν, Latin -tim, from nouns and verbs ; as ἰλαδόν, ἀγεληδόν, κυνηδόν, χανδόν.

-ί or -εί, from adjectives ; as ἐθελοντί, ἀνατί or ἀνατεί, ἀμισθί, ὀνομαστί, ἀκηρυκτί or ἀκηρυκτεί, τετραποδιστί, βαρβαριστί, Ἑλληνιστί.

-ξ, from verbs ; as ὀδάξ, ἐναλλάξ.

6. *Endings of Adverbs answering to πῇ, in what way?*

-η (-ῃ), -ᾳ (-α), Doric -εῖ (rare) ; as οὐδαμῇ, ἄλλῃ, πεζῇ, ἰδίᾳ, δημοσίᾳ, κοινῇ, ἀλλαχῇ, διχῇ, λάθρᾳ, πάντῃ, παντᾷ ; Doric πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, τουτεῖ, τηνεῖ, ὁπεῖ.

§ **135.** 1. Some genitives, datives, and accusatives, denoting various relations, are commonly regarded as adverbs ; as,

G. ἑξῆς, ὁμοῦ, προικός, αἴφνης

D. κομιδῇ, εἰκῇ, ἁρμοῖ, κύκλῳ, ἔκατι, ἔκητι, ἀέκητι

A. μακράν, χάριν, μάτην, δίκην, τέλος, ἀρχήν, καιρόν, τὴν ταχίστην, ἄγαν, λίαν, ἕνεκα

2. Especially the *accusative* of the *neuter* of an *adjective* is often used adverbially; as *μόνον, only; πολύ* or *πολλά, much.* So *πλησίον, ὕστερον, μάλα, κάρτα, κρύφα, δίχα, τάχα.*

3. Sometimes a word with the preposition governing it is used adverbially; as *παρα-χρῆμα, προύργου* (*προ-έργου*), *καθ-άπερ, ἐφ-εξῆς.* So *ἐξ-αίφνης, ἐκ-ποδών, ἐμ-ποδών, ἐπ-έκεινα, ἐπι-σχερώ, κατ-όπιν.*

§ 136. PREPOSITIONS.

Ἀμφί (*ἀμφίς*), amb-, *around, about*, mostly Ionic and Poetic. In composition it sometimes implies *two sides*, which is properly its original meaning.

Ἀνά, *on, upon.* — Æolic and Thessalian *ὀν-*; as *ὀν-τέθην* for *ἀνα-τεθῆναι*; *ὀν τὸ μέσον*, for *ἀνὰ τὸ μέσον.*

Ἀντί, *instead of.* In composition it often means *against, contrary to*, which is its original meaning.

Ἀπό (*ἀπαί*), a, ab, abs, *from.* In composition, also *off, away.*

Διά (*διαί*), *through.* In composition, also *asunder.*

Εἰς, Ionic and old Attic Ες, *to, into.* — Argive *ἐνς*, Doric, Bœotic, and Thessalian, *ἐν.*

Εκ or Εξ, e, ex, *out of, from.* — Doric *ἐξό* when it stands for *ἔξ-εστι*; Bœotic and Thessalian *ἐς* before a consonant, *ἐσσ* before a vowel, as *ἐς Μωσάων, ἐσγόνως, ἐσσάρχι.* — It has already been remarked that *ἐκ* is used before a consonant, and *ἐξ* before a vowel. It is added here, that, in inscriptions, *ἐξ* is found before *ρ*; as *ἐξ Ρηνείας.*

Εν, in, *at.* — Epic *ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί*; Doric and Æolic *ἐνό*, but only when it stands for *ἔν-εστι.*

Επί, *upon, on.*

Κατά (*καταί*), *down.* In composition, also *utterly, up, completely.*

Μετά, *after, with.* — Æolic and Bœotic *πεδά.*

Παρά (*παραί*), *along, near.*

Περί, *around, about.* — In the Elean inscription ΠΑΡΠΟΛΕΜΟ *παρὶ πολέμου.*

Πρό, prae, *before.*

Πρός, *before, towards.* — Doric *προτί, ποτί*; Bœotic *ποτί.*

Σύν or Ξύν, cum, con-, *with.*

Ὑπέρ (*ὑπείρ*), super, *over.*

Ὑπό (*ὑπαί*), sub, *under.* In composition, it may correspond to the English diminutive ending *-ish*; as *ὑπόλευκος, whitish.*

Note. The word *ὡς* sometimes has the force of *εἰς*; it is never, however, prefixed to a noun denoting an inanimate object.

§ 137. CONJUNCTIONS.

ἀλλά, *sed, at, but.*
ἅτε, *quippe, inasmuch as, because.*
αὐτάρ, ἀτάρ, *but.*
γάρ, *enim, for.*
δέ, *and, but, for, on the other hand.*
ἐάν, ἄν, or ἤν, (εἰ ἄν) Epic εἴ κεν, Doric αἴκα, *if, if in any way.*
εἰ, Doric αἰ, *si, if, whether, that.*
ἤ, Epic and Ionic ἠέ, *vel,* or *quam, than.*
ἠδέ, ἰδέ, *and,* corresponding to ἠμέν.
ἠμέν, *both, as well,* followed by ἠδέ.
ἤτοι, *either, or;* in Homer, equivalent to μέν.
ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς, *ut, that, in order that.*
καί, *et, and.*
μέν, *indeed, on the one hand,* followed by δέ.
ὅμως, *yet, still.*
ὅτι. *that, because.*
οὕνεκα, *since, because.*
ὄφρα, Poetic for ἵνα, ὅπως.
τε, que, *and.*

§ 138. INTERJECTIONS.

ἄ, *ah!* of sorrow and compassion.
ἄ, ᾶ, ha! ha! of laughter.
αἲ, αἰβοῖ, of wonder.
ἀππαπαί or ἀπαπαί, of approbation.
ἀτταλαττατά, of joy.
ἀτταταῖ, ἀταταῖ, or ἀτταταιάξ, of sorrow and disgust.
βαβαί, or βαβαιάξ, of astonishment.
ἒ, or ἔ, hei! heu! eheu! *ah!* of grief.
εἶα, or ἐΐα, eja! *on! courage!*
εἶεν, *well, be it so;* a modification of the preceding.
ἐλελεῦ, of grief or joy.
εὖγε, that is εὖ γε, euge! eu! *well done! bravo!*
εὐοῖ, evoe! evax! the cry of the bacchanals.
ἴδν, ἰνί, ἰνίδε, en! *lo! behold!*
ἰατταταῖ, or ἰατταταιάξ, of sorrow; with the Genitive.
ἰαῦ, ἰαυοῖ, eho! ehodum! heus! in answer to a call; sometimes it is equivalent to ἰού, ἰώ.
ἰδού, *lo! behold!*
ἰή, of exultation.
ἰού, *alas!* of grief.
ἰώ, io! of joy or grief.
μῦ μῦ, of pain; it is made by breathing strongly through the nostrils.
ὀά, *woe! alas!*
οἲ, oi! *alas! woe!* with the Dative.
οἴμοι, that is οἲ μοι, *woe is me!* with the Genitive.
ὀττοτοῖ, ὀτοτοῖ, ὀττοτοτοῖ, or ὀτοτοτοτοῖ, of sorrow.
οὐαί, vae! *woe!* with the Dative.
παπαί, παπαιάξ, papae! of pain, sorrow, joy, wonder.
παπαπᾶ, *how nice I feel!* of pleasure.
πόπαξ, πόποι, ὦ πόποι, *O gods!* of complaint.
πύπαξ, πύππαξ, of wonder, or admiration.
ῥυπαπαί, used by rowers.
ὒ ὒ, of smelling.
φεῦ, φῦ, *alas!* with the Genitive.
ὤ, *oh!* of wonder, or grief; with the Nominative.
ὦ, *O!* with the Vocative.
ὠή, of grief.
ὠόπ, used in encouraging rowers.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

§ **139.** *Substantives* are derived from adjectives, verbs, and from other substantives.

-*α* G. *ας*, from adjectives in *ος* pure or *ρος*, and from verbs in *ρω*. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *ὁσία*, *αἰτία*, *ἔχθρα*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *χαρά*, *φθορά*, *μοῖρα*.

-*αδος* G. *ου*, rare; *ὅμαδος*, *χρόμαδος*, *ὀρυμαγδός*.

-*αινα* G. *ης*, chiefly from masculines in *ων*; as *λέαινα*, *δράκαινα*, *θέαινα*.

-*ἄρ*, -*ἄς*, G. *ατος*, neuter, from verbs; as *ἄλειαρ*, *ἄλειφαρ*, *ἄλκαρ*, *εἶδαρ*, *εἴλαρ*, *μῆχαρ*; *δέρας*, *τέρας* (from ΤΕΡΩ, terreo).

-*άς* G. *άδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes either a female or a country; as *Δηλιάς*.

-*ᾱς* G. *ου*, denoting the *agent* of a verb chiefly in composition; as *ὀρνιθοθήρας*, *φυγαδοθήρας*, *ὀνοματοθήρας*.

-*δών* G. *όνος*, feminine, rarely -*δώνη* G. *ης*, from verbs; as *ἀλγηδών*, *χαιρηδών*, *μελεδών μελεδώνη*, *κληδών κληδών*.

-*ειᾶ* G. *ας*, from nouns in *εύς*; only *βασίλεια*, *ἱέρεια*.

-*ειᾶ* G. *ας*, from verbs in *ευω*; it denotes *action*; as *παιδεία*.

-*ειᾰ* G. *ας*, sometimes -*ίᾱ* (Ionic -*ίη*), from adjectives; it denotes the *abstract* of the primitive; as *ἀλήθεια*, *ἀμάθεια ἀμαθία*, *ὠφελία*, *ἀβλαβίη*, *ἀφραδίη*.

-ΕΥΣ, G. *έως*, oxytone, English -*man*, -*er*, from nouns and verbs; as *ἱππεύς*, *γραμματεύς*, *Δωριεύς*. Those derived from verbs denote the *agent*, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *γραφεύς*, *φθορεύς*, *τομεύς*. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent; as *ἐμβολεύς*.

-*η* G. *ης*, from adjectives and verbs. Those derived from adjectives denote the *abstract*, and are always paroxytone; as *κάκη*. Those derived from verbs denote *action*, are generally oxytone, and regularly change the radical *ε* into *ο*; as *στροφή*, *ἀοιδή*, *σπουδή*, *μάχη*. So *ἀγωγή*, *ἀκωκή*, *ὀκωχή*, *ἐδωδή*, *ὀπωπή*. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect*; as *τομή*, *a section*.

-*ήρ* G. *έρος*, the same as -*τήρ*, rare; *ἀήρ*, *αἰθήρ*.

-*ης* G. *ου*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, chiefly in composition; as *γεωμέτρης*, *ἀλλαντοπώλης*, *τριηράρχης*, *παιδοτρίβης*.

-*θρᾰ* G. *ας*, a modification of -*τειρα*, -*τρα*; as *ἀναβάθρα*, *οὐρῆθρα*.

-*θρον* G. *ου*, a modification of -*τρον*; as *ῥεῖθρον*, *ΓΕΙΘΡΟΝ*.

-IA, G. *ας*, English -*ness*, -*dom*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives; as *κακία*, *εὐδαιμονία*.

-*ίς* G. *ίδος*, feminine, chiefly in *national* appellatives; it denotes a female or country; as *Περσίς*, *Ἑλληνίς*, *Φωκαΐς*. — A few come from verbs; *ἐλπίς*, *ἄγυρις*, *ὄπις*, *τρόπις*, *χάρις*, *φρόνις*, *τρόχις*, *δαΐς*.

-*λη* or -*λλα* G. *ης*, chiefly from verbs; as *ἀγέλη*, *ζεύγλη*, *θυηλή*, *τρώγλη*, *ἄελλα*, *θύελλα*.

-λον or -λλον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as φῦλον, εἴδωλον, δαίδαλον.

-λος or -λλος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; as αὐλός, βηλός, κρύσταλλος, ὀπτίλος ὀπτίλλος, ὄκταλλος oculus.

-ΜΑ, G. ατος, denotes the *effect* of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as πράσσω πρᾶγμα, ἄλλομαι ἅλμα, σπείρω σπέρμα. — Ἴθμα, ἄσθμα, from εἶμι, ἄω. — Sometimes it denotes *action;* as φρόνημα, γέννημα.

-μη G. ης, denotes the *action*, and sometimes the *effect*, of a verb; it regularly has the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as μνήμη, γνώμη, τιμή, γραμμή. — Στάθμη from ἵστημι.

-μις, a modification of -μη, rare; δύναμις, θέμις, φῆμις.

-μός G. οῦ, denotes the action of a verb; it regularly takes the penult of the first person of the perfect passive; as ὀδυρμός, διωγμός, σεισμός. — It is often strengthened by θ; as βαθμός, ἀρθμός, ἑλκηθμός. — Ισθμός, from εἶμι. — Sometimes it denotes the *effect;* as χρησμός, πλόκαμος πλοχμός, ῥοχμός.

-νη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; στεφάνη, δρεπάνη, ἐργάνη, ζώνη, πάχνη, φάτνη, μηχανή.

-νον G. ου, from verbs; γλύφανον, δρέπανον, τύμπανον, ὄργανον, τέκνον.

-νος G. εος, from verbs; ἔθνος, ἴχνος, τέμενος.

-νος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; στέφανος, καπνός, κάμινος, κοίρανος τύραννος, λύχνος (from ΛΥΚΩ, luceo).

-οια G. ας, rare; ἄνοια.

-ον G. ου, from verbs; ζῶον, ἔργον, ζυγόν.

-ονη G. ης, chiefly from verbs; as ἀγχόνη, ἀκόνη, βελόνη, σφενδόνη, χαρμονή, πλησμονή, ἡδονή.

-ος G. ου, denotes the *action* or *agent* of a verb; in dissyllables, the radical ε becomes ο; as ἔλεγχος, λόγος, ὄνθος, ὄγκος. Those denoting the agent are found chiefly in composition; as ζωγράφος, λατόμος, μουσοποιός. — Sometimes this ending is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as μητροκτόνος, *matricide*, μητρόκτονος, *one slain by his mother*.

-ος G. εος, is appended to the root of a verb; as πρᾶγος, γένος, δέος, τρυφος, ἄνθος. — Ἔσθος from ἕννυμι. — When the verbal root is lost sight of, neuters of this ending are commonly referred to adjectives in υς; as βάθος, ὄξος, αἶσχος, κάλλος, μῆκος, ὕψος, μάκρος

-ρα G. ας, chiefly from verbs; ἕδρα, αἴθρα.

-ρον G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρόν, δῶρον, κέντρον, βλέφαρον, μέτρον, λέπυρον, θήρετρον.

-ρος G. ου, chiefly from verbs; ξυρός, δαιτρός, ἰατρός, ὄλεθρος, κλῆρος, ἄργυρος, αἴθρος.

-ς, feminine, appended to the root of verbs; as ὤψ, ὄψ, φλόξ, δαίς, δώς, πτύξ, ῥώξ, τὴν νίφα, τῇ ἀλκί, αἱ στάγες, τῆς στιχός; but ὁ βήξ — Sometimes it denotes the *agent;* as ἄναξ, κήρυξ, φύλαξ, masculine.

-σα or -ση G. ης, from verbs; δύξα, μύξα, ῥάσσα, αἶσα (from ΑΙΩ, aio), ὄσσα (ΕΠΩ), μοῦσα, ἄσση. So μάζα, σχίζα, φύζα, with a change of σσ into ζ.

-ΣΙΑ, G. ας, paroxytone, equivalent to -σις ; as εἰκασία, θυσία. — When it denotes the *abstract* of a verbal adjective in τος, it comes from -τία by changing τ into σ ; as ἀφθαρσία, δυσπεψία, ἀπραξία, ἀθανασία.

-ΣΙΣ, G. εως, Latin -tio, English *-ing*, *-ment*, denotes the *action* of a verb ; it regularly takes the penult of the second person singular of the perfect passive ; as τίσις, ποίησις, ὅρᾱσις, πρᾶξις, θλῖψις, κόλασις.

-σος G. εος, -σον G. ου, rare ; ἄλσος, πῖσος, ἄψος, τέλσον.

-ΣΣΑ, G. ης, English *-ess*, from masculines ; as Λίβυσσα, ἄνασσα, θῆσσα, βασίλισσα, ἡρώϊσσα.

-ΣΥΝΗ, G. ης, paroxytone, English *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of adjectives ; as δικαιοσύνη, σωφροσύνη. —Ἱερωσύνη and a few others lengthen ο into ω before σ.

-τειρα G. ας, from masculines in -τηρ ; as ὀλέτειρα.

-τη G. ης, rare ; ἀρετή, ἄτη (αὐάτα), γενετή, δαίτη.

-ΤΗΡ, G. ῆρος, oxytone, -ΤΗΣ, G. ου, English *-ter*, *-er*, denotes the *agent* of a verb, and regularly takes the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive ; as σωτήρ, ῥυτήρ, δικαστής, ἱκέτης. — Sometimes it denotes a thing conceived of as an agent ; as ζωστήρ, ποτήρ, ἀήτης, ἐπενδύτης.

-ΤΗΣ, G. ου, paroxytone, English *-er*, *-man*, from nouns ; it is commonly preceded by ᾱ, η, ῑ, ιᾱ (Ionic ιη), ιω ; as Πισάτης, γεννειήτης, πολῖτης, Σπαρτιάτης, ἠπειρώτης, νησιώτης.

-ΤΗΣ, G. ητος, feminine, paroxytone, sometimes oxytone, Latin -itas, English *-ity*, *-ness*, denotes the *abstract* of an adjective ; as ἰσότης, ὀξύτης, ἀδροτής, βραδυτής. —Ποτής from πίνω.

-τις G. ιδος, feminine to -της from nouns ; as φυλέτις, γεννειᾶτις, πολῖτις. — A few come from verbs ; πίστις, μνῆστις, φάτις, φροντίς.

-τός G. οῦ, Latin -tus, apparently the same as verbal adjectives in τος ; as ἀμητός, κωκῡτός, παγετός. Sometimes the accent is placed as far back as the last syllable permits ; as βίοτος, πότος, θάνατος, κάματος.

-τρα G. ας, a modification of -τρια, -τειρα ; it commonly denotes the *instrument* used by the agent ; as ψήκτρα, ξύστρα, ῥήτρα.

τριᾰ G. ας, the same as -τειρα ; as ὀρχήστρια.

τρον G. ου, from -τρα ; as δίδακτρον, νίπτρον, πλῆκτρον, λοετρόν.

-τρίς G. ίδος, the same as -τειρα, -τρια ; as αὐλητρίς, ἀλετρίς.

-τύς G. ύος, feminine, from verbs ; as ἀκοντιστύς, βοητύς, ὀρχηστύς, κιθαριστύς, ἀγορητύς.

-τωρ G. ορος, Latin -tor, the same as -τήρ ; as ἑστιάτωρ, πράκτωρ.

-ύς G. ύος, rare ; ἰσχύς, πληθύς.

-ώ, -ώς, G. οῦς, from verbs ; ἠχώ, τὰς εἰκούς, πειθώ, αἰδώς.

-ων G. ονος or οντος, in participial nouns ; as ἀγών, ἄξων, ἀηδών, ἀρηγών, καύσων, τένων.

-ών G. ῶνος, masculine, denotes the *place* where many things of the same kind are kept ; as δαφνών, γυναικών.

-ώνης G. ου, rare ; τελώνης, νομώνᾱς Bœotic.

-ωνιά G. ᾶς, the same as -ών ; as ῥοδωνιά.

-ώρ G. ορος, the same as -τωρ, rare ; κέντωρ, θαλασσοκράτωρ παντοκράτωρ.

-ωρ, neuter, from verbs, Epic ; ἔλδωρ ἐέλδωρ, ἔλωρ.
-ωρή G. ῆς, from verbs, Epic ; ἀλεωρή, ελπωρή, θαλπωρή.

§ **140.** *Patronymics*, that is, names of persons derived from their parents or ancestors, end in

-άδης G. ου, Æolic -άδιος G. ω, in nouns of the *first declension ;* as Ἱππότης Ἱπποτάδης, *the son of Hippotes ;* Βορέας Βορεάδης, Αλεύας Αλευάδης, Αὐγείας Αὐγηϊάδης, Ὕρρας Υρράδιος, Τίνας Τινάδιος. — Nouns in -ιος of the *second declension* change -ος into -άδης ; as Ἄσιος Ασιάδης.

-ίδης G. ου, Bœotic -δας, in nouns of the *second* and *third declensions ;* it is appended according to the following examples : Αἰακός Αἰακίδης, Λητώ Λητοΐδης, Βοηθόος Βοηθοίδης : Αγαμέμνων -ονος, Αγαμεμνονίδης, Τυδεύς -έος, Τυδείδης ; Αχαιμένης -εος, Αχαιμενίδης, Ἡρακλῆς -κλέος, Ἡρακλείδης. — For -ειδης, the Æolic and Doric use the uncontracted form -εΐδας ; as Κρηθε-ΐδας, Οἰνε-ΐδας.

-ιάδης G. ου, an Epic ending, always preceded by a *long* syllable ; as Αγχίσης Αγχῑσιάδης, Ἄρητος Αρητιάδης, Βάκχος Βακχιάδης, Λαομέδων Λαομεδοντιάδης, Οϊλεύς Οϊλιάδης, Καπανεύς Καπανηϊάδης.

-ίων G. -ῖωνος or -ῑονος, masculine, Poetic ; as Ἄκτωρ Ακτορίων, Κρόνος Κρονίων, Πηλεύς Πηλείων.

ῑονίδης G. ου, rare ; Ελατ-ιονίδης, Ταλα-ϊονίδης, Ιαπετ-ιονίδης.

-άς G. -άδος, feminine to -άδης ; as Θέστιος Θεστιάς, *daughter of Thestius.*

-ίς G. -ίδος, feminine to -ίδης ; as Ἄτλας Ατλαντίς, *daughter of Atlas,* Κάδμος Καδμηΐς, Θησεύς Θησηΐς Θησῆς.

-ίνη, -ιώνη, G. ης, feminine to -ίων ; as Εὔηνος Ευηνίνη, Ακρίσιος Ακρισιώνη.

§ **141.** A *diminutive* signifies a *small* (or *dear*) thing of the kind denoted by the primitive. Diminutives end in

-ιον G. ου, the most usual ending ; as ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπιον, παῖς παιδός παιδίον. — Many diminutives in -ιον have lost their diminutive signification ; as πέδον πεδίον, ἔλωρ ἑλώριον, βίβλος βιβλίον, θήρ θηρίον. Still, in such cases, the primitive is always more dignified than the diminutive form.

ίδιον, commonly contracted with the preceding vowel ; as γραῦς γραός γραΐδιον γράδιον, γῆ γῆδιον, βοῦς βοός βοΐδιον, λέξις -εος λεξείδιον. — The endings -νίδιον, -ίλιον are always written -ῦδιον, -ῖδιον ; as ἰχθύς ἰχθύδιον, ὗς ὕδιον, ἱμάτιον ἱματίδιον. — The ending -είδιον may be written also ῖδιον ; as ῥῆσις ῥησείδιον or ῥησίδιον.

-ιδεύς G. εως, denoting the young of an animal ; as ἀετός ἀετιδεύς, λαγός λαγιδεύς.

-ίς G. ίδος or ῖδος ; as ἄμαξα ἁμαξίς, νῆσος νησίς, πίναξ πινακίς.

-ίχνιον, -ίχνη, only in πόλις πολίχνη πολίχνιον, κύλιξ κυλίχνη κυλίχνιον.

ίσκιον, -ίσκος, -ίσκη, (Bœotic -ιχος, -ιχα, chiefly in proper names ;) as κυτύλη κοτυλίσκη κοτυλίσκιον, νεανίας νεανίσκος ; Bœotic ὀρτάλιχος, πύρριχος.

-ά̓ριον; as πους ποδάριον, ᾠδή ᾠδάριον.
-άσιον, κόρη κοράσιον, the only example.
-ύλλος or -υλος, -υλλίς, -ύλλιον, Latin -ulus; as Ἔρως Ερωτύλος, μεῖραξ μειρακύλλιον.
-ύδριον; as μέλος μελύδριον, νῆσος νησύδριον.
-ύφιον, -άφιον; as ζῶον ζωΰφιον, χῶρος χωράφιον.

§ **142.** *Adjectives* are derived from substantives, verbs, adverbs, and from other adjectives.

-αῖος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the first declension; as ἀγοραῖος, τροχαῖος, Αθηναῖος. — Its *neuter* is sometimes used substantively; as τρόπαιον or τροπαῖον, Ἡραῖον.
-ακός, equivalent to -ικος, from nouns in ις, ια, ιον; as σπονδειακός, Κορινθιακός, καρδιακός, Ολυμπιακός, Ιλιακός.
-άλιμος, rare and Epic; κυδάλιμος, εἰδάλιμος, πευκάλιμος.
-ᾱνός after a vowel, -ηνός after a consonant, Ionic always -ηνός, Latin -ānus, used in names of places out of Greece Proper; it is equivalent to -ιος, and has no neuter. Most commonly adjectives of this ending are used substantively. E. g. Πάριον Παριανός, Φασιανός, Αβυδηνός, Λαμψακηνός.
-άς G. άδος common gender, chiefly from verbal nouns; as ἱππάς, λογάς, μαινάς, πτωκάς, ἀμοιβάς.
-αχος is found chiefly in adverbs in -χοῦ, -χῇ, -χῶς; as ἀλλαχοῦ, ἀλλαχῇ.
-ειν-ός is formed by annexing -ῐνος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὀρεινός, ἀλγεινός. It is found also in adjectives derived from nouns of the first two declensions; as ποθεινός, εὐδιεινός, ὑγιεινός, ἐρατεινός.
-ειος is formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns of the third declension; as ὄρειος, Αργεῖος. It is appended also to the root of nouns of the same declension; as γυναικεῖος, αἴγειος. Not unfrequently, however, ε takes the place of *a* or *o* in nouns of the first two declensions; as μουσεῖος, σπονδεῖος, ἀνθρώπειος, Επικούρειος. — Its *neuter* is often used substantively; as κουρεύς κουρεῖον, Θησεῖον, Ερεχθεῖον, Ἡράκλειον.
-εις G. εντος, from substantives; it generally denotes *fulness*, and is preceded by η, ο, or ι; as φωνήεις, δενδρήεις, πλακόεις, χαρίεις.
-εος, Latin -eus, English *-en*, *made of*, *consisting of*, chiefly from nouns denoting *metals;* as χρύσεος, ἀργύρεος. — In poetry, it is often used for -ειος; as βρότεος, βόεος. — Sometimes it comes from other adjectives; as λαΐνεος, κενεός.
-ήρης G. εος, rare; ποδήρης, ξιφήρης.
-ης G. ου, from nouns; as εὐώπης, ἐθελοντής, τριακοντούτης.
-ΗΣ, G. εος, oxytone, from verbs; as φραδής, ἀμαθής, θεοειδής, ἀηδής, οἰνοβαρής, θεουδής. — In a few instances, it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the last syllable; as θεομίσης, *god-hating*, θεομισής, *hated by the gods*.
-ής G. ῆτος, chiefly from verbals in -ητος; as ἀδμής, ἀκμής.
-ΙΚΟΣ, oxytone, Latin -icus, English *-ic*, *-ish*, *belonging to*, *pertain-*

ing to, from nouns; as *ποιητικός*, *ἀρχικός*, *Μεγαρικός*. — When the root ends in *α*, the adjective may end in *-αϊκός*; as *τροχαϊκός*, *Καστναϊκός*, *Πλαταϊκός*.

-ιμος, sometimes *-ιμαῖος*, from nouns; it denotes *fitness;* *ἐδώδιμος*, *χρήσιμος*, *πότιμος*, *ὑποβολιμαῖος*.

-INOΣ (*ῐ*), English *-en*, *made of*, *consisting of*, from nouns; as *ξύλινος*, *δρύϊνος*. — *Αδινός*, *χθεσινός*, from *ἄδην*, *χθές*.

-ῖνος, equivalent to *-ανός*; it has no neuter, and is most commonly used substantively; as *Ακραγαντῖνος*, *Λεοντῖνος*. — *Αγχιστῖνος*, from *ἄγχιστος*.

-IOΣ, Latin *-ius*, *belonging to*, *derived from*, from nouns; as *οὐράνιος*, *αἰθέριος*, *σωτήριος*, *ἑσπέριος*, *πάτριος*. — Those derived from names of places are commonly used substantively in the masculine and feminine; as *Νάξιος*, *Τήνιος*, *Κορίνθιος*. — Those derived from other adjectives do not materially differ from their primitives; as *ἐλευθέριος*, *καθάριος*, *ἀθεμίστιος*. — The *neuter* is often used substantively; as *Διονύσιον*, *ποτήριον*.

-ις G. *ιδος*, feminine or common, from nouns; as *εὐῶπις*, *τριακοντοῦτις*, *ἄναλκις*, *πατρίς*, *μητρίς*.

-κός, rare; *θηλυ-κός*.

-λός, *-λέος*, *-λιος*, or *-λις*, from verbs and nouns, denote *quality* or *fulness;* as *δειλός*, *στρεβλός*, *εἴκελος*, *σιγηλός*, *ὑπνηλός*, *ψωραλέος*, *ἁρπαλέος*, *ἀπατήλιος*, *φύξηλις*.

-μος, rare; *ἀμφίδυμος*, *ἤδυμος*, *δίδυμος*, *ἔτυμος*. — *Ανδρόμεος*, from *ἀνήρ*.

-μων G. *ονος*, from verbs; it has an *active* signification; as *ἐπιστήμων*, *νεκροδέγμων*.

-νός, chiefly from verbs; *δεινός*, *στυγνός*, *σεμνός*, *ἐρεβεννός* *ἐρεμνός*, *στιλπνός*.

-οιος is formed by annexing *-ιος* to the root of nouns of the second declension; as *αἰδοῖος*, *ἠοῖος*, *ὁμοῖος* or *ὅμοιος*.

ος, from verbs, with a change of the radical *ε* into *ο*; used chiefly in composition; as *ταχυγράφος*, *θοός*, *δίφθογγος*, *λοιπός*. — In a few instances it is *active* when the acute is on the penult, and *passive* when on the antepenult; as *πρωτοκτόνος*, *that slays first*, *πρωτόκτονος*, *first slain*.

-ρός denotes *quality* or *fulness;* chiefly from nouns or verbs; it is commonly preceded by *ε*, *η*, or *υ*; as *τρυφερός*, *πονηρός*, *ἁλμυρός*, *λαμπρός*, *ψυχρός*, *ἐχυρός*, ΚΡΥΩ *κρυερός*, ΝΕΚΩ neco *νεκρός*, *λύζω* lugeo *λυγρός*. — ΕΙΔΩ *ἵδρις*.

-ς, from verbs; as *ἅρπαξ*, *ἐπίτεξ*, *πολυάϊξ*, *νέηλυς* *ἔπηλυς*.

-στιος is formed from *-τιος* by changing *τ* into *σ*; as *φιλοτήσιος*, *πλουσιος*, *Αφροδίσιος*, *Μιλήσιος*, *γερούσιος* (*γερόνσιος*), *ἀκηράσιος*, *ἑκούσιος* (*ἑκόνσιος*), *δημόσιος*. — Adjectives like the following imply a primitive in *-ήτης*: *βροτήσιος*, *ἡμερήσιος*, *νυκτερήσιος*, *Ιθακήσιος*.

-συνος; *γηθόσυνος*, *δεσπόσυνος*, *θάρσυνος*, *πίσυνος*.

-TEOΣ paroxytone, Latin *-ndus*, from verbs; it denotes *obligation*, *necessity*, *propriety*; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as *γράφω* *γραπτέος*, scribendus *to be written*, *that must be written*.

-ΤΟΣ oxytone, Latin -tus, from verbs, equivalent to the perfect *passive* participle; regularly with the penult of the third person singular of the perfect passive; as γράφω γραπτός, scriptus, *written*. — Sometimes it denotes *capableness;* as θεατός, *visible, capable of being seen*. — Sometimes it has an *active* signification; as καλυπτός, *covering*.

-ύλος, Latin -ulus, English *-ish*, diminutive, Doric; μικκός μικκύλος.

-ύς is appended to the root of verbs; as ἡδύς, θράσσω τρᾱχύς, ΝΕΚΩ νέκυς. Not unfrequently the verbal force is lost; as πλατύς, εὐρύς, βαθύς, γλυκύς, ταχύς, ὠκύς.

-ώδης, English *-y, -like*, contracted from -οειδής, from ΕΙΔΩ, denotes *resemblance* or *fulness*; as πυροειδής πυρώδης, σφηκώδης, ἀνεμώδης.

-ώϊος, contracted -ῷος, formed by annexing -ιος to the root of nouns; as ἡρώϊος ἡρῷος, Κῷος. — In a few instances, the ω does not belong to the root; as πατρῷος, μητρῷος, παππῷος.

-ων G. ονος, ωνος, participial adjectives; πέπων, αἴθων.

-ώνιος, Æolic, formed by annexing -ιος to the genitive plural of nouns; ἀλλώνιος, ἑτερώνιος, παντώνιος.

-ώς, from adjectives in -ωτος; as ἁβρώς, ἀγνώς.

§ **143.** *Verbs* are derived from substantives, adjectives, interjections, and from other verbs.

-άω, formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the first declension; as τιμάω, ἀτάομαι, τολμάω.

-έω, from nouns, denotes a *state*, *being*, or *action;* as πολεμέω, εὐτυχέω.

-εύω, from nouns, is equivalent to -έω; as ταμιεύω, κολακεύω, βασιλεύω.

-όω is commonly formed by annexing ω to the root of nouns of the second declension; as δουλόω, σταυρόω. — Sometimes it comes from nouns of the other declensions; as ζημία ζημιόω, πῦρ πυρόω.

-ζω, -άζω, -ίζω, from nouns and interjections; as ἁρμόζω, σκευάζω, ὁρίζω, οἰακίζω, αἰάζω (αἴ αἴ), οἰμώζω (οἴμοι), μύζω (μῦ), ἐλελίζω (ἐλελεῦ), ἔφευξα (φεῦ).

-αίνω, English *-en, to be, to make*, commonly from adjectives in ος, or substantives in μα; as μωραίνω, σημαίνω.

-ύνω, English *-en, to make*, commonly from adjectives in ύς; as βαθύνω, σεμνύνω.

-σείω, Latin *-urio, desiderative*, from the future of the primitive; as δράω δρασείω.

-ιάω, rarely -άω, *desiderative*, from substantives; as στρατηγιάω, ὠνητιάω, κλαυσιάω, θανατιάω θανατάω, πασχητιάω, χεζητιάω.

-ύλλω, diminutive, rare; as ἐξαπατύλλω, βδύλλω.

Note. When the root of a verb is obsolete, it is customary to derive the actual form from a kindred noun; thus βοάω, φιλέω, δικάζω, which are mere prolongations of the roots ΒΟ-, ΦΙΛ-, ΔΙΚ-, are commonly derived from βοή, φίλος, δίκη.

COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

§ **144.** 1. When the first component part of a compound word is a noun of the first or second declension, its ending is dropped, and an *o* is regularly substituted. When it is a noun of the third declension, an *o* is generally placed between its root and the second component part. E. g.

θάλασσα κρατέω	*θαλασσ-ο-κράτωρ*
πρῶτος τίκτω	*πρωτ-ο-τόκος*
παῖς τρίβω	*παιδ-ο-τρίβης*

Sometimes the connecting letters are *οι*, *οσ*, *σο*, *η*, *ι*, *α*, *ασ*, *αι*; as *ὁδ-οι-πόρος*, *θε-όσ-δοτος*, *πολισ-σο-νόμος*, *λαμπαδ-η-φόρος*, *καλλ-ι-πάρειος*, *ποδ-α-νιπτήρ*, *δικ-ασ-πόλος*, *μεσ-αι-πόλιος*.

2. The connecting letter *o* is regularly omitted when the second component part begins with a vowel, or when the root of the first part ends in *ι* or *υ*; as *ψυχ-αγωγός*, *πτολί-πορθος*, *ἀστυ-γείτων*.

3. In words compounded with *numerals*, the first four numerals are *μονο-* (before a vowel *μον-*), *δι-*, *τρι-*, *τετρα-* (before a vowel *τετρ-*); as *μονό-παις*, *δί-πους*, *τρί-κερως*, *τετρά-πους*, *τέθρ-ιππον*. — Ἡμι-, semi-, *half;* as *ἡμι-μαθής*, *ἡμι-κύκλιον*.

But *δίς*, and *τρίς*, in composition, retain their original force; as *δίς-εφθος*, *doubly baked*, *τρισ-όλβιος*, *thrice happy*.

Note 1. When the second part is a *digammated* word, it is regularly preceded by *o*; in which case *-οεργος*, *-όεχος* may be contracted into *-ουργος*, *-οῦχος*; as *θεο-ειδής*, *μενο-εικής*, *ἀγαθο-εργός ἀγαθουργός*, *κακο-εργός κακοῦργος*, (*δαδό-εχος*) *δαδοῦχος*.

Note 2. For the compounds of nouns in *-ης*, *-ος*, G. *εος*, *-ας* G. *ατος*, *αος*; of nouns in *-ως* of the second declension; of some primitives in *-μα* of the third (as *αἷμα*); and of *γέα γῆ*, *βοῦς*, *ναῦς*, *μέλας*, *πᾶς πᾶν*, see Lexicons.

§ **145.** 1. When the first component part is a *verb*, the connecting letters are *ε*, *ι*, *εσ*, *σε*, *σι*, *εσι*, *σο*; as *μεν-έ-μαχος*; *ἀρχ-ι-κέραυνος*; *φερ-έσ-βιος*.

So *περ-σέ-πολις*; *ἐρυ-σί-πολις*; *δηξί-θῦμος*, *τερψί-νοος*; *ταμ-εσί-χρως*.

2. When the second component part begins with a vowel, the connecting letters are omitted. Sometimes however *σ* stands between the component parts. E. g. *πειθ-αρχῶ*; *Πείσ-ανδρος*, *ῥίψ-ασπις*.

§ **146.** The *prepositions* lose their final vowel, when the word with which they are compounded begins with a vowel; except *περί* and *πρό*; as *ἀν-άγω*, *ἀνθ-οπλίζω*, *ἀπ-έχω*, *ἐπ-αινέω*, *περι-έχω*, *προ-έχω*.

Πρό may be contracted with the second part, when it begins with *ε*; as *προέχω προΰχω*, *προέλεγον προΰλεγον*.

Note 1. The final vowel may be retained before a *digammated* word; as *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *ἀναοίγεσκον*, *ἀποειπεῖν*, *διαείδομαι*, *ἐπιέννυμι*, *καταέννυμι*, *μεταΐζω*.

Note 2. The Æolians, Dorians, and Epic Poets may drop the final vowel of *ἀνά*, *κατά*, *παρά*, *ποτί*, rarely *ἀπό*, *ὑπό*, before a consonant; as *ἀνστάντες*, *ἀννεῖται*, *ἀλλέξαι*, *ἀγξηραίνω*; *παρθέμενοι*, *ποτθέμεν*, *ἀππέμπω*, *ὑββάλλω* (for *ὑπβάλλω*). For *κατά*, see above (§ 13, 11).

Note 3. The Æolic and Doric may change *περί* into *περ*, in composition; as *πέροδος*, *πέρροχος*, *περρέχειν*, for *περίοδος*, *περίοχος*, *περιέχειν*.

§ **147.** The *inseparable* particles are *α-*, *αρι-*, *ερι-*, *δυσ-*, *δα-*, *ζα-*, *λα-*, and *νη-*.

α-, before a vowel *αν-*, English *in-*, *im-*, *un-*, or *-less*, called *a privative* or *negative;* prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as *ἄθεος*, *ἄχρηστος*, *ἀνόμοιος*. — In two or three instances it is prefixed to verbs; thus, *ἀτίω*, *ἀναίνομαι*. — Before a digammated word, it is *α-*; as *ἀεικής*, *ἄϊδρις*, *ἄουτος* (but *ἀνούτατος*). — *Αμ-φασίη*, *ἀνά-εδνος*, exceptions to the rule.

α- *intensive;* as *ἀσπερχές*, *ἀτενής*.

α- denoting *union;* as *ἄλοχος*, *ἄκοιτις*.

αρι-, *ερι-*, *very*, *much*, both *intensive;* as *ἀρίγνωτος*, *ἐριβρεμέτης*.

δυσ-, Latin *dis-*, English *mis-*, *un-*, the opposite of *εὖ*, denotes *difficulty*, *misfortune*, *badness*, and is prefixed to substantives or adjectives; as *δύσπορος*, *δυστυχής*. — In *δυσθνήσκω*, it is prefixed to *θνήσκω*.

δα-, *ζα-*, *λα-*, *very*, all *intensive;* as *δαφοινός*, *ζαμενής*, *λάμαχος*.

νη-, Latin *ne*, *negative;* as *νήποινος*, *νῆστις*, *νώνυμος*.

§ **148.** When the second component part is a noun beginning with *ᾰ*, *ε*, *ο*, its initial vowel is often lengthened; as *ὑπ-ήκοος*, *στρατηγός*, *ὁδ-ηγός*, *λοχ-ᾱγός*, *ναυ-ᾱγός*, *ἀγ-ήνωρ*, *δυσ-ήλατος*, *ἀν-ώνυμος*.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

NOMINATIVE.

§ **149.** 1. The *subject* of a sentence or proposition is that of which any thing is affirmed. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

2. The subject is either a *nominative*, or a word standing for a nominative. The predicate is either a *verb* alone, or a verb and a substantive, adjective, pronoun, or participle; in the latter case, the verb is called the *copula*. Both the subject and the predicate may have other words connected with them. E. g.

Ἐγὼ λέγω, *I say.*

Λέρνος ἦν βασιλεύς, *Lernus was a king;* here Λέρνος is the subject; ἦν βασιλεύς, the predicate; and ἦν, the copula.

Ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείθετο, *Cyrus, hearing these things, was persuaded;* here ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ Κῦρος is the subject.

Note 1. The most usual *copulas* are εἰμί; ὑπάρχω, πέφυκα, φῦναι, πέλω, πέλομαι, γίγνομαι, αὐξάνομαι, μένω, καταστῆναι: ἔοικα, φαίνομαι, ὁρῶμαι, δηλοῦμαι: καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, λέγομαι, ἀκούω: αἱρεθῆναι, ἀποδείκνυμαι: νομίζομαι, κρίνομαι, ὑπολαμβάνομαι: εἶμι, καταπέμπομαι, ἐπιβαίνω.

Note 2. The *copula* retains its peculiar character even when it becomes a participle; as Λέρνου ὄντος βασιλέως, *Lernus being a king.*

§ **150.** 1. A finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person; as,

Ἐγὼ λέγω, *I say, It is I who say.* Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν, *We say, It is we who say.*
Σὺ λέγεις, *Thou sayest.* Ὑμεῖς λέγετε, *You say.*
Ἐκεῖνος λέγει, *He says.*

Ἐγώ, νώ, ἡμεῖς are of the first person; σύ, σφώ, ὑμεῖς, of the second person; all other nominatives are of the third person.

(a) A subject in the dual may take a plural verb. On the other hand, a subject in the plural may take a verb in the dual when two persons or things are meant; as Δύο νεανίσκω προσέτρεχον, *Two young men ran up.* Ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες εἰς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ, *And as when two winter-torrents descending from the rocks unite their mighty waters in a ravine;* where two streams running on opposite sides are meant.

(b) The verb may agree in number with the nominative in the *predicate;* as Ἐστὸν δύω λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη ὑψηλώ, *Idomenē is two high hills.*

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by καί (expressed or understood), take the verb in the plural and in the chief person, which is the first with respect to the second and third, and the second with respect to the third; as,

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογιζόμεθα, *I and thou concluded.*
Πάρειμι καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ οὗτος Φρυνίσκος, *Both I and this Phryniscus are present.*
Τεθνᾶσι Κηφισόδωρος καὶ Ἀμφικράτης καὶ ἄλλοι, *Cephisodorus and Amphicrates and others are dead.*

(a) The verb may agree with the nearest or most prominent subject; as Ἀποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιά, *The head is cut off, and also the right hand.*

(b) The verb may be put in the dual, if it belongs to two substantives in the singular; as Ἠλυροποικὴ καὶ ἡ κιθαριστικὴ πολὺ διαφέρετον ἀλλήλοιν, *The art of making lyres, and the art of playing on the harp, differ much from each other.*

(c) A nominative in the singular followed by μετά or σύν, *with,* may take the verb in the plural; as Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατηγῶν σπένδονται, *Demosthenes with his fellow-generals made a treaty.*

3. When two or more nominatives of different persons and numbers are connected by ἤ, οὔτε, or μήτε, the verb agrees with one of them, and is understood after the rest.

When however the nouns are regarded as *one whole*, the verb is put in the plural. E. g.

Δημοφῶν ἢ Θηριππίδης ἔχουσιν, *Demophon or Therippides has.*
Οὔτε σὺ οὔτ' ἂν ἄλλος οὐδεὶς δύναιτο, *Neither you nor any body else could.*

So Ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαβόντες, *In order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians may occupy them beforehand.*

4. The *copula* εἰμί and its participle are very often omitted; as,

Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *Water is indeed the best thing;* sc. ἐστι.
Ὢν ὑφηγητῶν, *Who being leaders;* sc. ὄντων.

Note 1. The first person plural is sometimes used, for the sake of modesty, instead of the first person singular; as Ὦ Αλκιβιάδη, καὶ ἡμεῖς τηλικοῦτοι ὄντες δεινοὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἦμεν, *O Alcibiades, we too, when at your age, were keen in such matters;* where Pericles alone speaks.

Note 2. In the Epic language the *dual* is sometimes used for the plural; thus (*Il.* 5, 487) ἀλόντε refers to the Trojans. (*Il.* 8, 185) ἀποτίνετον, ἐφομαρτεῖτον, σπεύδετον refer to four horses. (*Od.* 8, 48. 49) κούρω κρινθέντε, βήτην apply to fifty-two persons. (*Hymn.* 1, 487. 501) κάθετον, λύσαντε, ἵκησθον refer to the Cretan sailors.

Note 3. When ἕκαστος, ἕτερος, and ἄλλος in the expressions ἄλλος ἄλλον, ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν, are connected with a plural verb, they are really in apposition with the subject of that verb; as Αναβαίνοντες ὅπῃ ἐδύναντο ἕκαστος, *Ascending as well as they each could.* Ηρώτων ἄλλος ἄλλο, *one asked one thing, and another, another.*

§ **151.** 1. Whenever a noun in the plural is regarded as *one whole*, or when several nouns are regarded as one whole, the verb may be in the singular. Particularly,

The nominative of the *neuter* plural regularly takes the verb in the singular. E. g.

Τὰ στρατεύματα ἀγωνίζεται, *The armies are contending.*
Ταῦτα ἐγένετο, *These things happened.*

So Ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔστι κάρυ' ἐκ φορμίδος δούλω παραρριπτοῦντε τοῖς θεωμένοις, *We have not* (do not exhibit) *a couple of slaves throwing nuts out of a basket to the spectators.*

2. On the other hand, a *collective* noun in the singular may have the verb in the plural; as,

Τὸ πλῆθος οἴονται, *The multitude think.*
Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν, *The army were retreating.*

§ **152.** 1. The nominatives of the personal pronoun are implied in the personal endings of the verb. (§ 115. *n.*) Consequently, when they are expressed, they are either emphatic or antithetic.

Thus, Γράφω, *I write;* Ἐγὼ γράφω, *It is I that write;* or *I write* with an emphasis upon *I.* Γράφετε, *You write;* Ὑμεῖς γράφετε, *It is you that write.*

2. When a verb in the third person appears without a nominative, its subject must be determined by the context. Particularly,

(a) The nominative is omitted when any thing general and indefinite (τὶς, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα) is expressed; as λέγουσι, *They say.* Οὕτως ἔχει, *It is so.* Δείξει δὴ τάχα, *Time will soon show it.*

(b) When the verb indicates the *employment* of a person, the word denoting that person is generally omitted; as Ἐκήρυξε τοῖς Ἕλλησι παρασκευάσασθαι, sc. ὁ κήρυξ, The herald *proclaimed to the Greeks to make ready.*

(c) When it is *implied* in some part of the clause; as Τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχεον καί σφι ἦν ἐν τέλεϊ, *They were building a wall across the Isthmus, and their* work (wall) *was near the end.*

(d) Frequently the active verb is changed into the *third* person singular passive, and its subject-nominative into the dative of the *agent;* as Τοῖς πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, for Οἱ πολέμιοι εὐτυχήκασι, *The enemy have succeeded.*

(e) The subject of verbs denoting the state of the *weather* or the operations of nature is not expressed; as ὗει, *it rains;* νίφει, *it snows;* ἔσεισε, *there was an earthquake.*

§ **153.** In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the subject of a sentence. Particularly,

(a) The subject may be an *infinitive;* in which case the verb is called *impersonal.* Such is the subject of

δεῖ, *it is necessary, one must.*
δοκεῖ, *it seems good* or *proper.*
εἵμαρται, *it is fated;* εἵμαρτο, *it was fated.*
ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible, it happens.*
ἔοικε, *it seems, it becomes.*
ἔνεστι, *it is possible.*
ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, proper.*
ἐστί, *it is possible, easy, convenient,* most commonly followed by an adjective.
λέγεται, *it is said.*
μέλει, *to take care of.*
πέπρωται, *it is destined.*
πρέπει, προσήκει, *it is proper, it behooves, it becomes.*
συμβαίνει, *it happens.*
χρή, *it is necessary, there is need one must.*

(b) The subject may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, *that;* as Δῆλον ἦν ὅτι ἐγγύς που βασιλεὺς ἦν, *It was manifest that the king was pretty near.*

(c) The subject may be a preposition with a *numeral* adjective following it; as Ἔφυγον περὶ ὀκτακοσίους, *About eight hundred fled.*

§ **154.** 1. The nominative often has the appearance of the vocative; as Ἡ Πρόκνη ἔκβαινε, *Procnē, step out.*

2. The nominative is used in designating an object without asserting any thing respecting it; as Ὁμήρου Ἰλιάς, *Homer's Iliad.*

3. The nominative, with or without an interjection, is used in certain exclamations; as Ὤμοι ἐγὼ δειλός! *Oh wretched me!* Ὦ δύσμορος! *Unhappy man that I am!*

VOCATIVE.

§ **155.** The vocative with or without ὦ is used in addressing; as,

Ἔπεμψεν ἡμᾶς ἡ στρατιὰ πρὸς σέ, ὦ Κλέανδρε, *The army has sent us to you, O Cleander.*

Note 1. The vocative singular may be used in addressing a number of persons; as Ἴτ' ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἡριππίδα, *Go ye, O Herippidas,* where Herippidas with others is addressed.

Note 2. (a) Ὦ may stand after the adjective agreeing with the substantive; as Μάκαρ ὦ Στρεψίαδες, *O happy Strepsiades!*

(b) It may stand between the substantive and its adjective; as Ἔρεβος ὦ φαεννότατον, *O most bright Erebus.*

(c) It may be repeated; as Ὦ τέκνον ὦ γενναῖον, *O my noble child!*

(d) It may be separated from its substantive by a parenthetical expression; as Ἡμῖν εἰπέ, ὦ πρὸς Διὸς Μέλητε, *In the name of Zeus, tell us, O Melētus!*

SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ **156.** 1. A substantive annexed to another substantive or to a pronoun, for the sake of explanation, is, by *apposition,* put in the same case.

So when the annexed substantive is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Ξέρξης βασιλεύς, *Xerxes, a king,* or *King Xerxes.*
Ἐγὼ ὁ Τηρεύς, *I Tereus.* Ἐμὲ τὸν Τηρέα, *Me Tereus.*
Σὺ Ἕλλην εἶ, *Thou art a Grecian.*

So Λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον, *Taking with him Tissaphernes as a friend.* Θεμιστοκλῆς ἥκω, *I Themistocles have come.*

(a) In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, a noun denoting a *part* is often put in apposition with the noun denoting the whole. In translation, the leading noun may be regarded as an adnominal genitive. E. g. Δηΐπυρον Ἕλενος ξίφεϊ ἥλασε κόρσην, *Helenus smote the temple of Dēïpyrus with a sword.*

So Ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρείδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ, *But it did not please the heart of Agamemnon, the son of Atreus.*

(b) *Possessive* pronouns and adjectives implying possession are often followed by a *genitive*, which is in apposition with the genitive implied in the possessive pronoun or adjective; as Τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου βίον, *The life of me, a miserable man;* here αὐτοῦ τοῦ ταλαιπώρου is in apposition with ἐμοῦ implied in ἐμόν. Ἀθηναῖος ὢν πόλεως τῆς μεγίστης, *Being a citizen of Athens, the greatest city* in the world.

(c) A noun is sometimes put in apposition with a whole sentence regarded as a substantive. The noun thus appended is in the *nominative* or *accusative* according as the principal word in the sentence, to which it refers, is a subject or an object. E. g. Τὼ παῖδε τὼ σὼ μέλλετον, τολμήματ' αἴσχιστα, μονομαχεῖν, *Thy two sons are about to fight a duel, a most disgraceful act.* Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεῳ λύπην πικράν, *Let us slay Helen, to the bitter grief of Menelaus.*

This rule applies also to such parenthetical phrases as Τὸ λεγόμενον, *As the saying is;* Πᾶν τοὐναντίον, *The very reverse; On the contrary;* Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *As Homer says; According to Homer.*

(d) When the subject of a sentence is a *demonstrative* pronoun, it commonly takes the gender of the noun in the predicate; as Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας. Ἦσαν δὲ ταῦτα δύο τείχη, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria. Now these* Gates *were two walls;* for αὗται, sc. αἱ Πύλαι.

2. A substantive in apposition to two or more substantives is put in the plural.

So when the substantive in apposition is in the *predicate.* E. g.

Φιλήσιος καὶ Λύκων οἱ Ἀχαιοί, *Philesius and Lycon the Achæans.*

3. A noun denoting *a whole*, which is regularly put in the genitive, may take the case of the nouns denoting the parts; as,

Οἰκίαι αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ ἐπεπτώκεσαν, ὀλίγαι δὲ περιῆσαν, *Most of the houses had fallen, and but few remained standing.*

Note 1. Sometimes a substantive (commonly a proper name) is repeated for the sake of emphasis; in which case, the repeated noun

may, by *attraction*, be put in the *nominative* when there is a nominative in its vicinity closely connected with it; as Λαοθόη θυγάτηρ Ἄλτᾱο γέροντος· Ἄλτεω ὃς Λελέγεσσι φιλοπτολέμοισιν ἀνάσσει, *Laothoë the daughter of Altes old; of Altes who rules over the warlike Leleges.*

So Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἠετίωνος· Ἠετίων ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑληέσσῃ, *Andromache the daughter of magnanimous Ëetion; Ëetion who dwelt at the foot of woody Placus.*

Note 2. The *limiting* noun, which regularly is put in the genitive, may stand in apposition with the limited noun when both nouns refer to the *same* thing; as Δέκα μναῖ εἰσφορά, *A contribution of ten minæ.*

Note 3. Sometimes apposition takes place even when the nouns are *partially* related to each other; as (*Her.* 2, 133) Ἵνα οἱ δυώδεκα ἔτεα ἀντὶ ἓξ ἐτέων γένηται, αἱ νύκτες ἡμέραι γενόμεναι, *In order that the number of years might become for him twelve instead of six, the nights being reckoned as days.*

So (*Id.* 2, 41) Τοὺς βοῦς θάπτουσι, τὰ κέρατα ὑπερέχοντα, *They bury the oxen with the horns above the ground.* (*Soph. An.* 259) Λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ, φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα, *And hard words passed between them, — watchman blaming watchman.*

Note 4. A *personal* or *national* appellative may be used *adjectively;* as Πόλις Ἑλλάς or Ἑλληνίς, *A Grecian city.* Θῆσσαν τράπεζαν, *Frugal table* (*fare*).

Note 5. Ἀνήρ, *man,* may accompany personal or national appellatives, regarded as adjectives; as Βασιλεὺς ἀνήρ, *A man who is a king,* simply *A king.* Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι! *Men of Athens! Athenians!* Ἄνδρες δικασταί! *Judges!*

Note 6. In Poetry, a verbal substantive of the masculine gender is sometimes put in apposition with a feminine noun; as (*Eurip. Med.* 1390) Μυσαρὰ καὶ παιδολέτορ, *Vile murderess of thy own children!* (*Id. Hip.* 689) Ὦ παγκακίστη καὶ φίλων διαφθορεῦ, *O thou most wicked woman and destroyer of thy friends!*

§ 157. 1. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence.

This rule applies also to the article, the adjective pronouns, and to the participle. E. g.

Ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ἀνήρ, *A wise man.*
Τῷ ἐμῷ πατρί, *To my father.*
Παρὼν ὁ Κῦρος, *Cyrus being present.*
Ἐγὼ ἄτολμός εἰμι, *I am timid.*

With respect to *position*, when the substantive has no article, the adjective is placed before or after its substantive.

(a) A noun or pronoun in the dual may take a participle in the

plural. On the other hand, a noun or pronoun in the plural may take a participle in the dual when two things are meant. E. g. Νὼ καταβάντες, *We both descending.* Αἰγυπιοὶ κλάζοντε μάχονται, *Two vultures uttering loud shrieks fight.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of all adjective forms may agree with a feminine substantive; as Τὼ ὁδώ, *The two ways.* Τούτοιν τοῖν κῑνησέοιν, *Of these two motions.*

(c) When the subject of a sentence is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing (τὶ, χρῆμα, πρᾶγμα), the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular; as Ἡ χιὼν ἦν ἀλεεινόν, *The snow was warm* (*a warm thing*).

(d) When the subject is any word but a nominative, the adjective in the *predicate* is put in the neuter singular or plural; as Ῥᾴδιον ἦν λαβεῖν, *To take was easy, It was easy to take.* Ἀδύνατα ἦν τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύνεσθαι, *It was impossible to chastise the Locrians.*

(e) The participle of the *copula* may agree in gender with the noun in the predicate; as Ἡ λέαινα ἐὸν ἰσχῡρότατον, *The lioness being a very strong animal.*

2. If an adjective refers to two or more substantives, it is put in the plural, and in the leading gender, which is the masculine with respect to the other genders, and the feminine with respect to the neuter.

So when the adjective is in the *predicate* of the sentence. E. g.

Βοῦν καὶ ἵππον καὶ κάμηλον ὅλους ὀπτούς, *An ox, a horse, and a camel, roasted whole.*

Γραῖδια καὶ γερόντια καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα καὶ βοῦς καταλελειμμένους, *Old women and old men, a few sheep, and oxen, abandoned.*

(a) If the substantives denote *inanimate* beings, the adjective is regularly *neuter;* as Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα, *Stones, brick, and timber, thrown together without order.*

(b) The adjective may agree with one of the substantives, commonly with the most prominent one; as (*Eur. Bac.* 905) Ἑτέρᾳ . . . . . ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει, *In another kind of prosperity and power.*

(c) The adjective or participle may be put in the *dual* if it refers to two substantives; as Καλλίας καὶ Αλκιβιάδης ἡκέτην ἄγοντε τὸν Πρόδικον, *Callias and Alcibiades came bringing Prodicus.*

3. A *collective* substantive in the singular may take an adjective or participle in the plural; as *Τροίην ἑλόντες Ἀργείων στόλος, The army of the Argives having taken Troy.*

NOTE 1. (a) Sometimes the gender and number of the adjective are determined by the adnominal genitive; as Πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι ὑποδείσαντες, *Flocks of birds having been terrified.*

(b) Sometimes the gender of the adjective or participle is determined by the gender implied in the substantive; as Φίλε τέκνον, *Dear child.* Ἐλθὼν βίη Ἡρακληΐη, *The might of Hercules having come;* that is *Hercules.*

NOTE 2. The masculine is commonly used in general remarks or assertions, even when the objects spoken of belong to the female sex; as οἱ ἀγαθοί, *the good;* οἱ κακοί, *the wicked;* οἱ τίκτοντες, *parents.*
So also when, in the tragic Poets, a woman speaks of herself in the plural. (§ 150, *n.* 1.)

NOTE 3. Δύο or Δύω, *two*, is very often joined to plural substantives; as Δύο ψῡχάς. Δυοῖν οἰμώγμασι.
Δοῦρε, *two spears*, and ὄσσε, *the eyes*, in Homer, are accompanied by a plural adjective.

§ **158.** 1. Any adjective or participle may be used substantively, the substantive with which it agrees being understood; as φίλος, *a friend;* οἱ θνητοί, *the mortals;* τὰ ἐμά, *my property;* οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες, *philosophers.*

2. The *neuter* singular of an adjective or participle, preceded by the article, may be used for the corresponding abstract noun; as τὸ καλόν, *the beautiful, beauty;* τὸ θεῖον, *divinity;* τὸ δεδιός, *fear;* τὸ μέλλον, *the future.*

So τὸ ἐμόν, *that which is mine*, periphrastically for ἐγώ, *I.*

3. Masculine and feminine adjectives often supply the place of adverbs; as χθιζός, hesternus; ἄσμενος, *gladly.* Particularly numeral adjectives in -αῖος; as τριταῖος, πεμπταῖος.

§ **159.** 1. When the *comparative* is not followed by the genitive, the conjunction ἤ, *than*, is put between it and the word with which it is compared; the case of the latter being the same as that of the former; as,

Μέλλεις ἐπ' ἄνδρας στρατεύεσθαι ἀμείνονας ἢ Σκύθας, *Thou art about to march against men superior to the Scythians.*

Τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδικεῖν ἧττον ἔξεστιν ἢ τοῖς ἰδιώταις, *The kings of the Lacedæmonians have less power to do wrong than private individuals.*

Πηγαὶ Μαιάνδρου ποταμοῦ καὶ ἑτέρου οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ Μαιάνδρου, *The sources of the river Mæander, and of another river not smaller than the Mæander.*

(a) Sometimes the *nominative* is used after ἤ, the context determin-

ing its verb; as Τοῖς νεωτέροις καὶ μᾶλλον ἀκμάζουσιν ἢ ἐγὼ, παραινῶ, sc. ἀκμάζω, *I advise the young who are more vigorous than I am.*

(b) Πρός, κατά, ὅτε, ὡς, ὥστε, may be used after ἤ; as Μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα, *Too great for tears.*

2. A comparison between two qualities of the same person or thing is expressed by means of two comparatives with ἤ between them; as Μανικώτεροι ἢ ἀνδρειότεροι, *More rash than brave.*

3. When the word, with which the comparison is made, is omitted, the Greek comparative corresponds to the English positive with *too*, *rather*, *somewhat*, *pretty*, *a little*, *a little too*; as Ὅπου δὲ στενωτέρα εἴη ἡ ὁδός, *And wherever the road was too narrow.*

4. The comparative may be strengthened by ἔτι, etiam, *yet*, *still*, μέγα, *much*, μακρῷ, *longe*, *by far*, ὀλίγῳ, ὀλίγον, *little*, *by less*, πολλῷ, ἔτι πολλῷ, πολύ, *multo*, *much*, *more*, ὅσῳ, ὅσον, *by as much as*, *the more*, τοσοῦτον, τοσούτῳ, *so much*, *the more*; also by μᾶλλον, *more.*

5. The *superlative* may be strengthened by μακρῷ, πολλῷ, πολύ, ὅσῳ, τοσούτῳ, οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι; ἤ, quam, *very*; ἐν τοῖς, *of all*, *among all*; also by μάλιστα, πλεῖστον, μέγιστον, *most*, *very.*

Note 1. When a word implies a comparison, it may be followed by ἤ, *than*; as Τοὐναντίον δρῶν ἢ προσῆκ' αὐτῷ ποιεῖν, *Doing contrary to what he ought to do.*

Words of this class are βούλομαι, ἐθέλω, ζητέω, δίκαιον, σοφόν, ἐναντίον, πικρός, and some others.

Note 2. The adverbs πλέον, μεῖον, ἔλαττον, often have the appearance of indeclinable adjectives; as Πελταστὰς καὶ τοξότας πλέον ἢ εἴκοσι μυριάδας, *More than twenty myriads of targeteers and archers.*

Note 3. Ἤ may be omitted after πλέον, πλείω, ἔλαττον, followed by a numeral; as Ἔτη γεγονὼς πλείω ἑβδομήκοντα, *Being upwards of seventy years of age.*

Note 4. The superlative in a few instances has the force of the comparative; as Σεῖο δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὔτις ἀνὴρ προπάροιθε μακάρτατος, *No man, O Achilles, was ever more completely happy than thou.*

Note 5. After οἷος, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅτι (properly ὅ τι), and ἤ, the words δυνατόν ἐστι, or δύνασθαι, *as much as possible*, *as he can* or *could*, may be mentally supplied; as Ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι πλείστους, *As many Peloponnesians as possible.*

PRONOUNS AND ARTICLE.

§ **160.** 1. The genitive of the *personal* pronoun corresponds to the English *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; *his*, *her*, *hers*, *its*, *their*, *theirs*.

2. Ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, are more emphatic than the corresponding enclitics μοῦ, μοί, μέ. In Poetry, however, even the latter are sometimes emphatic or antithetic.

3. After a preposition, ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ are generally used. Except μέ in the expression πρός με, which however is less strong than πρὸς ἐμέ.

4. Αὐτός is the usual third person of the personal pronoun. In the oblique cases it refers either to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence, or to the subject of the principal sentence. The same remark applies to the oblique cases of ἕ. E. g.

Ὁ νόμος αὐτὸν οὐκ ἐᾷ, *The law does not permit him.*
Κῦρος ἐδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, *Cyrus desired Sacas to notify to him* (sc. Cyrus).

(a) Αὐτός, accompanied by a substantive, is emphatic, *self*, *very*. Sometimes it means *by one's self*, in the sense of *alone*. E. g. Αὐτὸς Μένων, *Menon himself*. Κῦρος αὐτός, *Cyrus himself*. Αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἐσμεν, *For we are alone*.

(b) Αὐτός, *self*, *very*, may be placed before a personal pronoun expressed or implied; as Αὐτός εἰμι, sc. ἐγώ, *I am the very man*. Αὐτὸς σύ, or Σὺ αὐτός, *Thou thyself*. Ταῦτα αὐτοὶ ἐποιεῖτε, *You did these things yourselves*.

(c) Αὐτός, *self*, *very*, may be connected with οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, for the sake of emphasis; as Αὐτὸς οὗτος, *This very person*. Αὐτὸς ἐκεῖνος, *That very person*. Αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου, *His own*.

(d) Αὐτός is used with ordinal numbers, to show that one person with others, whose number is less by one than the number implied in the ordinal, is spoken of; as Ἱερέθη πρεσβευτὴς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα δέκατος αὐτός, *He being the tenth (with nine others) was appointed plenipotentiary to Lacedæmon*.

(e) In sentences containing the reflexive pronoun, the nominative of αὐτός may, for the sake of emphasis, be placed near the reflexive pronoun; as Παλαιστὴν νῦν παρασκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὑτῷ, *He is now preparing an antagonist against himself*.

(f) In Homer, Αὐτός is often used when a person or thing is to be opposed to any thing connected with it; as Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἑλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν, *And sent pre-*

maturely many brave souls of heroes to Hades, and made their bodies the prey of dogs.

5. Αὐτός, preceded by the article, signifies *idem, the same;* as Περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταὐτὰ γιγνώσκομεν, *We do not have the same opinion concerning the same things on the same day.*

Note 1. In the Ionic writers, οὗ and the other cases commonly refer to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. In the Attic writers they generally refer to the subject of the principal sentence, like the Latin sui, sibi, se.

Note 2. Sometimes the personal pronoun is equivalent to the reflexive; that is, it refers to the subject of the sentence; as Οἶμαι ληρεῖν με, *I think I am talking nonsense.* Ἀλλὰ πολλοῦ μοι δοκῶ τὰ ὑμέτερα ἔχειν, *But I think I am far from having your things.*

Note 3. In some instances the third person of the personal pronoun stands for the second; (*Il.* 10, 398) Σφίσιν for ὑμῖν. (*Her.* 3, 71) Σφέας for ὑμᾶς.

Note 4. The personal pronoun is sometimes *repeated* in the same sentence for the sake of greater perspicuity; as Ἐμοὶ μὲν, εἰ καὶ μὴ καθ' Ἑλλήνων χθόνα τεθράμμεθ', ἀλλ' οὖν ξυνετά μοι δοκεῖς λέγειν, *To us, although we have not been brought up in the land of the Greeks, nevertheless thou seemest to speak intelligible things.*

Note 5. When a noun is separated by intermediate sentences from the verb with which it is connected, αὐτός, in its regular signification (4), is, for the sake of perspicuity, put in apposition with that noun; as Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, ᾧ πολλὰ οὕτως ἐστὶ τὰ σύμμαχα, εἴπερ προθῦμεῖται ἡμᾶς ἀπολέσαι, οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὀμόσαι, *Now, for my part, I do not see why the king, whose resources are so great, should swear to us, if he really meant to destroy us.*

Note 6. Αὐτός in the oblique cases is sometimes joined to the *relative pronoun* for the sake of perspicuity; as Ὧν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν, *One of whom.* Examples of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the Septuagint and New Testament.

Note 7. The *genitive* of the first and second persons of the personal pronoun is seldom put after a substantive in classical writers; thus Ὁ πατήρ μου is much rarer than Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, *My father.*

§ **161.** 1. The *reflexive* pronoun refers either to the subject of the sentence in which it stands, or to the subject of the principal sentence; as Σαυτὴν ἐπιδείκνυ, *Show thyself.* Ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐσιώπα ἀπορῶν πότερα συμβουλεύοι τῷ Κύρῳ κατακαίνειν ἑαυτόν, *The Armenian king kept silence, hesitating whether to advise Cyrus to slay him.*

When the *genitive* of this pronoun depends on a noun, it is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun, or to the possessive pro-

noun; as Ἀστυάγης μετεπέμψατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα καὶ τὸν παῖδα αὐτῆς, *Astyages sent for his* own *daughter and her son.*

2. The *reciprocal* pronoun regularly refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; as Ἀλλήλας ἐώρων, *They looked at each other.*

Note 1. The reflexive pronoun may also refer to the *object* of the sentence to which it belongs; as Ἀπὸ σαυτοῦ ἐγώ σε διδάξω, *I will illustrate it to you from your own case.*

Note 2. Sometimes ἑαυτοῦ stands for ἐμαυτοῦ or σεαυτοῦ; as Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς, *We must ask ourselves.* Μόρον τὸν αὐτῆς οἶσθα, *Thou knowest thy fate.*

Note 3. The third person of the reflexive may stand for the reciprocal. On the other hand, the reciprocal may be used for the reflexive. E. g. Ἀντὶ ὑφορωμένων ἑαυτὰς ἡδέως ἀλλήλας ἐώρων, *Instead of looking cross at each other, they looked smilingly.* Καθ' αὑτοῖν, *Against each other.* Διέφθειραν ἀλλήλους, *They destroyed themselves;* that is, *Each destroyed himself.*

§ **162.** The *possessive* pronoun is equivalent to the genitive of the personal; consequently it has all the properties of the adnominal genitive; as Ὁ ἐμός πατήρ, for Ὁ πατήρ μου, *My father.* Οἶκος ὁ σός, *Thy house.*

So Οἶκος σός, *A house of thine, One of thy houses* Πόλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν, *Our city;* Πόλιν ἡμετέραν, *A city of ours.* Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες, *My children;* Παῖδες ἐμοί, *Some of my children.* Σὸς πόθος, *My regret for thee.*

Note. Ὅς, *his*, in Homer, sometimes stands for ἐμός, σός. — Σφέτερος for ὑμέτερος, in Hesiod; for ἐμός, in Theocritus.

§ **163.** 1. The *demonstratives* ὅδε, οὗτος, τόσος, τοῖος, ὧδε, οὕτως regularly denote that which is before the mind of the speaker; as Οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ, *This man.* Ἔλεγε τάδε, *He said these things.*

2. Ἐκεῖνος, *that, he, she, it*, regularly refers to a remote person or thing; as Ἐκεῖνοι ἀπολοῦνται, *Those men will perish.*

Note 1. In Herodotus, οὗτος, τοσοῦτος, τοιοῦτος, and οὕτως regularly refer to what precedes; ὅδε, τοσόσδε, τοιόσδε, ὧδε, to what follows.

Note 2. The demonstrative pronoun is sometimes apparently equivalent to the adverbs ἐνταῦθα, ὧδε, ἐκεῖ; as Ἠνάγκασα σὲ τοῦτον, *I compelled thee who art here.*

So Αὕτη δέ σοι γῆς περίοδος πάσης. Ὁρᾷς; Αἵδε μὲν Ἀθῆναι, *Here is for thee a map of the whole earth. Seest thou? Here is Athens.*

Note 3. The demonstrative may refer to a noun which goes before in the same sentence, if that noun has been separated from its verb by intervening sentences; as Μεγιστίην τὸν Ακαρνῆνα .... τοῦτον τὸν εἴπαντα ἐκ τῶν ἱρῶν τὰ μέλλοντά σφι ἐκβαίνειν, *Megistias the Acarnanian .... the one who foretold by the entrails of the victims what would happen to them.*

Note 4. The demonstrative sometimes follows the relative in the same sentence; Ινδὸν ποταμὸν ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος ποταμῶν πάντων παρέχεται, *The river Indus, which is the second river in the world that produces crocodiles.*

Note 5. Τοῦτο may refer to a sentence or clause; as Αἰσθόμενος τὸν Αθάμαντα ἀποκτεῖναι θέλοντα τὸν Φρίξον δηλοῖ τοῦτο τῷ Φρίξῳ, *Perceiving that Athamas intended to slay Phrixus, he makes it known to Phrixus.*

§ **164.** The *interrogative* pronouns and adverbs are used in direct or indirect questions; as Σὺ τίς εἶ; *Who art thou?* Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.*

§ **165.** The *indefinite* τις, annexed to a substantive, means *a certain, some*, or simply *a, an*. Without a substantive, it means *some one, somebody, some person, a certain one;* as Ὀρνῖθές τινες, *Some birds.* Λέγουσί τινες, *Some (persons) say.*

Note 1. (a) Τις is sometimes used for ἕκαστος; as Εὖ τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, *Let every one sharpen his spear well.*

(b) Sometimes it refers to the speaker or to the person addressed; as Ποῖ τις φύγῃ, *Whither can one (I) go?* Ἥκει τῷ κακόν, *Misfortune has come to some one (thee).*

(c) Τις may mean *somebody* in the sense of *a distinguished person, a man of consequence;* τι, *something great, to the purpose;* as Κἠγὼν φαίνομαί τις ἦμες, *I too seem to be somebody.* Ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει, *He seemed to Astyages to say something to the purpose.*

Note 2. Τις is often joined to adjectives and adverbs of quality or quantity, for the sake of strengthening or weakening their signification, as the case may be; as Γυνὴ ὡραιοτάτη τις, *A most blooming woman.* Ἡμέρας ἑβδομήκοντά τινας, *Some seventy days.* Πόσος τις; *How big a one?*

Note 3. The Poets may *repeat* τις in the same sentence; as Ἔστι τις οὐ πρόσω Σπάρτης πόλις τις, *There is, not far from Sparta, a certain city.*

ARTICLE.

§ **166.** 1. Originally the article was a *demonstrative* or *relative* pronoun; *he, she, it, this, that; who, which, what.* Thus, in the Epic dialect, it is generally a demonstrative or

relative pronoun; in the new Ionic, and Doric, very often; and not unfrequently in the Tragedians. E. g.

Ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθείς, *For he having been incensed against the king.*

Αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Αθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥρη, *And they muttered, Athenē and Hera.*

Ὄρνῖς ἱρὸς τῷ οὔνομα Φοίνιξ, *A sacred bird, the name of which is Phœnix.*

2. In the Attic prose-writers, the article retains its demonstrative force in the following cases:

(a) When it is followed by μέν, δέ, without a substantive; especially in the formula ὁ μέν .... ὁ δέ, *the one .... the other, one .... another, some .... others;* as Ὁ μὲν ἦρχε οἱ δ' ἐπείθοντο, *He commanded and they obeyed.*

(b) Before the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος; as Τὸν ὃς ἔφη, *Him who said.* Οὐδενὸς τῶν ὅσα αἰσχύνην ἐστὶ φέροντα, *None of those things which are regarded as bringing shame.* Μῖσεῖν τοὺς οἷός περ οὗτος, *To hate such as are like this man.*

(c) In the expression καὶ τόν, *and he*, before an infinitive; as Καὶ τὸν κελεῦσαι, *And he commanded.*

(d) In the expression τὸν καὶ τόν, *this man and that man;* τὸ καὶ τό, *this and that, so and so.*

(e) In τό γε, *this;* πρὸ τοῦ, or προτοῦ, *before this time, formerly.*

(f) In τῷ, *for this reason, therefore*, borrowed from the Epic style.

§ **167.** In its usual signification, the article is a weak demonstrative pronoun. Accordingly it is used when a person or thing is before the mind of the speaker, writer, hearer, or reader. E. g.

Ἵππος, *A horse;* Ὁ ἵππος, *The horse*, weaker than *this* or *that horse.*

Ἄνδρες, *Men, A number of men;* Οἱ ἄνδρες, *The men.*

1. *Proper* names may take the article; as ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Ὄλυμπος, αἱ Αθῆναι.

2. *Abstract* nouns, and names of *sciences*, and the *elements* of nature, may take the article; as ἡ ἀχαριστία, *ingratitude;* ἡ ἀριθμητική, *arithmetic;* ὁ χρῦσός, *gold* as a metal; ὁ ἀήρ, *air;* ἡ γῆ, *earth.*

3. When the article is prefixed to such objects as are closely connected with a particular person, it has the force of the possessive pronoun; Ἔρχεται ἡ Μανδάνη πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, *Mandane came to her father.*

4. The article may be placed before τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε, τοσοῦτος, τηλικοῦτος, τίς, ποῖος, and even before a personal or reflexive pronoun. Δεῖνα, *such-a-one*, always takes the article.

5. The article is put before a numeral depending on ἀμφί, περί, εἰς, ὑπέρ; as Αμφὶ τὰ πέντε ἢ ἑκκαίδεκα ἔτη αὐτοῦ γενομένου, *He being about fifteen or sixteen years old.*

6. The *neuter* singular of the article may be prefixed to any word or expression regarded as a substantive; as Τὸ ὑμεῖς, *The word ὑμεῖς.* Τῷ εἶναι χρῆσθαι, *To use the word εἶναι.*

So before the infinitive; as Τὸ πίνειν, *Drinking, To drink.* Τοῦ κτήσασθαι, *Of acquiring.* Εν τῷ χρῆσθαι, *In using, In the use.*

7. In grammatical language, every word regarded as an independent object takes the gender of the name of the part of speech to which it belongs; as ὁ γάρ, sc. σύνδεσμος, *The conjunction γάρ*; ἡ ἐγώ, sc. ἀντωνυμία, *The pronoun ἐγώ*; τὸ τήν, sc. ἄωθρον, *The article τήν.*

Note 1. Sometimes the article is of the gender of the substantive which refers to a quotation; as Καλὴν ἔφη παραίνεσιν εἶναι τὴν καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν, *He said,* "*To sacrifice to the gods according to thy power,*" *is good advice*, where the gender of the article before the expression καδδύναμιν ἔρδειν is determined by the substantive παραίνεσιν.

Note 2. When the force of the article is lost sight of in the words ταὐτόν (τὸ αὐτό), and θάτερον (τὸ ἕτερον), they may be preceded by another article; as Περὶ τὸ ταὐτόν, *About the same thing.* Ὁ τοῦ θατέρου κύκλος, *The circle of the other.*

§ **168.** 1. When a noun which has just preceded would naturally be repeated, the article belonging to it is alone expressed; as Οἵ τε Ξενοφῶντος παῖδες καὶ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, *Both the children of Xenophon, and those of the other citizens*

2. In certain phrases, a noun is understood after the article

Ἄνδρες, Ἄνθρωποι, *men, people*; as Οἱ ἐν ἄστει, *Those in the city.* Οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, *Those with him.* — Οἱ ἀμφί τινα, or Οἱ περί τινα, *Those about any body*, most commonly means a person and his attendants, men, suite, followers, or disciples; sometimes it stands for the person merely.

Γῆ, or Χώρα, *land, country*; as Εἰς τὴν ἑαυτῶν, *To their own country.*

Γυνή, *wife*, rarely; as Βυρσίνης τῆς Ἱππίου, *Byrsine the wife of Hippias.* Φερετῖμης τῆς Βάττεω, *Of Pheretima the wife of Battus.*

Πρᾶγμα, or Χρῆμα, *thing, affairs*; as Τὰ τῆς πόλεως, *The affairs of the state.* Τὰ τῶν θεῶν, *That which comes from the gods.* Τὸ τοῦ Ὁμήρου, *That which Homer says.* — Not unfrequently the neuter article with a genitive is equivalent to a substantive; as Τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς,

for ἡ ὀργή, *wrath, anger*. Τὸ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἡμῶν, for Ἡμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, *We the old people.*

Υἱός, *son*; as Ὁ Κλεινίου, *The son of Clinias.*

§ **169.** 1. The article may be separated from its substantive by an adjective, a possessive pronoun, or participle; also by an adnominal genitive, an adverb, or by a preposition with its case; as,

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνήρ, *The wise man.*
Τοῦ ἐμοῦ οἴκου, *Of my house.*
Τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, *The force which is.*
Τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον, *Their vessel.*
Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time.*
Τοῦ κατ' ἄστρα Ζηνός, *Of Zeus who dwells among the stars; in heaven.*

2. The word or words accompanying the substantive may come, with the article, after the substantive; in which case the article may be placed also before the substantive; as,

Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, or Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός.
Οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ, or Τοῦ οἴκου τοῦ ἐμοῦ.
Δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν, or Τὴν δύναμιν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν.
Τὸ πλοῖον τὸ ἐκείνων.
Ἄνθρωποι οἱ τότε.
Τοὺς πολέμους τοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους, *The wars with the Carduchians.*

3. When a substantive is accompanied by two or more adjuncts, the article may be repeated with each one of them.

When, however, the substantive and one of the adjuncts are regarded as one complex idea, the article is placed only before the other adjuncts. E. g.

Ἐχρῶντο ταῖς ξυλίναις ἀσπίσι ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις, *They used the Egyptian wooden shields.*
Ἐν τῇ τοῦ Διὸς τῇ μεγίστῃ ἑορτῇ, *At the grand festival of Zeus.*

So Τὸ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Λυκαίου ἱερόν, *The temple of Zeus Lycæus in Arcadia.* Τὰ τείχη τὰ ἑαυτῶν τὰ μακρά, *Their own long walls.* Ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ πόλεων Ἑλληνίδων, *From the Grecian states in Europe.*

4. The article may be separated from its substantive also by μέν, δέ, τέ, γέ, γάρ, δή, αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ, and, in the Ionic dialect, by τὶς. Also by the *object* (genitive, dative, accusative) of the sentence. E. g.

Τῶν τις στρατιωτέων, *Some one of the soldiers.*
Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ πήμασι βαρῦνεται, *He is burdened with his own sufferings.*

5. Sometimes the article is separated from its noun by an incidental sentence; as Ἀποπαύσας τοῦ ὁπότε βούλοιντο ἕκαστοι γυναῖκα ἄγεσθαι, *Having caused them to cease from marrying whenever they wished.*

6. When an adjective without the article agrees with a substantive with the article, the copula εἰμί, or its participle ὤν, is, in good Greek, always understood; that is, the adjective forms a *predicate;* as,

Ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός, or Σοφὸς ὁ ἀνήρ, *The man is wise; Wise is the man.*

So Πολλῶν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, or Τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πολλῶν, *The provisions* being *many.* Ἑώρα πολλὰ τὰ κρέα, *He saw that the meat was abundant; that there was much meat.* Τοῖς λόγοις βραχυτέροις ἐχρῆτο, *The words* which *he used were shorter.*

7. When several substantives are connected by καί, τέ .... καί, the article is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as one whole, only the first one takes the article. E. g.

Ἐπὶ Πύλας τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας, *To the Gates of Cilicia and Syria.*

Αἱ ἔλαφοι καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄϊες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι ἀσινεῖς εἰσιν, *Hinds and gazelles, wild sheep and wild asses, are harmless.*

8. Two or even three articles may stand together; as Οἱ τῶν παίδων διδάσκαλοι, *The instructers of the boys.* Τὰ τῆς τῶν πολλῶν ψυχῆς ὄμματα, *The eyes of the souls of the many.*

Note 1. When a verbal noun denoting the action of the verb is followed by a preposition with its case, the preposition may be put after that noun without the repetition of the article; as Ἡ νῦν ὑμετέρα ὀργὴ ἐς Μιτυληναίους, *Your present excitement against the Mitylenians.*

Note 2. When the article is separated from its substantive according to the first paragraph, it designates the substantive and its adjunct or adjuncts as one complex idea; thus ὁ σοφὸς ἀνήρ, without any special reference to those who are not σοφοί. But when it comes after the substantive, according to the second paragraph, it emphasizes the adjunct or adjuncts following it; thus, ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός, *the man who is wise*, as distinguished from those who are not wise.

Note 3. When μέσος, medius, *middle*, ἄκρος, *extreme*, ἔσχατος, *last*, are arranged according to the sixth paragraph, they mean *the middle*, *the extremity*, or *top*, of the object denoted by the noun with which they agree, even when the article is omitted; as Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου, *Through the middle of the park.*

Note 4. (a) Ἄλλος, with the article, means *the rest, the other*

part, of any thing ; as Τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα, *The rest of the army;* but Ἄλλο στράτευμα, *Another army.*

(b) When τὰ ἄλλα (τἄλλα) is followed by a substantive with the article, that substantive is in apposition with τὰ ἄλλα ; as Τὰ ἄλλα τὰ πολιτικά, *The other things*, to wit, *politics.*

§ **170.** 1. When a substantive with the article is in apposition with a proper name, it is placed after that proper name ; in which case the proper name rarely takes the article. But names of rivers, mountains, countries, (rarely of islands,) are, with respect to the position of the article, regarded as adjectives : and if the nouns are of different genders, the article is repeated. E. g.

Βοΐσκος ὁ πύκτης ὁ Θεσσαλός, *Boiscus the boxer, the Thessalian.*
Τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ, *Of the river Tigres.*
Τῆς Ἴδης τοῦ ὄρους, *Of Ida, the mountain.*

2. When a substantive with the article is accompanied by a *personal* or *demonstrative* pronoun, or by πᾶς, ἅπας, ὅλος, ἕκαστος, ἑκάτερος, ἄμφω, ἀμφότερος, it is placed before or after these words ; as,

Ἡμεῖς οἱ στρατηγοί, *We, the generals.* Αὐτοὺς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, *The elders themselves.*
Οὗτος ὁ ὄρνις, or Ὁ ὄρνις οὗτος, *This bird.*
Πάντες οἱ Ἕλληνες or Οἱ Ἕλληνες πάντες, *All the Greeks.*
Τὼ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω, or Ἀμφοτέρω τὼ παῖδε, *Both the children.*

Note 1. When a proper name is appended to ὅδε, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, or αὐτός, the article is commonly omitted. It is omitted also when an abstract noun is appended to αὐτός ; as Αὐτὴ ἐπιστήμη, *Knowledge itself; The essence of knowledge.*

Note 2. Οὗτος ἀνήρ, Οὑτοσὶ ἀνήρ, *This man, This fellow here*, are used in colloquial style ; but Ὅδ' ἀνήρ is more dignified than the preceding.

Note 3. When πᾶς, ἅπας are adjectives, they take the article according to the general rule.

RELATIVE.

§ **171.** 1. Originally the relative pronoun had the force of the demonstrative ; *this*, *that*, *he*, *she*, *it*. Thus, in the Epic dialect it sometimes stands for ὅδε, οὗτος ; as,

Ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς δείδοικε Διὸς μεγάλοιο κεραυνόν, *But even he dreads the thunderbolt of great Zeus.*
Ὃς γὰρ δεύτατος ἦλθε, *For he came last.*
Πάτροκλον κλαίωμεν· ὃ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων, *Let us mourn Patroclus, for this is honor to the dead.*

2. In prose, ὅς retains its demonstrative force in the following expressions :

(a) Ὅς μὲν....ὃς δέ, equivalent to ὁ μὲν....ὁ δέ ; as Πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατάγων, *Destroying some of the Grecian cities, and bringing back the exiles into others.*

(b) Καὶ ὅς, *And he;* as Καὶ ὃς ἐξαναστὰς φεύγει, *And he rising up fled.* Καὶ οἳ ἠρώτων, *And they asked.*

(c) Ὅς καὶ ὅς, *This man and that man, Some one;* as Τὰς βασιληΐας ἱστίας ἐπιόρκηκε ὃς καὶ ὅς, *Some one has sworn falsely by the royal hearth.*

(d) Ἥ δ' ὅς, *Said he;* Ἥ δ' ἥ, *Said she;* used parenthetically.

Note. This rule applies also to the adverb ὡς, *thus*, with the acute accent.

§ **172.** In its usual signification, the relative is a kind of *weak demonstrative.*

1. The relative agrees with its *antecedent*, that is, the noun to which it refers, in gender and number ; its case is determined by the construction of the sentence in which it stands ; as,

Τῶν δώδεκα μνῶν ἃς ἔλαβες, *Of the twelve minæ which thou receivedst.*

Ἑορτὴν ἐν Βαβυλῶνι ἤκουσεν εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ πάντες οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι ὅλην τὴν νύκτα πίνουσιν, *He heard that a feast was celebrating in Babylon, during which all the Babylonians drink the whole night.*

(a) The person of a verb agreeing with the relative pronoun is determined by that of the antecedent, expressed or implied ; ἃς Ἡμῖν οὐ θύετε αἵτινες τηροῦμεν ὑμᾶς, *You do not sacrifice to us who preserve you.* So when the antecedent is implied in a *possessive* pronoun ; as Ἀνανδρίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ οἵτινές σε οὐ διεσώσαμεν, *Through our cowardice (of us), who did not save thee.*

(b) The masculine of the dual of the relative may agree with a feminine antecedent ; as Ἡμῶν ἐν ἑκάστῳ δύο τινέ ἐστον ἰδέα ἄρχοντε καὶ ἄγοντε, οἷν ἑπόμεθα, *In each one of us there are two principles ruling and leading, which we follow.*

(c) When the antecedent is, or is regarded as, an *inanimate* thing, the relative is put in the *neuter* singular. Also, when the antecedent is a sentence. E. g. Τυραννίδα θηρᾶν, ὃ πλήθει χρήμασίν θ' ἁλίσκεται, *To hunt power, which is caught by means of numbers and money.*

So Οἱ ἐξελθόντες Ἕλληνες σὺν αὐτοῖς ἐπεφεύγεσαν μάλ' ὄντες συχνοί· ὃ οὔπω πρόσθεν ἐπεποιήκεσαν, *The Greeks who went out with them had fled, although quite numerous ;* a thing *which they had never done before.*

(d) When the relative is connected with a verb signifying *to call, to name, to be, to believe*, it may agree in gender and number with the noun in apposition with it ; as Ὁ φόβος ἣν αἰδὼ εἴπομεν, *That* kind of *fear which we have called respect.* Τὸ ἦθος ἥπερ ἦν δευτέρα πίστις, *Character, which certainly is a second source of confidence.*

(e) The relative in the singular may refer to a noun in the plural, when one of the persons or things contained in that noun is meant ; as Οἶνός σε τρώει μελιηδὴς ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει, ὃς ἂν μιν χανδὸν ἕλῃ, *Wine, sweet as honey, makes a fool of thee, which ruins others also, — whoever pours it down immoderately.*

2. If the relative refers to two or more nouns, it is put in the plural and in the leading gender ; as,

Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος οἳ μέγιστον ἔλεγχον ἔδοσαν τῆς αὑτῶν ἀνδρείας, *Ajax and Teucer, who gave the clearest proof of their valor.*

(a) If the antecedents denote *inanimate* objects, the relative is regularly *neuter ;* as Περὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης ἃ μεγίστην ἔχει δύναμιν, *Concerning war and peace, which have very great influence.*

(b) The relative may agree with one of the antecedents, commonly with the most prominent one ; as Θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα μέλαιναν ὃς δή σφι σχεδόν ἐστι, *Death and dark Destiny, who* (*Death*) *is now near them.*

(c) The relative may be put in the *dual* when it refers to two substantives.

3. The relative may be put in the plural, when it refers to a *collective* noun in the singular, or to a *whole class* of persons or things implied in a singular antecedent. E. g.

Πλήθει οἵπερ δικάσουσι, *To the multitude who will judge.*
Πᾶς τις ὄμνῡσι οἷς ὀφείλων τυγχάνω, *Every man, to whom I happen to owe money, swears.*
Ανὴρ αὐτουργὸς οἵπερ σώζουσι τὴν γῆν, *A man of the working class, which class defends the land.*

4. The antecedent is omitted when it is either a general word (χρῆμα, πρᾶγμα, οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος), or one which can be easily supplied from the context ; as,

Οὗτοί εἰσιν οὓς ὁρᾶτε, sc. ἐκεῖνοι, *These are they whom you see.*
Τὸ μέγεθος ὑπὲρ ὧν συνεληλύθαμεν, sc. ἐκείνων, *The magnitude of those things for which we are assembled.*
Παρακαλέσας ὁπόσους ἔπειθεν, *Having invited as many as he could induce.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs ; as Ἴστε δήπου ὅθεν ὁ

ἥλιος ἀνίσχει καὶ ὅπου δύεται, You surely know whence the sun rises and where it sets.

Note 1. Sometimes the gender of the relative is determined by the gender implied in the antecedent; as *Τὰς Ἀθήνας οἵ γε ἐμὲ καὶ πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν ὑπῆρξαν ἄδικα ποιεῦντες, Athens (the Athenians) who began first to act unjustly towards me and my father.*

Note 2. The omission of the antecedent gives rise to the following words and phrases:

ἔνιοι (*ἔνι οἵ*), *some; ἐνίοτε* (*ἔνι ὅτε*), *sometimes.*
εἰσὶν οἵ, ἔστιν οἵ, ἔστιν οἵτινες, for *ἔνιοι, τινὲς* sunt qui, *there are who*, simply *some;* regarded as one word.
ἔστιν ᾗ or *ὅπῃ*, for *πῇ, in some way.*
ἔστιν ὅπως, for *πώς, somehow.*
οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, by no means, in no manner.

§ **173.** When the sentence containing the relative is, in the mind of the speaker or writer, more important than that containing the antecedent, it is, by *inversion*, placed first; as,

Ἃ πάντες ἴσασι, τάδ' ἐστί, What all know is this; These are the things which all know.
Ὅ τι καλὸν, φίλον αἰεί, Whatever is beautiful is always dear.

So *Οἱ δ' ὅτε δή ῥ' ἵκανον ὅθι σκοπὸν Ἕκτορος ἔκταν, ἔνθ' Ὀδυσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξεν ὠκέας ἵππους, And when they came where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Ulysses checked the swift horses.*

§ **174.** 1. The relative often stands for the interrogative, but only in indirect interrogations; as *Φράζει τῷ ναυκλήρῳ ὅστις ἐστί, He declared to the captain of the vessel who he was.*

So *Δι' ἣν αἰτίην, For what reason. Ηγνόει ὅ τι τὸ πάθος εἴη, He did not know what the disease was. Θεάσασθε οἵα ἡ κατάστασις ἔσται, See what the condition will be. Ἄνθρωπε, τί ποιεῖς; Ὅ τι ποιῶ; Man, what art thou doing? What am I doing?*

2. *Οἷος, ὅσος*, and *ὡς* are often used in expressions of *astonishment, wonder*, or *admiration;* as *Ὅσα πράγματα ἔχεις! How much trouble you have! Ὡς ἀργαλέον πρᾶγμ' ἐστὶν, ὦ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί! What a hard thing it is, O Zeus and gods!*

So in indirect expressions of this class; as *Αἱ Αργεῖαι ἐμακάριζον τὴν μητέρα οἷων τέκνων εκύρησε, The Argive women congratulated their mother that she had been blessed with such children;* they said, "*Οἷων τέκνων ἐκύρησε!*" *Εὐδαίμων μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐφαίνετο, ὡς ἀδεῶς καὶ γενναίως ἐτελεύτα! The man appeared to me to be happy, — how fearlessly and nobly he ended his life!*

§ **175.** 1. In general, when the relative would naturally be put in the accusative, it is, by *attraction*, put in the case of its antecedent, when the antecedent is in the genitive or dative; as,

Εκ τούτων ὧν λέγει, *From these things which he says;* for ἃ.
Παισὶν οἷς Ἄρης ἐγείνατο, *With the children whom Ares begat.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Εκ γῆς ὅθεν προὔκειτο, *From the place where it lay.*

(a) If the antecedent be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its place; as Ἐξίμεν ἐξ ὧν τυγχάνομεν ἔχοντες, *We go away from those possessions which we happen to have.*

So Οὐδὲν ἂν πράξαιμ' ἄν, ὧν οὐ σοὶ φίλον, *I would do none of those things, to do which is not agreeable to thee;* for ἐκείνων ἅ με πρᾶξαι οὐ.

(b) The antecedent may be placed after the relative thus attracted; as Σὺν ᾗ ἔχεις δυνάμει, *With the forces which you have.*
This inversion takes place also when apparently there is no attraction; as Εκδύσασθαι ὃν ἔχω χιτῶνα, *To put off the tunic which I have on.* Πάντα ἃ ἔλαβε κρέα, *All the meat which he received.*

(c) In attraction, the noun also in apposition with the relative, after a verb signifying *to call, to believe, to consider, to regard,* regularly takes the case of the relative; as Τούτων ὧν σὺ δεσποινῶν καλεῖς, *Of these whom thou callest mistresses;* for ἃς δεσποίνας.

(d) In some instances, the relative, even when it would be in the *nominative* or *dative,* is attracted by the antecedent; particularly the nominative of οἷος, ἡλίκος; as,

Οὐδέν κω εἰδότες τῶν ἦν περὶ Σάρδις, *Knowing as yet nothing of what happened at Sardes;* for ἐκείνων ἅ. (*Herod.* 1, 78.)
Ὧν ἠπίστει πολλούς, *Many of those whom he mistrusted;* for ἐκείνων οἷς. (*Xen. C.* 5, 4, 39.)

So Πρὸς ἄνδρας τολμηροὺς οἵους καὶ Αθηναίους, *To daring men, such as the Athenians are;* for οἵοι καὶ Αθηναῖοί εἰσι. Εκεῖνο δεινὸν τοῖσιν ἡλίκοισι νῷν, *That* will be *a hard thing to men of our years;* for ἡλίκοι νώ ἐσμεν. — So Νεανίας δὲ οἵους σὺ διαδεδρακότας, *But young men, like yourself, decamping;* for οἷος σὺ εἶ, where σύ is not changed into σέ.

2. On the other hand, the antecedent is often put in the case of its relative. Most commonly, however, only its *most important* word or words are attracted by the relative and placed after it. E. g.

Οὐκ οἶσθα μοίρας ἧς τυχεῖν αὐτὴν χρεών; *Knowest thou not the fate which she must meet?*
Οἴχεται φεύγων ὃν ἦγες μάρτυρα, *The witness whom you have brought has taken to his heels.*

So Λόγους ἄκουσον οὓς σοι δυστυχεῖς ἥκω φέρων, *Hear the melancholy news which I have brought to thee.* Ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἥξειν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἦρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος, *They said that we would come to Armenia which Orontas governed, — a great and rich country.*

This rule applies also to relative adverbs; as Ἄλλοσε ὅποι ἂν ἀφίκῃ, *In other places whither you may go.*

3. The relative sometimes assumes the case required by a *subordinate* clause; as,

Ἀνθρώπους, οἷς ὁπόταν τις πλείονα μισθὸν διδῷ, μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, *Men, who, when one gives them higher pay, will come with him against us;* for οἳ μετ' ἐκείνων ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἀκολουθήσουσιν, ὁπόταν τις αὐτοῖς πλείονα μισθὸν διδῷ.

So Χωρίον ἔφη εἶναι ἄκρον, ὃ εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψοιτο, ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, *He said there was an elevated place, which it would be impossible for one to pass, unless he should occupy it beforehand;* for ὃ ἀδύνατον ἔσεσθαι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μή τις προκαταλήψοιτο αὐτό.

Note. Attraction gives rise to the following expressions: Ἄχρι οὗ, or Μέχρι οὗ, *as far as, until, till.* Ἕως οὗ, *until, till.* Ἐξ οὗ, Ἐξ ὅτου, Ἐξ ὧν, or Ἀφ' οὗ, *since.* Εἰς ὅ, or Ἕστε (that is, Ἑς ὅ τε), *until, till.*

NUMERALS.

§ **176.** 1. A *mixed number*, of which the fractional part is *one half*, is expressed by a circumlocution when it denotes a *coin* or *weight;* as Πέμπτον ἡμιμναῖον, *Four and a half minæ;* literally *The fifth part being a half-mina,* implying that the remaining four parts are *whole minæ:* but Πέντε ἡμιμναῖα, *Five half-minæ*, or *Two and a half.*

2. A circumlocution with δέων, *wanting*, may be used when the number consists of *tens* accompanied by *eight* or *nine;* as Δυοῖν δέοντες εἴκοσι, *Twenty wanting two*, simply *eighteen.* Ἑνὸς δέοντες τριάκοντα, *Thirty wanting one*, simply *twenty-nine.*

This principle applies also to *ordinals*, as Ἑνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος, *The nineteenth year.*

Δέων, *being wanting*, neuter, with its substantive may be put in the genitive absolute; as Πεντήκοντα μιᾶς δεούσης, *Fifty wanting one; Forty-nine.* Ἑνὸς δέοντος τριακοστῷ ἔτει, *In the twenty-ninth year.*

OBJECT. — OBLIQUE CASES.

§ **177.** 1. That on which an action is exerted is called the *immediate* object. That with relation to which an action is exerted is called the *remote* object.

2. The immediate object is usually put in the *accusative.* The remote object is put in the *genitive* or *dative;* it often however depends on a preposition. E. g.

Αἴολος ἔδωκεν Ὀδυσσεῖ τοὺς ἀνέμους, *Æolus gave the winds to Ulysses*, where τοὺς ἀνέμους is the immediate, and Ὀδυσσεῖ the remote object.

3. When the active is followed by two cases, the passive or middle regularly takes that of the remote object. (For examples see below.)

§ **178.** 1. Participles and verbal adjectives in τέον or τέα are followed by the same case as the verb from which they are derived. (For examples see below.)

2. The verbal in τέον with ἐστί (expressed or understood) is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive active or middle; as,

ἀκουστέον or ἀκουστέα ἐστίν, *one must hear; it is necessary to hear;* the same as δεῖ ἀκούειν: μιμητέον, *one must imitate*; δεῖ μιμεῖσθαι.

Note. In some instances, the verbal in τέον or τέα has a *passive* signification; as ἡττητέον or ἡττητέα, *one must be conquered*, the same as δεῖ ἡττᾶσθαι.

§ **179.** In general, any word, sentence, expression, or clause may be the object of a verb. Particularly,

(a) The object of a verb may be an *infinitive;* as Ἐθέλω χρῆσθαι, *I wish to use.*

(b) It may be a sentence beginning with ὅτι, ὡς, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὅφρα. (For examples see below.)

§ **180.** The object of a verb is omitted when it can be readily determined by the context; as Ποιήσᾱσα ἑαυτῇ εἰκόνα λιθίνην ἔστησεν ἐπὶ τῷ τύμβῳ τῶν παίδων, sc. αὐτήν, *Having made for herself a stone-image (statue) she placed it on the tomb of her children.*

ACCUSATIVE.

§ **181.** 1. The immediate object of a transitive *verb* is put in the accusative; as,

Ταῦτα ποιῶ, *I do these things.*
Ποιήσας ταῦτα, *Having done these things.*
Ποιητέον ταῦτα, *One must do these things.*

2. Any verb may be followed by the accusative of a noun having a kindred signification. Here the accusative is generally followed by an adjective. E. g.

Πεσεῖν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, *To fall an insupportable fall.*
Ἧιξαν ὁρόμημα δεινόν, *They rushed furiously.*

3. Verbal *adjectives* and *substantives*, which regularly take the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative; as,

Τρίβων τὰ τοιάδε, *Skilled in such matters.*
Τὰ μετέωρα φροντιστής, *One who ponders on things above.*

Further, adjectives or substantives are sometimes followed by the accusative of a kindred noun; as Δοῦλος τὰς μεγίστας θωπείας καὶ δουλείας, *The most abject slave.*

Note 1. The accusative is, in Poetry, sometimes joined to a verb signifying *to see*, *to look*, to mark the expression of the look; as Ἡ Βουλὴ ἔβλεψε νᾶπυ, *The Council looked mustard.*

Note 2. Many verbs, which are intransitive in English, are transitive in Greek; as Ἀθανάτους ἁλιτέσθαι, *To sin against the immortals.*

§ **182.** The accusative is often put after *verbs*, *adjectives*, *substantives*, and certain expressions, for the sake of limiting, or more fully explaining, their meaning. The accusative, thus used, is called *synecdochical*. E. g.

Κροῖσος ἦν Λυδὸς τὸ γένος, *Crœsus was a Lydian by birth.*
Ταῦτα ψεύδονται, *They lie in these things.*

So τί, *for what?* τι, *in any thing, in something, somewhat;* οὐδέν, *in nothing, not;* τἄλλα, *in other respects;* τοῦτο μέν, *on the one hand,* τοῦτο δέ, *on the other.*

§ **183.** The accusative follows the particles of protestation *μά* and *νή*.

Μά is used in *negative*, and *νή* in *affirmative* sentences. But when *ναί* is placed before *μά*, the sentence is affirmative. E. g.

Μὰ τὴν Ἀναπνοὴν, μὰ τὸ Χάος, μὰ τὸν Ἀέρα, οὐκ εἶδον, *By Breath, by Chaos, by Air, I did not see.*
Νὴ τὸν Ποσειδῶ φιλῶ σε, *By Posīdon, I love thee.*

Note 1. Sometimes *μά* is omitted; as Οὐ, τόν δ' Ὄλυμπον, *No, by this Heaven.*

Note 2. Sometimes the name of the god sworn by is omitted after these particles, in which case the article of the omitted name is always expressed; as Μὰ τόν —— ἐγὼ μὲν οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιθόμην, *By ——, I should not have believed it.*

§ **184.** 1. *Verbs* signifying *to ask, to teach, to take away, to clothe, to unclothe, to do, to say, to conceal*, and some others, are followed by two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Ταῦτά με ἐρωτᾷς, *Thou askest me about these things.*
Αἰτεῖν τὸν δῆμον φυλακάς, *To ask guards of the people.*
Τὸν δῆμον χλαῖναν ἤμπισχον, *I clothed the people with a cloak.*
Μουσικὴν ὑπὸ Λάμπρου παιδευθείς, *Having been taught music by Lamprus.*

The accusative of the thing may, in signification, be kindred to the verb; as Ὁ Φωκικὸς πόλεμος ἀείμνηστον παιδείαν αὐτοὺς ἐπαίδευσεν, *The Phocian war has taught them an ever memorable lesson.*

2. Certain *verbs* may be followed by the accusative and a relative or interrogative sentence, or a sentence beginning with *ὅτι, that, μή, lest.*

In translation, the accusative is regarded as the nominative of the following sentence. E. g.

Γίνωσκε σαυτὸν ὅστις εἶ, *Know what thou art.*
Ἤιδει αὐτὸν ὅτι μέσον ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος, *He knew that he occupied the middle of the Persian army.*

3. Sometimes passive and middle verbs are followed by the accusative of the remote object, although the active construction is not used; as,

Ἀποτμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλάς, *Their heads being cut off; Being beheaded.*

Note 1. The accusative of the person is regularly omitted after verbs signifying *to conquer* (as νῑκάω). The accusative of the thing after these verbs denotes the nature or place of the conquest. E. g. Μάχην νικᾶν, sc. τινά, *To conquer* one *in a battle; To gain a battle.* Ὀλύμπια νενικηκώς, *Having conquered in the Olympic games.* Πολλὰς μάχας ἥττηνται, *They have been defeated in many battles.*

Note 2. Some verbs of this class are often constructed differently; thus, Ἀποστερέω or στερέω τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Ἀφαιρέομαι (or παραιρέομαι, περιελεῖν) τινά τινος, *To deprive one of any thing.* Ἀφαιροῦμαί τί τινος, *To take something from some one.*

Λέγω or εἰπεῖν τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To speak well,* or *ill, of any one.*

Ἔρδω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any body.* Ποιέω τί τινι, *To do any thing to any one.* Also Ποιέω τινα εὖ, καλῶς, or κακῶς, *To do good,* or *evil, to any one.*

§ **185.** *Verbs* signifying *to name, to call, to choose, to render, to constitute, to esteem, to consider, to divide,* are followed by two accusatives referring to the same person or thing.

The second accusative may be an adjective or participle. In the passive, these verbs become copulas. E. g.

Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν, *He appointed him general.*

Τὸ στράτευμα κατένειμε δώδεκα μέρη, *He divided the army into twelve parts.*

Note 1. In reality, the second accusative forms a *predicate;* that is, it is in apposition with the first, and consequently may be preceded by εἶναι; as Σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, *They call him a sophist; They say that he is a sophist.* Ἀπεδείχθη τῆς ἵππου εἶναι ἵππαρχος, *He was appointed master of the horse.*

Note 2. Sometimes the noun denoting the thing *divided* is put in the *adnominal genitive;* as Διειλόμεθα τῆς εἰδωλοποικῆς εἴδη δύο, *We have divided the art of making images into two parts.*

Terminal functions of the Accusative.

§ **186.** 1. In poetry, the accusative often denotes the place *whither?* as,

Ἀγλαὰς ἔβᾱς Θήβᾱς, *Thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

Ἴλιον εἶσω, *Into Ilion.*

2. The accusative is used to denote *extent of space*, or *duration of time;* as,

Ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, *He marched two stations*, equal to *ten parasangs.*
Δέκα ἔτη κοιμῶνται, *They sleep ten years.*
So ὃς τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, *Who has been dead these three years.*
Οὐδέν πω εἴκοσι ἔτη γεγονώς, *Not being quite twenty years old.*

Note 1. Sometimes the accusative seems to denote *repetition* of time; as Ἐντειλάμενος τὴν ὥρην ἐπαγινέειν σφίσι τὰς αἶγας, *Commanding* him *to bring the goats to them at the regular time.*

Note 2. When the accusative denoting duration of time is accompanied by an *ordinal* number, it answers to the question, *how long ago?* as Ἐννάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην, *Having been married nine days.*

GENITIVE.

§ **187.** 1. A *substantive* which limits the meaning of another substantive, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive, called *adnominal.*

This rule applies also to pronouns, and to adjectives and participles used substantively. E. g.

Τὸ τέμενος τοῦ θεοῦ, *The temple of the god.*
Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, *A work of Hephæstus.*
Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, *The act of hearing the speakers.*
Τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν, *Our state.* Τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἀδελφήν, *His own sister.*
Μέσον ἡμέρας, *The middle of the day.*
Τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *The defeated portion of the barbarians.*
Εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, *To this degree of necessity.*
So when the first substantive is omitted after the article. (For examples, see § 168, 2.)

2. Many verbal *adjectives* and *adverbs*, which have an active signification, are followed by the genitive of the object; as,

Τρίβων ἱππικῆς, *Skilled in horsemanship.*
Αρχικὸς ἀνθρώπων, *Qualified to rule men.*

3. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adjectives* and *adverbs* denoting *possession*, *equality*, *similarity*, *nearness*, or *union;* as,

Τοῖς αὐτῶν ἰδίοις προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, *To attend to their private affairs.*
Ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, *Sacred to Artemis.*

This rule applies to ἴδιος, ἱερός, οἰκεῖος, ἐπιχώριος, κοινός, ἴσος and its compounds, ὅμοιος, ἀδελφός, γείτων, πλησίος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, ἀντίστροφος, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός; and some of the compounds of ὁμοῦ and σύν, as ὁμώνυμος, συγγενής. These adjectives, however, with the exception of ἴδιος, ἱερός, and ἐπιχώριος, are most commonly followed by the *dative*. — Adverbs of this class are ἄγχι ἀγχοῦ, ἐγγύς, ἴκταρ, πέλας, πλησίον.

4. The genitive limits the meaning of some *adverbs* of place, and of some adverbial cases (§ 135); as,

Σκηνῆς ἔνδον, *Within a tent.*
Ἐντὸς οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου, *Within a short time.*
Ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα, *For the sake of trade.*

Ἐξῆς is followed by the genitive or dative.

Note 1. The adnominal genitive denotes various relations, the most common of which are those of *possession*, *subject*, *object*, *quality*, *material*, *a whole*, *component parts*.

It is called *subjective* when it is equivalent to the subject-nominative; *objective*, when it denotes the object of an action. Thus, in Ἔργον Ἡφαίστου, it is subjective, because the expression stands for Ὃ Ἥφαιστος εἰργάσατο, *That which Hephæstus made;* in Ἡ ἀκρόασις τῶν λεγόντων, it is objective, because the expression stands for Τὸ ἀκροᾶσθαι τῶν λεγόντων, *To hear the speakers.*

Note 2. A substantive is sometimes followed by *two genitives* denoting different relations; as Τὴν Πέλοπος ἁπάσης Πελοποννήσου κατάληψιν, *The taking of the whole of Peloponnēsus by Pelops.*

Note 3. The genitive is in a few instances used where one would naturally expect apposition; as (*Æsch. Pers.* 448) Ἀθηνῶν πόλις, *The city of Athens;* for Ἀθῆναι πόλις.

Note 4. Sometimes the genitives μοῦ, σοῦ are equivalent to the apparently superfluous datives μοί, σοί; as Τεθορύβηταί μου ἡ ψυχή, *My soul is troubled.*

Note 5. Ἀκόλουθος and διάδοχος are followed by the genitive or dative.

§ **188.** 1. Adjectives, pronouns, participles, and adverbs, denoting a *part*, are followed by a genitive denoting the *whole;* as,

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *The good among men; The good men.*
Ὁ ἥμισυς τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, *Half the number.*
Τὴν πλείστην τῆς στρατιᾶς, *The greatest part of the army*

Τῆς μαρίλης συχνήν, *A good deal of coal-dust.*
Οἱ καταφυγόντες αὐτῶν, *Such of them as escaped.*
Οὐδεὶς τῶν μειρακίων, *No one of the young men.*
Πάντων λαμπρότατος, *The most splendid of all.*
Ποῦ γῆς; *Where on earth?*
Δὶς τῆς ἡμέρας, *Twice a day.*

2. The genitive of the *reflexive* pronoun is put after an adjective of the superlative degree, in order to express the highest degree to which a person or thing attains; as,

Ὅτε δεινότατος σαυτοῦ ταῦτα ἦσθα, *When your skill in these matters was greatest.*

Note 1. The *gender* of the governing word is generally the same as that of the noun in the genitive.

Note 2. The genitive plural is used when the whole consists, or is regarded as consisting, of many parts.

Note 3. Sometimes this construction is employed even where the partitive relation is not obvious; thus, δῖος, τάλας, σχέτλιος, δείλαιος, φίλη, may be followed by the genitive plural of the noun with which they properly agree; as Δῖα γυναικῶν, *Divine woman.*

§ **189.** *Verbs* implying a noun are followed by the genitive; as,

Βασιλεύει αὐτῶν, *He is their king.* (§ 187.)
Πάντων διαπρέπεις, *Thou surpassest all.* (§ 188.)

This rule applies chiefly to verbs signifying *to rule, to surpass, to excel, to inherit.*

Note. Ἀνάσσω, ἄρχω, and ἡγέομαι, may take the dative instead of the genitive. Κληρονομέω, in later Greek, may be followed by the accusative of the thing inherited, and even of the person whose property is inherited.

Such examples as Κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἔρωτος, *To be ruled by Love,* show that κρατέω may take the accusative instead of the genitive.

§ **190.** The genitive after *verbs* signifying *to be, to belong*, denotes most of the relations expressed by the adnominal and partitive genitive; as,

Ὁ παῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐστί, *The boy is the gift of the Lacedæmonians.* (§ 187.)

Ἀνοίας ἐστι τὸ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, *It is characteristic of folly to pursue vain things.*
Εἶναι ἐτῶν τριάκοντα, *To be thirty years old.*
Ὄντα τὸ εὖρος πλέθρου, *Being a plethrum in breadth.*
Τούτων γενοῦ μοι, *Do become one of them for my sake.* (§ 188.)

§ **191.** 1. In general the genitive may be put after any *verb* when its action does not refer to the whole object, but to a *part* only; as,

Πέμπει τῶν Λυδῶν, *He sends some of the Lydians.*
Λαβόντα τῶν ταινιῶν, *Taking some of the fillets.*

2. Particularly, the genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to partake, to enjoy, to obtain;* as,

Μετεῖχον τῆς ἑορτῆς, *They shared in the festival.*
Ἀπολαύομεν πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *We enjoy all the good things.*
Οὕτως ὀναίμην τέκνων, *So may I enjoy my children.*

Note. Sometimes ἀπολαύω, λαγχάνω, μεταδίδωμι, μεταλαγχάνω, τυγχεῖν, *to hit*, μετέχω, are followed by the *accusative.*

§ **192.** 1. The genitive is put after *verbs* signifying *to take hold of, to touch, to feel, to hear, to taste, to smell, to perceive, to consider, to understand, to remember, to forget.*

Causatives of this class are followed by the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. E. g.

Λάβεσθε τούτου, *Take hold of this man.*
Ἅπτεσθαι αὐτῶν, *To touch them.*
Γεῦσαι τῆς θύρας, *Taste of the door; Knock at the door.*
Μέμνησό μου, *Remember me.*
Ὑπέμνησέν τέ ἑ πατρός, *And he reminded him of his father.*
Ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, *And makes me forget all things.*
Τοὺς παῖδας γευστέον αἵματος, *One must make the children taste blood; give them a taste of blood.*

2. *Verbs* signifying *to take hold of* are often followed by the accusative of the object taken hold of, and the genitive of the part by which it is taken; as,

Ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην, *They took Orontes by the girdle.*

Note 1. Some verbs of this class may be followed by the *accusa*

tive; as Αἰσθέσθαι τι, *To perceive something.* Those signifying *to see* are generally followed by the accusative of the immediate object.

Note 2. Μιμνήσκω and γεύω may be followed by two accusatives; as Οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμιμνήσκοντες Ἀθηναίους, *The inhabitants of Egesta reminding the Athenians of their alliance.* Γεύσω σε μέθυ, *I will give thee wine to taste.*

Note 3. Ἀκούω, πυνθάνομαι, and their synonymes, may take that which is heard in the accusative, and that from which the thing heard proceeds, in the genitive; as Ἤκουσε τοῦ ἀγγέλου τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Κύρου, *He heard from the messenger the words of Cyrus.* Τὸν ἄνδρα πυνθάνου τῶν ὁδοιπόρων, *Inquire of the travellers about the man.*

§ **193.** *Verbs* signifying *to admire, to contemn, to desire, to care for, to neglect,* are followed by the genitive; as,

Ἄγασθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, *To admire virtue.*
Μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖς, *Thou desirest great things.*

Note 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* of the object; as Φροντίζοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα, *Caring about such things.* (*Eurip. Bac.* 503) Καταφρονεῖ με, *He despises me; treats me with contempt.*

So in the *passive;* Εἰπὼν οὖν ταῦτα κατεφρονήθην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, *Saying therefore these things I was despised by him.*

Note 2. Ἄγαμαι and its synonymes may be followed by the genitive of a person and the accusative of a neuter pronoun; as Τάδ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαμαι, *I admire him for these things.* Ὃ θαυμάζω τοῦ ἑταίρου σου Πρωταγόρου, *For which I admire your friend Protagoras.*

§ **194.** 1. The genitive after certain *verbs* and expressions denotes that *on account of* which any thing takes place; as,

Ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐβουλίας, *I admire you for your wisdom.*
Τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει τῆς γῆς τῆς ὑπ' Ὡρωπίων δεδομένης φθονοῦσι, *They are jealous of your city, on account of the land given to you by the Oropians.*

2. The genitive, with or without an *interjection,* is used in *exclamations;* as,

Ὦ Πόσειδον, τοῦ μάκρους! *Poseidon, what a length!*
Καὶ τίς εἶδε πώποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας; τῶν ἁλαζονευμάτων! *And who ever saw oxen roasted whole in the oven? what tough stories!*

3. In Poetry, the genitive is sometimes used after *verbs* signifying *to entreat* to denote the per-

son or thing *for the sake of* which the person entreated is to grant the request; as,

Μή με γούνων γουνάζεο μηδὲ τοκήων, *Entreat me not by my knees, nor by my parents.*
Ταύτης ἱκνοῦμαί σε, *I beseech thee for her sake.*
Λίσσομαι Ζηνὸς Ολυμπίου, *I pray* you let me alone, *for the sake of Zeus Olympius.* (*Od.* 2, 68.)

4. *Verbs* signifying *to accuse, to prosecute, to convict*, are followed by the accusative denoting the person accused, and the genitive denoting the crime; as,

Διώξομαί σε δειλίας, *I will prosecute you for cowardice.*
Κλέωνα δώρων ἑλόντες, *Convicting Cleon of bribery.*

Note 1. Φεύγω, *to be accused*, and ἁλῶναι, *to be convicted*, are followed by the genitive alone because they have a passive signification.

Note 2. Αἰτιάομαί τινά τι, *to accuse one of any thing.* Επεξιέναι or Επισκηπτεσθαί τινί τινος, *to prosecute one for any thing.*

Note 3. The genitive of a person after verbs compounded with κατά, as καταγιγνώσκω, καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω, κατατρέχω, καταχειροτονέω, καταψεύδομαι, καταψηφίζομαι, κατερεῖν, κατηγορέω, commonly referred to this head, really depends on κατά in composition; as,

Σεωῦτοῦ καταδικάζεις θάνατον, *Thou condemnest thyself to death.*

(a) The *passive* construction of these verbs implies that they can take the accusative of a person; as Εκεῖνος κατεψηφίσθη, *He was condemned.*

(b) The accusative is often wanting after these verbs; as Κατηγορεῖν αὐτοῦ, *To accuse him.*

(c) Κατηγορέω is sometimes followed by two genitives; as Παραπρεσβείας αὐτοῦ κατηγορεῖν, *To indict him for unfaithfully discharging his duties as ambassador.*

Note 4. Ἔνοχος and ὑπεύθυνος, *accused of, charged with, guilty of*, are followed by the genitive because they have the force of passive participles. —Ἔνοχος may be followed by the genitive of *punishment.* Ἔνοχος, *devoted to*, takes the *dative*.

§ **195.** 1. The genitive is sometimes put after some *adjectives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

Ἄπαις ἀρρένων παίδων, Ἄτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων, or Ἄπαις ἔρσενος γόνου, *Childless in respect to male offspring; Having no sons.*
Ἀνδρὸς ὡραία, *Of the ripe age to be married.*
Εὖ ἥκειν βίου, *to be well off as to property.*
Καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης, *To be well off as to drunkenness; pretty tipsy.*
Ὡς εἶχε τάχους, *As fast as he could.*
Οὕτω τρόπου ἔχεις, *This is your character.*

2. The genitive is sometimes found after verbs of *saying*, *judging*, *inquiring*, and *examining;* as,

Τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῄς; *What sayest thou concerning* our *brother?*
Εὐδαιμονίας δὲ καὶ ἀθλιότητος ὡσαύτως ἢ ἄλλως κρίνεις; *But about happiness and misery dost thou judge likewise or otherwise?*

3. After σπένδω and ἐγχέω the genitive is used in libations and toasts; as,

Σπεῖσον ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, *Pour out* the wine in the name *of* (or *to the honor of*) *good fortune; May good fortune attend us.*
Ἔγχει Ἡλιοδώρας, *Pour out* to the health *of Heliodora.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Genitive.

§ **196.** The genitive often denotes the place *where?* and the time *when? how long since?* or *how soon?* The genitive of place is chiefly Poetic. E. g.

Οὐκ Ἄργεος ἦεν; *Was he not in Argos?*
Τῆς νυκτὸς νέμονται, *They feed in the night.*
Τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, *Within thirty days from this day.*

Ablative functions of the Genitive.

§ **197.** 1. In Poetry, the genitive sometimes denotes the place *whence?* as,

Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβᾱς Θήβας, *From Pytho thou camest to illustrious Thebes.*

2. The genitive is put after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *proceeding from*, *separation*, *departure*, *cessation.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by

the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται παῖδες δύο, *Of Darius and Parysatis were born two children.*
Τούτου μεθίεσθαι, *To let him go.*
Διέσχον ἀλλήλων, *They separated from each other.*
Ἄνευ τινός, *Without any thing.*

Note. Διάφορος, *different*, takes the genitive; διάφορος, *opposed to, hostile*, takes the dative. — Κατάρχω is found also with the accusative.

§ **198.** 1. The genitive is put after *adjectives* and *adverbs* of the *comparative* degree to denote that with which the comparison is made; as,

Κρείττων τούτου, *Better than this man.*
Τῶν ἵππων θᾶττον ἔτρεχον, *They ran faster than the horses.*

2. The genitive is put after *adjectives*, *adverbs*, and *verbs* implying a comparison; as,

Ἑτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων, *Other than those who now are.*
Ὄρνιν τριπλάσιον Κλεωνύμου, *A bird three times as large as Cleonymus.*
Πλεονεκτήσω τοῦ Ἱπποκενταύρου, *I shall have the advantage of the Hippocentaur.*

So Ἐλασσοῦν τινά τινος, *to make one less than any thing.* — Προέχω, *to surpass*, is found also with the *accusative.*

3. When the substantive which is compared is the same as that with which it is compared, the latter is omitted when it is limited by the adnominal genitive; as,

Χώραν ἔχετε οὐδὲν ἧττον ἡμῶν ἔντιμον, *You have a position not less honorable than ours;* sc. τῆς χώρας.

Terminal functions of the Genitive.

§ **199.** The genitive sometimes denotes that *towards* which an action is directed; as,

Ἐστοχάζετο τοῦ μειρακίου, *He was taking aim at the young man*
Οἰστευσον Μενελάου, *Shoot an arrow at Menelaus.*
Ῥίψω πέτρον τάχα σου, *I will soon throw a stone at you.*
Εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, *Straight to Pellene.*

Instrumental functions of the Genitive.

§ **200.** 1. Sometimes the genitive denotes the *instrument*, or the *agent* after a passive form; as,

Πρῆσαι πυρὸς δηΐοιο θυρετρα, *To burn the gates with consuming fire.*
Πληγεὶς θυγατρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, *Being struck by my daughter.*

2. The genitive is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote the *material* of which any thing is made; as,

Χαλκοῦ ποιέονται, *They are made of brass.*
Ρινοῦ ποιητήν, *Made of ox-hide.*

3. The genitive is used after *verbs*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*, implying *fulness* or *want*.

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the genitive of the remote, object. E. g.

Πενίας ἔγεμεν, *It was full of poverty.*
Κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις, *Full of vain notions.*
Τῶν τεθνηκότων ἄλις, *Enough of the dead.*

4. The genitive is used to denote the *price* of a thing; as,

Τῶν πόνων πωλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τἀγάθ' οἱ θεοί, *The gods sell to us every good thing for labor.*
Ὠνέονται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *They buy their wives of their parents for much money.*
Χρημάτων ὠνητή, *That can be bought for money.*

Note 1. The noun denoting the *punishment*, that is, the price of crime, is sometimes put in the *genitive*. In classical Greek, however, this applies chiefly to θανάτου, *of death*; as,

Θανάτου ὑπαγαγὼν Μιλτιάδεα ἐδίωκε, *He accused Miltiades capitally.*
Καταδικασθεὶς θανάτου ἢ φυγῆς, *Being condemned to death or banishment.*
Ἔνοχος δεσμοῦ, *Deserving chains.*

Note 2. Ἄξιος, *worthy*, and ἀξίως, *worthily*, are followed by the genitive of price or value; as Ἄξιος θανάτου, *Worthy of death.* — Its verb ἀξιόω, *to think worthy*, is followed by the accusative of a person, and the genitive of a thing; as Ἀξιοῦσιν αὐτὸν μεγάλων, *They think him worthy of great things.*

When ἄξιος means *fit, proper, becoming*, it is followed by the *dative.*

DATIVE.

§ **201.** 1. The dative is used after many *verbs, adjectives, adverbs*, and *substantives*, to denote the object *to* or *for* which any thing *is* or *is done.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Τοῖς θανοῦσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, *Wealth in no way benefits the dead.*

Ὑβριζομένῃ τῷ νεκρῷ, *Abusing the dead body.*

Δοκῶ μοι, *I seem to myself; It seems to me.* Δοκεῖς μοι, *You seem to me.* Δοκεῖ μοι, *It seems to me.*

Ὑπισχνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα, *I promise to you ten talents.*

Ποθεινὸς τοῖς φίλοις, *Dear to his friends.*

Ἐγώ τινι ἐμποδὼν εἰμι; *Am I in any body's way?*

So Τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ δόσιν ὑμῖν, *The gift of the god to you.* Βασιλεῖ δασμός, *Tribute to the king.*

2. Some *verbs, adjectives*, and *substantives* may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person; as,

Τῶν κρεῶν διαδιδόναι τοῖς θεραπευταῖς, *To give some of the meat to the attendants.* (§ 191.)

Ὑπεχώρησεν αὐτῷ τοῦ θρόνου, *He yielded the throne to him.* (§ 197, 2.)

Αὐτῷ προειστήκει τοῦ ξενικοῦ, *He was the commander of his mercenary troops.* (§ 189.)

Μάλιστα σπουδῆς ἄξια τῇ πόλει, *Of the utmost consideration to the state*, or *Deserving the most serious attention of the state.* (§ 200, *n.* 2.)

Δεῖγμ' ἐστὶ πᾶσι μικροψυχίας, *It is a sign of pusillanimity to all All consider it a sign of pusillanimity.* (§ 187.)

3. The dative is used after verbs signifying *to be* (εἰμί, γίγνομαι), to denote that to which any thing *belongs*; as,

Τέλλῳ παῖδες ἦσαν καλοί τε κἀγαθοί, *Tellus had good and noble children.*

Τοῖς πλουσίοις πολλὰ παραμύθιά φασιν εἶναι, *They say that the rich have many consolations.*

Πάντα σοι γενήσεται, *All things will be done to thee.*

4. The dative is used after *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *with regard to* which any thing is affirmed; as,

Σφῷν μὲν ἐντολὴ Διὸς ἔχει τέλος δή, *As to you two, the command of Zeus is now done.*

Τί σοι παράσχω δῆτα τῷ τεθνηκότι, *What shall I now offer thee for the deceased?*

Ἀπὸ Ἐλεφαντίνης πόλιος ἄνω ἰόντι ἀναντές ἐστι τὸ χωρίον, *To a person going up from the city Elephantinē the country appears steep.*

In certain parenthetical phrases ὡς precedes this dative; as Ἐπεί περ εἶ γενναῖος ὡς ἰδόντι, *Since thou art of noble descent to one who sees thee; as thy appearance indicates.* Ὡς ἐμοί or Ὥς γ' ἐμοί, *In my opinion.* Ὡς γέροντι, *For an old man.* Κρέων ἦν ζηλωτὸς, ὡς ἐμοί, ποτε, *Creon was once, in my opinion, enviable.*

5. The dative is often used after verbs, and sometimes after nouns, where the adnominal genitive would naturally be expected; as,

Ἦρχον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακουσίοις, *They commanded the navy of the Syracusans.*

Οἱ ἵπποι αὐτοῖς δέδενται, *Their horses are tied.*

Διὰ τὸ διεσπάρθαι αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα, *Because his army has dispersed.*

6. The dative is put after the *interjections* οἴ, ὤ, ἰώ, οὐαί; as Οἴ μοι, *Woe is me!*

Note 1. Many verbs of this class are sometimes followed by the *accusative* of the immediate object; as Ὠφελεῖν τοὺς φίλους, *To benefit one's friends.*

So in the passive: Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπιστοῦνται ὑπὸ πάντων Πελοποννησίων, *The Lacedæmonians are distrusted by all the Peloponnesians;* implying Πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἀπιστοῦσι Λακεδαιμονίους.

Note 2. Ἀφαιρῶ τί τινι, *To take away any thing from any one.* Δέχομαί τί τινι, *To receive* or *accept any thing from any one.* Ὠνεῖσθαι or Πρίασθαί τι τινι, *To buy any thing of any one.*

Note 3. In the Epic dialect the dative is sometimes followed by a participle in the genitive; and on the other hand a participle in the dative is sometimes appended to a noun in the genitive (5); as (*Od.* 9, 257) Ἡμῖν δ' αὖτε κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων. (*Il.* 14, 139) Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὸν κῆρ ..... δερκομένῳ.

Note 4. The impersonals δεῖ, χρή, μέλει, μέτεστι, προσήκει may be followed by the genitive of a thing and the dative of a person;

as Δεινῶν δέ σοι βουλευμάτων ἔοικε δεῖν, *And it is clear that you need strong arguments.* Μέλει σοι τούτου, *Thou carest for this.*

Most commonly, however, δεῖ and χρή are followed by the genitive of a person, and the accusative of a thing; as Αὐτόν σε δεῖ Προμηθέως, *Thou thyself needest a Prometheus.*

The genitive in connection with μέτεστι and προσήκει depends on μέρος expressed or understood; as Ὧν μηδὲν μέρος τοῖς πονηροῖς μέτεστι, *Of which the wicked have no part.* Προσήκει οὐδενὶ ἀρχῆς, *Government belongs to nobody.*

Note 5. Frequently the dative of the *personal pronoun* is apparently *superfluous;* Εἰπέμεναί μοι, Τρῶες, ἀγανοῦ Ἰλιονῆος πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ γοήμεναι, *O Trojans, do tell the beloved father and mother of illustrious Ilioneus to bewail,* where μοι might have been omitted without any essential injury to the sense.

It may be observed here that the pronoun τοί (σοί) most commonly has the force of a particle, and may be rendered *You know, You see, certainly,* or *Sir.*

§ **202.** 1. The dative is used after *adjectives, adverbs, verbs,* and *substantives,* implying *resemblance, equality, union, approach.*

Transitive verbs of this class are followed by the accusative of the immediate, and the dative of the remote, object. E. g.

Ὅμοιοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς, *Like the blind.*
Ἐγγὺς ὁδῷ, *Near a road.*
Λακεδαιμονίοις διαμάχεσθαι, *To fight against the Lacedæmonians.*
Ὁ σίδηρος ἀνισοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς, *Steel renders the weak equal to the strong.*
Ὁμίλητὰ Σωκράτει, *Companions (pupils) of Socrates.*

2. When the substantive, which depends on ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, is the same as that with which ἴσος, or ὅμοιος, agrees, the former is omitted, and the limiting noun is put in the dative; as,

Κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι, *Hair resembling that of the Graces;* for ὁμοῖαι ταῖς κόμαις τῶν Χαρίτων.
Οὐ γὰρ μετεῖχες τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί, *For thou didst not receive the same number of stripes with me.*

Note 1. Ὁ αὐτός, *idem, the same,* and εἷς, *one, the same,* may be followed by the dative. In general, however, the dative to which they directly refer is omitted, and the limiting noun takes its place. E. g.

Οὐδὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνοις πράττομεν, *We do nothing like the things which they did*, αὐτῶν refers to the *deeds*, and ἐκείνοις to the *doers*.

Ὡσαύτως, *likewise, in the same manner*, the adverb of ὁ αὐτός, takes the dative.

Note 2. Κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, μετέχω, συμμετέχω may be followed by the genitive of a thing, and the dative of a person. (§§ 187; 189; 191.)

§ **203.** The dative is used after *verbs* to denote the *cause* of an event, or that *on account* of which any thing takes place; as,

Ἀποθνήσκει νόσῳ, *He died of disease.*
Ταύτῃ γαυριᾷς, *You feel proud on account of this.*
Τοῖς πεπραγμένοις αἰσχυνόμενοι, *Being ashamed of their past deeds.*

Local and Temporal functions of the Dative.

§ **204.** The dative often denotes the place *where*, and the time *when;* as,

Μαραθῶνι ὅτ' ἦμεν, *When we were at Marathon.*
Ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὐκ ἐμαχέσατο βασιλεύς, *The king did not fight on that day.*

Terminal functions of the Dative.

§ **205.** The dative is used after certain *verbs* and *adjectives* to denote that *to* or *towards* which their action is directed; as,

Αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο, *They came to him.*
Πίπτειν πέδῳ, *To fall on (to) the ground.*

Instrumental and Modal functions of the Dative.

§ **206.** 1. The dative is used to denote the *instrument*, *manner*, and *means;* as,

Θύρσον λαβὼν δεξιᾷ χειρί, *Taking the thyrsus with the right hand.*
Δρόμῳ ἴεντο ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους, *They went running against the barbarians.*

2. The dative is often put after *adjectives*, *substantives*, *verbs*, and *adverbs* of manner, for the sake of limiting or more fully explaining their meaning; as,

Δυνατοὶ τοῖς σώμασι, *Strong in body.* Ισχύειν τοῖς σώμασι, *To be strong in body.*
Θάψακος ὀνόματι, *Thapsacus by name.*
Εγχείῃ ἐκέκαστο, *He was eminent with the spear.*

3. The dative is put after *comparatives* to denote the *excess* of one thing over another; as,

Πόλῑ λογίμῳ ἡ Ἑλλὰς γέγονε ἀσθενεστέρη, *Greece has become weaker by one distinguished city.*
Πολλῷ ὕστερον, *Long after.*
Ἑνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἱππεῖς ἡμᾶς, *The horsemen surpass us in one thing only.*

4. The dative after *passive* verbs and verbal adjectives in -τος and -τεος denotes the *agent* of the action; as,

Προσπόλοις φυλάσσεται, *He is taken care of by the servants.*
Εἴρητο ταῦτα τῷ Εὐθυδήμῳ, *These things had been said by Euthydemus.*
Τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐκτά, *Desirable to others.*
Ωφελητέα σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστίν, *The state must be benefited by thee.*

5. The dative denotes that by which any thing is *accompanied;* as,

Τοῖς λειπομένοις ἐς Πλάταιαν ἐλθόντες, *Having come into Platæa with those that were left.*
Εβοήθησαν τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἑαυτῶν τε πεντακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις ὁπλίταις καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων μυρίοις, *They assisted the Dorians with one thousand five hundred heavy-armed soldiers of their own, and ten thousand of their allies.*

This rule applies also to the dative of αὐτός accompanied by a substantive; as Τριήρεις αὐτοῖς πληρώμασι διεφθάρησαν, *A number of galleys was destroyed with every thing on board.*

Note 1. Δωρέομαί τί τινι, *To present any thing to any one,* (§ 201, 1;) or Δωρέομαί τινά τινι, *To present one with any thing.*

Note 2. The dative after χράομαι, *utor, to avail one's self, to supply one's need with, to use,* denotes the *instrument.* This dative may have another dative in apposition with it; or it may be accompanied by the synecdochical τί, τὶ, ὅ τι. Νομίζω, *to use,* takes the dative after the analogy of its synonyme χράομαι.

Note 3. The dative after such verbs as ἵημι, σφενδονάω, denotes the *instrument;* as Ὡς εἶδε τὸν Κλέαρχον διελαύνοντα ἵησι τῇ ἀξίνῃ, *As he saw Clearchus riding by, he threw the axe at him;* intending to hit him *with the axe.*

Note 4. The dative of *instrument* may be put after a *substantive;* as Ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἔφεσις, *The throwing of missiles.*

Note 5. When the verbal in -τέον or -τέα is equivalent to δεῖ with the infinitive, the *accusative* may be used instead of the dative; as Οὔτε μισθοφορητέον ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, *Nor must others, than those who serve in the army, receive wages;* equivalent to Οὔτε δεῖ ἄλλους μισθοφορεῖν ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους.

VOICES.

§ **207.** 1. The *active* voice comprises the greater number of *active* or *transitive*, and *neuter* or *intransitive*, verbs; as κόπτω, τρέχω, εἰμί.

2. *Causative* verbs, that is, verbs signifying *to cause one to do any thing*, have the active form; as γεύω, *to cause to taste.*

Note 1. The accusative of the reflexive pronoun is often omitted, in which case the verb becomes intransitive; as ἐλαύνω, *to impel one's self, to proceed, march;* μίγνυμι, *to join one's self.*

Note 2. The *second perfect* and *pluperfect*, and *second aorist* active, of some verbs have the signification of the passive or middle; as ἄγνυμι ἔᾶγα, ἵστημι ἔστην. Also the *perfect* of ἁλίσκομαι, γίγνομαι, ἵστημι, σβέννυμι, ΣΚΕΛΛΩ, and φύω.

Note 3. Some active verbs are often constructed like passives; that is, they are followed by ὑπό or πρός with the genitive of the agent; as ἀκούω, κλύω, *to be called*, ἀποθνήσκω, τελευτάω, *to die by the hand of.*

Note 4. The grammatical subject of an active verb is not always the agent of the action. Thus, κατακαίω τι, *I burn something*, may mean also *I cause* or *order somebody to burn something.*

§ **208.** The *passive* takes for its subject that which was the immediate object of the active. That which was the subject-nominative in the active becomes *genitive* in the passive, and depends on ὑπό, πρός, παρά, or ἐξ. E. g.

Κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ, *The dog loves his master*, in the passive becomes Ὁ δεσπότης φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνός, *The master is loved by his dog.*

Note 1. (a) The *aorist* passive often has the force of the middle; in which case, the aorist middle is either rare or obsolete; as ἀπαλλάσσω, *to deliver*, ἀπαλλαγῆναι, *to deliver one's self;* μιμνήσκω, *to remind*, μνησθῆναι, *to remind one's self, to remember.*

(b) The *future* passive sometimes has the force of the middle; as μιμνήσκω, μνησθήσομαι, μεμνήσομαι.

Note 2. Some *neuter* verbs are used also in the passive, especially when they are followed by the dative of the agent; as Ἐμοὶ κεκλαύσεται, for Κεκλαύσομαι.

§ **209.** 1. Frequently the *middle* is equivalent to the active followed by the *accusative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun; as,

Νίπτομαι, *I am washed*, sc. *by myself*, the same as νίπτω ἐμαυτόν, *I wash myself.*
Λοιδορούμεθα, *We revile one another.*

2. Very frequently the middle is equivalent to the active followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* or *reciprocal* pronoun. In this case the middle is used *transitively*. E. g.

Ποιεῖσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, *To make peace for one's self;* but Ποιεῖν τὴν εἰρήνην, *To make peace* for others.
Τὴν χώραν κατανενέμηνται, *They have divided the place among themselves.*

3. The middle is not unfrequently equivalent to the active followed by the *genitive* of the *reflexive* pronoun. Here also it is used *transitively*. E. g.

Παῖδα μ' ὠνομάζετο, *He called me his son.*
Λυσόμενος θύγατρα, *To ransom his own daughter.*
Ἀποφήνασθαι γνώμην, *To express one's own opinion.*
Στέφου κάρα, *Crown thy head.*

Note 1. When the active is causative, the middle is commonly intransitive; as ἔλπω ἔλπομαι, γεύω γεύομαι.

Note 2. Sometimes the reflexive or reciprocal pronoun is, for the sake of emphasis, annexed to a middle verb; as Επεδείξαντο τὰς αὐτῶν ἀρετάς, *They showed their virtues.* Ισχὺν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς προσθησόμεθα, *We shall add power to ourselves.*

Note 3. The middle, like the active, may be used to express an action which takes place at the command of the subject of the verb; as Τράπεζαν παρατίθεσθαι, *To place a table*, or *To have a table placed, before one's self.*

Note 4. Sometimes the middle is apparently equivalent to the active; as ὁρᾶσθαι, ἰδέσθαι, χορεύσασθαι.

Note 5. (a) The *future* middle of many verbs is equivalent to the future active, in which case the future active is either rare or obsolete; as θαυμάζω θαυμάσομαι. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 51.)

(b) Not unfrequently the future middle has a passive signification; as ἀδικέω ἀδικήσομαι. (See Catalogue of Greek Verbs, § 52.)

Note 6. In the Epic dialect, the *second aorist* middle has sometimes the force of the passive; as βλῆσθαι, κτάσθαι, οὐτάμενος.

§ **210.** In respect to signification, a *deponent* verb is either transitive or intransitive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπεμελήθην, *to take care of*; βρῡχάομαι, ἐβρυχησάμην, *to roar*.

Note 1. Some deponents have both the aorist passive and the aorist middle; as δύναμαι, ἠδυνήθην, ἐδυνησάμην. Most commonly, however, when both aorists are used, the passive has a passive signification; as δέχομαι, δεχθῆναι, δέξασθαι.

Note 2. It has already been remarked that the future of a deponent verb is taken from the middle. It is added here that a few deponents have also a future passive; as ἐπιμέλομαι, ἐπιμελήσομαι, ἐπιμεληθήσομαι. (§ 82, 2.)

Note 3. Some deponents have, in the *perfect* and *pluperfect*, also a passive signification; as ἐργάζομαι εἴργασμαι, μιμέομαι μεμιμημένος.

TENSES.

§ **211.** 1. The *present* in the indicative expresses action or being which is going on *now*; as γράφω, *I write*, *I am writing*; εἰμί, *I am*.

In the other moods and in the participle, the present expresses *continued* action, but without regard to time.

2. The *perfect*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses action which is *completed*, and whose effects are, or are regarded as, still continuing; as γέγραφα, *I have written*.

3. The *future*, in all the moods and in the participle, expresses an action or event which will take place; as γράψω, *I shall* or *will write*.

4. The *future perfect* is equivalent to the perfect participle with the future of εἰμί, *to be*; that is, it denotes an action which will be completed in future time; as γεγράψεται, the same as γεγραμμένον ἔσται, *it will have been written*.

Most commonly, however, the future perfect does not differ from the future; as δέω, δεδήσομαι, *shall be bound*; πιπράσκω, πεπράσομαι, *shall be sold*.

5. The *imperfect* expresses *continued* or *repeated* action going on in *past* time; as ἔγραφον, *I was writing*.

6. The *aorist* in the indicative and participle expresses *finished past* action, without reference to the time required for its completion; it simply narrates that which took place; as ἔγραψα, *I wrote*.

In the other moods, the aorist expresses *finished* action without regard to time.

7. The *pluperfect* expresses action which was completed at some past time ; as ἐγεγράφειν, *I had written.*

Note 1. In animated narration, the *present* and even the *perfect* may be used for the aorist ; as Παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρᾱκος, *He struck* him *in the breast*, and *wounded* him *through the cuirass*. Ελήλυθε ἀνὴρ Αθηναῖος, *An Athenian came.* (*Her.* 8, 50.)

Note 2. The *perfect* and *aorist* are often used for the present to express a *customary* action ; as Ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα συνήρπακε, *He who conquers takes possession of every thing.*

So Παρὰ μὲν οὖν φίλου οὐ μάθοις ἂν τοῦθ', ὁ δ' ἐχθρὸς εὐθὺς ἐξηνάγκασεν, *Now from a friend you might not learn this ; but the enemy (as a common thing) immediately compels you to learn it.*

Note 3. The *perfect*, *aorist indicative*, and *future perfect* are sometimes used for the future to denote the *rapidity* or *certainty* of an action ; as Ὄλωλας εἴ σε ταῦτ' ἐρήσομαι πάλιν, *Thou shalt* certainly *perish, if I ask thee again this question.* Απωλόμεσθ' ἄρ' εἰ κακὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῷ, *Then we are undone, if we add a new evil to an old one.*

So Πράσσω, *to do ;* πεπράξεται, *It shall immediately be done.* Θάπτω, *to bury ;* τεθάψεται, *He shall be buried* in spite of thee.

Note 4. Sometimes the *present* is used for the future ; as προσκτᾶσθε, ἐλευθεροῦτε, for προσκτήσεσθε, ἐλευθερώσετε, (*Thuc.* 4, 95.) — Εἶμι most commonly has the force of the future, *I shall go.*

On the other hand, the *future* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present ; as ὑπάξεται, ἐπάξεται, δυσόμενος, καταβήσεται, in Sophocles, Homer, and Hesiod.

Note 5. Ἥκω, *to have come*, and οἴχομαι, *to be gone*, have the force of the perfect. The imperfect ἧκον has the force of the pluperfect, *I had come ;* ᾠχόμην is used as aorist or pluperfect ; *I was gone ; I had gone.*

Τίκτω, *to be the parent of*, and ἀκούω, *to hear*, in certain connections, stand for the aorist ἔτεκον, ἤκουσα.

Note 6. The *perfect* of some verbs has the signification of the present ; in which case, the *pluperfect* has the signification of the imperfect ; as εἴκω ἔοικα, *to seem ;* ἐῴκειν, *I seemed.*

Note 7. The *perfect imperative* is used when the perfect has the force of the present (*n.* 6) ; as ἀνώγω ἀνωγέτω ἀνώγετε, γίγνομαι γεγονέτω, κράζω κέκραχθι κεκράγετε, ΕΙΔΩ ἴσθι, μιμνήσκω μέμνησο, χάσκω κεχήνετε, πείθω πέπεισθι πέποιθε, κλύω κέκλυκε, παραπίπτω παραπεπτωκέτω.

In the passive and middle, however, the *third person* of the perfect imperative of any verb is equivalent to the perfect participle with the imperative of εἰμί ; as ἤχθω, *let it be drawn* and remain so ; δεδόσθω, *be it given ;* λελείφθω, *let it remain ;* λελέχθω, εἰρήσθω, *be it said.*

Note 8. In later Greek, the *perfect* is sometimes confounded with the aorist; as (*N. T. Matth.* 13, 46) Απελθὼν πέπρακε πάντα ὅσα εἶχε, καὶ ἠγόρασεν αὐτόν. (*Heb.* 11, 17) Πίστει προσενήνοχεν Αβραὰμ τὸν Ισαάκ.

Note 9. The *future perfect* is the natural future of verbs whose perfect has the force of the present (*n.* 6); as κτάομαι κέκτημαι, κεκτήσομαι, *I shall possess*; μιμνήσκω μέμνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, *I shall remain mindful.*

Note 10. The *imperfect* may denote a *customary* past action; as Τοὺς πολίτας μεθ' ὅπλων ἐξέπεμπον, *They* usually *sent out the citizens armed.*

Note 11. The *imperfect* is often used for the aorist, especially in the Ionic writers; as ἔφην, *I said*, not *I was saying*; ἐκαθεζόμην, *I sat*, sometimes, *I was sitting.*

When the regular signification of the imperfect is aoristic, the present of the dependent moods and participle also becomes aoristic; that is, these moods are, so far as signification is concerned, subjoined to the imperfect; as ἔφην, φῶ φαίην φάθι φάναι φάς; ἔσχεθον, σχέθω σχέθοιμι σχέθε σχέθειν σχέθων. So in verbs in -άθω, of which the present indicative is not used; as ἀλέξω, ἀλκάθειν aoristic.

Note 12. Sometimes the *imperfect* expresses an attempt; as Εμισθοῦτο τὴν αὐλήν, *He endeavoured to hire the court-yard.* Οὐκ ἔπειθε τὸν Ξέρξεα, *He could not convince Xerxes.*

Note 13. The *imperfect* is sometimes used where one would naturally expect the present; as (*Xen. A.* 1, 4, 9) ἐνόμιζον, εἴων, for νομίζουσιν, ἐῶσιν.

Ἦν, *was*, often stands for ἐστίν, *is*; as Αγαθὸν γὰρ ἦν οὗ πάντες ἐφίενται, *For that is good which all men desire.*

Ἔπλευ, πέλευ, *thou art*; ἔπλετο, *he is*; from πέλω, πέλομαι, *to be.* So ἐγίγνετο, ἀπώλλυτο, for γίγνεται, ἀπόλλυται. The *aorist* ἔφυν, from φύω, regularly has the force of the present, *to be, to be born.*

Note 14. The *aorist* indicative and participle is often used where the perfect or pluperfect would be more logical; as Κατάβηθ' ὡς ἐμέ, ἵνα μ' ἐκδιδάξῃς ὧνπερ οὕνεκ' ἐλήλυθα. ΣΩΚ. Ἦλθες δὲ κατὰ τί; *Come down to me, to teach me those things for which I have come.* Soc. *But you have come for what?*

Note 15. The *aorist* indicative of some verbs is, in colloquial style, often used for the present, in order to express a decided feeling of admiration, pity, contempt, or pleasure; as Ἤσθην ἀπειλαῖς, *It amuses me to hear your threats.*

So ἐγέλασα, *I can't help laughing*; ἤνεσα, ἐπήνεσα, *I admire*, or *I thank* you; ἀπέπτυσα, *I do despise*; ᾤμωξα, *I groan* from the bottom of my heart; ἀπεπυδάρισα, περιεκόκκυσα, *I sneeze at* it.

Note 16. In the old writers, the *pluperfect* sometimes has the force of the aorist; as βεβλήκει for ἔβαλε. (*Il.* 5, 66.)

MOODS.

§ **212.** 1. The *indicative* is the mood of *certainty;* it affirms or denies, and is used in independent or dependent sentences.

2. The *subjunctive* is the mood of *probability;* it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the primary tenses of the indicative, the imperative, or with any verbal form implying time present or future.

3. The *optative* is the mood of *possibility;* it is used in dependent sentences, and is regularly connected with the secondary tenses of the indicative, the aorist participle, or with any verbal form implying time past.

4. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, entreaty, or a prohibition.

Note. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* is used for the subjunctive or indicative.

In later Greek, however, the indicative and subjunctive are very often used where the early writers would have used the optative.

QUOTATIONS (ὅτι, ὡς).

§ **213.** 1. Words said by a person may be quoted without any change. Further, ὅτι may stand before the words thus quoted. E. g.

Ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι "Ὦ δέσποτα, οὐ ζῇ," *He answered,* "*O master, he is not living.*"

2. When that which is quoted is not in the words of the speaker, the *indicative* with ὅτι or ὡς (negatively ὅτι οὐ, ὡς οὐ) is used after the primary tenses and after the imperative; the *optative* with the same particles is used after the secondary tenses. In this case, the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted is used. E. g.

Λέγουσι Πέρσαι ὡς Δαρεῖος ἦν κάπηλος, *The Persians say* that *Darius was a huckster;* they say, "Δαρεῖος ἦν κάπηλος."

Εἰσάγγελλε Τειρεσίας ὅτι ζητεῖ νιν, *Announce that Tiresias inquires for him;* say to him "Τειρεσίας ζητεῖ σε."

Ἤιδη γὰρ, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψοιτο τῶν ἐρωτημάτων, *For I knew that something good would come out of these questions:* I said to myself, "Ἐξ αὐτῶν καλόν τι ἀνακύψεται τῶν ἐρωτημάτων."

(a) As the *optative* has no imperfect, the imperfect indicative, in in-

direct quotations, remains unaltered ; as Εἶχε λέγειν ὅτι βασιλεῖ συνεμάχοντο, *He could confidently say that they fought with the king*, where συμμάχοιντο would mean that he said "Βασιλεῖ συμμάχονται."

(b) Before an interrogative word, ὅτι, ὡς, are omitted ; as Ηρώτων τί θέλοι, *They asked what he wanted.*

Note 1. (a) In animated narration, the *indicative* takes the place of the optative ; as Ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἐλεύθερός ἐστι, *He said that he was a freeman.*

(b) On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the indicative ; as Απομνημονεύεται ὡς λέγοι ; for ἔλεγε.

Note 2. When the present has the force of the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative* with ὅτι, ὡς ; as Γράφει ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα ὅτι ἥξοι, *He wrote a letter to the king*, saying *that he should come.*

Note 3. The imperfect or pluperfect *indicative* is sometimes used for the optative ; as (*Xen. An.* 3, 1, 2) ὅτι ἦσαν, ἔμελλεν, προὐδεδώκεισαν, καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν.

END, MOTIVE, (ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅφρα.)

§ **214.** 1. The *subjunctive* and *optative*, preceded by ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, ὅφρα, (negatively ἵνα μή, ὡς μή, ὅπως μή, ὅφρα μή,) regularly denote an *end* or *motive ;* as,

Αναμνήσω ὑμᾶς ἵνα εἰδῆτε, *I will remind you, that you may know.*
Εκβίβασον αὐτὴν ἵνα καὶ νὼ θεᾱσώμεθα τὴν ἀηδόνα, *Bring her out, that we too may see the nightingale.*
Ἑπτακοσίους λογάδας τῶν ὁπλιτῶν ἐξέκρῑναν ὅπως εἶησαν φύλακες, *They selected seven hundred heavy-armed soldiers, in order that they might serve as guards.*

(a) The expression ὅπως μή, after words denoting *fear, anxiety*, expressed or understood, generally omits ὅπως ; in which case μή is usually translated *lest;* as,

Δέδοικά σ', ὦ πρεσβῦτα, μὴ πληγῶν δέῃ, *I am afraid, O old man, that you will need stripes.*
Εδεδοίκειν μὴ φάρμακα μεμιγμένα εἴη, *I was afraid lest poisons had been mixed* with it.

(b) The *future indicative*, with ὅπως (rarely ὅπως ἄν), or ὅφρα, (negatively ὅπως μή, ὅφρα μή, or simply μή,) may take the place of the subjunctive ; as,

Δέδοικα ὅπως μὴ ἀνάγκη γενήσεται, *I fear lest there will be a necessity.*
Φοβοῦμαι μὴ εὑρήσομεν, *I fear lest we shall find.*

(c) The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes put after ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, rendered *so, so that, so as, in this way ;* as,

Τύριον οἶδμα λιποῦσ' ἔβαν ἵν' ὑπὸ δειράσι Παρνᾱσοῦ κατενάσθην, *Having left the Tyrian surge I came, so that I might have dwelt under the summits of Parnassus.*

2. All the sentences depending upon ἵνα, ὡς, ὅπως, or ὅφρα, are put in the subjunctive or optative, as the principal verb may require ; as,

Ἔδωκε τὰ γράμματα τοῖς φίλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὅπως εἰδεῖεν τῶν ἐπιτρόπων οἵ τε σῶα αὐτοῖς ἀποδιδοῖεν, οἵ τε μή, *He gave the inventory to his friends and to the rulers, that they might know who of the agents delivered the things safe, and who did not.* Ἐπιβουλεύουσιν ὡς, ἢν δύνωνται, ἀπολέσωσιν, *They are plotting against us, in order that they may destroy us, if they can.*

Note 1. In animated speech, or when the aorist has the force of the perfect, the *subjunctive*, or *future indicative* with ὅπως, ὅφρα, or ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, takes the place of the optative. On the other hand, when the present is conceived of as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive. E. g. Ἃ τότε Ἀβροκόμας κατέκαυσεν ἵνα μὴ Κῦρος διαβῇ, *Which Abrocomas then burned up, that Cyrus might not pass over.* Τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο, *And I let this fellow ride that he may not suffer hardship.*

Note 2. When the present is used for the aorist, it is regularly followed by the *optative;* as Βουλὴν ἐπιτεχνᾶται ὅπως μὴ ἀλισθεῖεν Ἀθηναῖοι, *He contrived a plan, which should prevent the Athenians from assembling.*

Note 3. Sometimes ὅπως, or ὅπως μή, depends on ὅρα, σκόπει, *see, consider*, understood ; as Ὅπως δὲ γρυλλιξεῖτε καὶ κοἴξετε, *And be sure to grunt and squeal.* Καί σοι φράσω πρᾶγμ' ὃ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνὴρ ἔσει· ὅπως δὲ τοῦτο μὴ διδάξεις μηδένα, *And I will tell you something which having learned you will be a man; but see that you communicate it to nobody.*

Note 4. Ὅπως may be omitted before the *future indicative;* in which case this tense has the appearance of the imperative ; as Διώξεις δὲ μηδαμῇ εἰς ἀφανές, *And thou shalt by no means pursue the enemy into a place out of sight.*

Note 5. After βούλει or θέλεις, ἵνα may be omitted ; as Εἴτε τι βούλει προσθῇς ἢ ἀφέλῃς, *Whether thou wishest to add or take away any thing.*
Here τι βούλει corresponds to quodvis, quidvis, quodlibet, quidlibet.

Note 6. Sometimes ἄν accompanies ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς, ὅφρα, μή, with the optative.

Note 7. The *future optative* is rarely found after ὅπως. (*Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 43) Ὅπως ἔσοιντο. (*Id. ib.* 8, 3, 8) Ὅπως ἕξοι.

Note 8. In later Greek, ἵνα is sometimes followed by the *future indicative.*

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν, ἤν).

§ **215.** In a clause containing a condition and consequence or conclusion, the former is called *protasis*, and the latter *apodosis.*

The *protasis* usually begins with εἰ, ἐάν, ἄν, or ἤν, si, *if*, negatively εἰ μή, ἐὰν μή, ἂν μή, or ἢν μή, nisi, *if not*, *unless.*

1. When the condition is assumed as a certainty, the *protasis* is put in the *indicative* with εἰ. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *subjunctive* with ἐάν, ἄν, or ἤν, (rarely εἰ,) or in the *optative* with εἰ (rarely ἐάν).

When the consequence is assumed as a certainty, the *apodosis* is put in the *indicative*, *imperative*, or *subjunctive* in prohibitions. When it is not assumed as a certainty, it is put in the *indicative* or *optative*, generally with the modifying adverb ἄν (negatively οὐκ ἄν). E. g.

Δεινὰ πεισόμεθα εἰ σιγήσομεν, *We shall suffer terrible disasters if we shall keep silence.*

Εἰσόμεθα αὐτίκα ἂν ποιήσωμεν ψόφον, *We shall immediately know, if we make a noise.*

Εἰ γὰρ μηδὲ ταῦτα οἶδα, καὶ τῶν ἀνδραπόδων φαυλότερος ἂν εἴην, *If I do not know even these things, then I am perhaps more vile than the slaves.*

Εἴ τις ἔροιτό με, τί νομίζω μεγιστον εἶναι τῶν Εὐαγόρᾳ πεπραγμένων, εἰς πολλὴν ἀπορίαν ἂν κατασταίην, *Should any one ask me, which of the deeds of Evagoras I consider greatest, I should find myself in great perplexity.*

2. When the condition and consequence refer to time past, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used both in the protasis and in the apodosis. The apodosis is accompanied by the adverb ἄν, except when the consequence admits of no doubt whatever. E. g.

Οὗτοι εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον, *If they had been good men, they would never have suffered these things.*

Ναὶ μὰ Δία ἠσχυνόμην μέντοι, εἰ ὑπὸ πολεμίου γε ὄντος ἐξηπατήθην, *Yes, by Zeus, I should be ashamed indeed, if I had been deceived by one who was my avowed enemy.*

3. Not unfrequently the *protasis* is lost sight of; in which case, the *optative* with or without ἄν has the appearance of a weak present or future indicative, or of a mild imperative; the *subjunctive* in this case always has the force of a weak future indicative. The simple *negative* particle is οὐ. But, in

the Attic dialect, the *subjunctive* can have the force of the future only when it comes after οὐ μή. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἥψατ' αὐτῶν, *For he could not have touched them.*
Οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, *I will not give up the throne.*
Ἡδέως ἂν οὖν αὐτῶν πυθοίμην, *Fain would I ask them.*
Λέγοις ἄν, *You may speak;* milder than λέγε, *speak thou.*
Οὔτε γίγνεται οὔτε γέγονεν οὐδὲ οὖν μὴ γένηται, *It is not, it has not been, it will never be.*

4. When both the protasis and the apodosis are in the optative, the sentences depending upon them are put in the *optative* or *indicative;* as,

Εἰ δὲ πάνυ σπουδάζοι φαγεῖν, εἴποιμ' ἂν ὅτι παρὰ ταῖς γυναιξίν ἐστιν, ἕως παρατείναιμι τοῦτον, *And if he was very eager to eat, I would tell him he was in the women's apartment, until I worried this fellow to death.*

5. Sometimes the *infinitive* or *participle* with ἄν is used where one might expect a finite mood; as,

Εἰ ἐθέλεις ἐλθεῖν, οἶομαι ἄν σε πιστευθῆναι, *If you would go, I think you would be believed.*
Τὰ δικαίως ἂν ῥηθέντα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *Those things which might justly be said against the state.*

Note 1. Sometimes the *optative* is used in the apodosis instead of the indicative, especially in the Epic writers, contrary to the second rule; as Καὶ νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη, *And now Æneas, king of men, had perished, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, quickly perceived.*

Note 2. In the Attic dialect the *future indicative* in the apodosis is very seldom accompanied by the adverb ἄν. The *present* and *perfect indicative*, in the apodosis, were most probably never accompanied by ἄν.

Note 3. The secondary tenses of the *indicative* are sometimes used in the apodosis even when the protasis is in one of the primary tenses of the indicative, or in the optative; as Εἰ οὕτω ταῦτα ἔχει, πῶς ἂν πολλοὶ ἐπεθύμουν τυραννεῖν; *If these things are so, how is it that many desire to be tyrants?* Ἐγὼ μὲν ἄν, εἰ ἔχοιμι, ὡς τάχιστα ὅπλα ἐποιούμην, *For my part, if I could, I would, as quickly as possible, make arms for myself.*

Note 4. In the Epic dialect, the *subjunctive*, with or without κέ or κέν is often used in the apodosis instead of the future indicative; as Εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσι, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἕλωμαι, *But if they shall not give it, I will take it myself.*

Note 5. Ἄν is often *repeated* in the apodosis; as Οὓς οὐκ ἂν εἵλεσθ' οὐδ' ἂν οἰνόπτας προτοῦ, *Whom formerly you would not have appointed even inspectors of wine.*

Note 6. (a) After certain words, εἰ or ἐάν has the force of an interrogative word, *whether*, *whether....or not*; as Επυνθάνετο εἰ σωθεῖεν πάντες, *He asked whether all were safe.*

So Σκοπεῖν or Σκέψασθαι εἰ, *To see whether.* Τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν εἰ, *To see whether.* Οὐ δῆλον εἰ, *It is not known whether.*

(b) Sometimes εἰ has the force of ὅτι, *that*, *because of*; as Αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ, *To be ashamed of.* Αγαπᾶν εἰ, *To be contented that.* Θαυμάζειν εἰ, *To wonder that.*

(c) Not unfrequently εἰ has the force of a relative adverb of time (ὅτε, ὁπότε); in which case it is followed by the *optative* when it depends on a secondary tense; as Οὐκ ἦν λαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ θηρῷεν, *It was not possible to take, unless they hunted.* Ὠικτειρον εἰ ἁλώσοιντο, *They pitied* them, *if they should be taken.*

(d) Εἴ τις is often equivalent to the relative ὅστις, *whoever*, *whatever*, *such as.*

Note 7. Ἄν is sometimes found without a verb, when the verb can be easily supplied from the context; as Φοβούμενος ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς, *Fearing like a child; as a child would fear.*

Expression of a Wish.

§ **216.** 1. When the wish refers to present time, the *present optative* with or without εἰ, εἰ γάρ, εἴθε, ὡς, (negatively εἰ μή, εἰ γὰρ μή, εἴθε μή, ὡς μή, or simply μή,) *O that, would that*, is used; as,

Εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν Διὸς παῖς αἰγιόχοιο εἴην! *O that I were the son of ægis-bearing Zeus!*

2. If the wish refers to past time, the secondary tenses of the *indicative* are used after the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἴθ' εἶχες, ὦ τεκοῦσα, βελτίους φρένας! *Would that thou, O mother, hadst a better understanding!*

Εἴθε σ' ὑπ' Ιλίῳ ἤναρε δαίμων! *O that fate had slain thee under Ilion!*

3. If the wish refers to future time, the *aorist optative* is used with or without the above-mentioned particles; as,

Εἰ γὰρ γένοιτο! *May it come to pass!*

Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο! *Thus may he perish!*

4. The sentences depending upon the expression of a wish are put in the optative, subjunctive, or indicative, as the sense may require; as,

Γενοίμαν ἀετὸς ὑψιπέτᾱς ὡς ἂν ποτᾱθείην, *May I become a soaring eagle that I may fly.*

Σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τόσα δοῖεν ὅσα φρεσὶ σῇσι μενοινᾷς, *And may the gods give thee as many things as thou desirest in thy heart.*

5. The *infinitive* preceded by ὤφελον, ὤφειλον, from ὀφείλω, with or without the above-mentioned particles, is often used in the expression of a wish. The time to which the wish in this case refers is determined by the tense of the infinitive. E. g.

Ὄφελε μηδεὶς ἄλλος Ἀριστογείτονι χαίρειν! *Would that no other man delighted in Aristogiton!*

Ὀλέσθαι δ' ὤφελον! *And would that I had perished!*

Note 1. The *subjunctive* is very seldom used after εἴθε; (*Eurip. Sup.* 1029; *Hel.* 270) Εἴθε φανῶσι. Εἴθε λάβω.

Note 2. The imperfect indicative is often used when the wish refers to present time; it is however milder than the present optative; thus, εἴθ' εἶχες is weaker than εἴθ' ἔχοις.

Note 3. In later Greek, ὤφελον or ὄφελον has the force of the particle εἴθε; as (*N. T. Cor.* 2, 11, 1).

Note 4. Sometimes the expression of a wish assumes the form of a question beginning with πῶς ἄν with the optative; as Πῶς ἂν ὀλοίμᾶν; *How might I perish? May I perish!*

RELATIVE SENTENCES.

§ **217.** 1. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *certainty*, the relative is connected with the *indicative*. (§ 212, 1.) The *negative* particle is οὐ, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Αὐτός εἰμι ὃν ζητεῖς, *I am the very man you inquire for.*

Ἦσαν πρὸς τῇ κώμῃ ἔνθα Χειρίσοφος ηὐλίζετο, *They were near the village where Chirisophus was encamped.*

These rules apply to relative pronouns, pronominal adjectives, and adverbs. Also to ἄχρι, μέχρι, ἕστε, ἔνθα, ἔνθεν, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή. (§§ 75; 76.)

2. When the relative sentence is assumed as a *probability* or *possibility*, the relative is connected with the *subjunctive* (generally with ἄν), or *optative* (generally without ἄν), as the leading sentence may require (§ 212, 2. 3). The negative particle is μή, placed after the relative word. E. g.

Ζῶα οὐ ταῦτα καλεῖς, ἃ ἂν ψυχὴν ἔχῃ; *Do you not call animals those things which have life.*

Ὁπότερ' ἂν ἀποκρίνηται τὸ μειράκιον, ἐξελεγχθήσεται, *Whatever answer the young man may give, he will be confuted.*

Ἔσφαττον ὧν κρατεῖν δύναιντο, *They butchered those whom they could get hold of.*

Ἐδίδοσαν λαμβάνειν ὅ τι βούλοιτο, *They allowed him to take whatever he wished*

Εἶλκον τὰς νευρὰς ὁπότε τοξεύοιεν, *They pulled the strings when they shot.*

Ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκὼς εἴη, *They requested him to lead them to the place where he had prepared the race-ground.*

3. Ὥστε, *so that, so as*, denotes a consequence or effect, and is followed by the *indicative*, *optative*, *infinitive*, and sometimes by the *imperative*. Ὥστε ἄν is used with the optative, infinitive, or with the secondary tenses of the indicative. E. g.

Τὰ ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ θηρία ἀνηλώκει ὥστε ὁ Ἀστυάγης οὐκέτ' εἶχεν αὐτῷ συλλέγειν θηρία, *He destroyed the wild beasts in the park, so that Astyages could no longer collect wild beasts for him.*

4. Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧτε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of*, is followed by the *infinitive*, and sometimes by the future *indicative*.

Note 1. When the past is represented as present, the *subjunctive* or *indicative* takes the place of the optative; as (*Xen. An.* 4, 7, 20. 24) ὄψονται, σκηνήσουσι, for ὄψοιντο, σκηνήσοιεν.

On the other hand, when the present is represented as past, the *optative* takes the place of the subjunctive.

Note 2. The *indicative* with the relative sometimes denotes *purpose, end, motive;* as Πρεσβείαν δὲ πέμπειν ἥτις ταῦτ' ἐρεῖ, *And to send ambassadors who shall say these things; in order to say.*

Note 3. The relative may take the *indicative* even when its antecedent is logically indefinite; in which case the negative particle is μή; as Ἀνὴρ δίκαιός ἐστιν οὐχ ὁ μὴ ἀδικῶν, ἀλλ' ὅστις ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος μὴ βούλεται, *A just man is not he who does no wrong, but he who being able to do wrong is not willing.*

Note 4. Ὡς ἄν, Ὥσπερ ἄν, *As if*, are followed by the *optative*.

The Epic Poets may use ὡς, *as*, with the *subjunctive*, and ὡσεί, *as if*, with the *subjunctive* or *optative* in comparisons.

EXHORTATIONS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS.

§ **218.** 1. The *imperative* is used to express a command, an exhortation, or entreaty; as φεῦγε, *begone!* φευγόντων, *let them depart.*

2. The first person of the *subjunctive*, and the second or third of the *optative*, may be used in exhortations. The first person of the subjunctive may be preceded by ἄγε, φέρε, *come*, ἔα, *let;* and the second person of the optative may be accompanied by ἄν. The negative particle in this case is μή, *not.* E. g.

Φέρ' ἴδω, *Let me see.* Φέρε ἀκούσω, *Let me hear.*
Τὸν Μενέλεων μιμώμεθα, *Let us imitate Menelaus.* Μὴ ἴωμεν, *Let us not go.*

Κλαίοιτε τὸν ἱμερόεντα Βίωνα, *Weep ye for the lovely Bion.* Λέγοις ἄν, *You may speak;* softer than Λέγε, *Speak thou.*
Ἔλθωμεν δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, βοὴ δ' ὤκιστα γένοιτο, *And let us go to the city, and let a loud cry be set up very quickly.*

3. In *prohibitions*, the present *imperative*, or the aorist *subjunctive*, is used after μή; as,

Μὴ λέγε, *Say not.* Μὴ λεγέτω, *Let him not say.*
Μὴ λέξῃς, *Say not.* Μὴ λέξῃ, *Let him not say.*

Note 1. Sometimes μη is followed by the *aorist imperative*, particularly by the third person; as Μὴ πρίω, Μηδεὶς ἰδέτω.

Note 2. When the speaker is in great haste, the *second person* of the imperative may be used for the third; as Χώρει δεῦρο πᾶς ὑπηρέτης, τόξευε πᾶς τις, *Come hither, every servant, shoot, every one of you!*

Note 3. The *imperative* is sometimes found in dependent sentences, especially in connection with a *relative* pronoun or adverb after οἶσθα; *knowest thou?* where one might expect δεῖ with the infinitive; as,

Οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον; *Knowest thou what thou must do?* Οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον; *Dost thou know how thou must act?*
Οἶσθα νῦν ἅ μοι γενέσθω; *Dost thou know what I now desire to be done for me?*

Note 4. The imperative φέρε is sometimes found with the second person of the subjunctive; as (*Soph. P.* 300) Φέρε μάθῃς, essentially the same as μάθε.

Note 5. In the New Testament, ἄφες is used for ἄγε or φέρε with the subjunctive; as Ἄφες ἐκβάλω. Ἄφες ἴδωμεν.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

§ **219.** 1. When a definite answer is expected, the *indicative* is used in interrogative sentences. The *negative* particle in this case is οὔ, *not.* E. g.

Τί ποιεῖς; *What art thou doing?*
Οἶδε τί βούλεται, *He knows what it wants.* Ἦν πύθησθ' ὅστις εἰμί, *When you have learned who I am.*
Οἴει γάρ σοι μαχεῖσθαι, ὦ Κῦρε, τὸν ἀδελφόν; *Dost thou really think, O Cyrus, that thy brother will fight.*

2. When no definite answer is expected, the *subjunctive* (generally without ἄν) or the *optative* (with or without ἄν) is used; as,

Πῶς φῶ ἐπίστασθαι; *How can I say that I know?*
Τίποτ' ἂν οὖν λέγωμεν; *What shall we then say?*

Τίς ἂν φράσειε ; *Who could tell ?*
Καὶ τί ῥέξαιμι ; *And what could I do ?*
Ποῖ τις φύγοι ; or Ποῖ τις ἂν φύγοι ; *Whither should one flee?*

3. When a person asks another what he is to do, the first person of the *subjunctive*, with or without βούλει or θέλεις, is used. The negative particle here is μή. E. g.

Βούλει οὖν δύο εἴδη θῶμεν πειθοῦς ; *Wilt thou that we now suppose two kinds of persuasion ?*
Εἴπω τι ; *Shall I say any thing?*
Ἐγὼ σιωπῶ ; *Am I to keep silence?*

4. In negative interrogations, οὐ is used when *yes* is expected ; and μή, when *no* is expected or desired. Further, οὐ with the *future indicative* forms an emphatic imperative. E. g.

Οὐ παραμενεῖς ; *Will you not wait ?* I wish you would wait.
Μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι ; Οὐκ οὖν ἔγωγε, *Do you wish to become an architect ? Not I.*
Μή πῃ δοκοῦμέν σοι οὐκ ἀναγκαῖα ἕκαστα διεληλυθέναι ; *Do you suppose that we have not gone through every thing necessary ?* No, I do not suppose any such thing.

5. Interrogative sentences may be preceded by the interrogative particles ἦ, ἆρα or ἆρά γε, οὐκοῦν (οὐκ οὖν), μῶν (μὴ οὖν), an? -ne ? num ? Also by the phrase ἄλλο τι or ἄλλο τι ἤ. E. g.

Ἦ οὗτοι πολέμιοί εἰσιν ; *Are they enemies ?*
Οὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γείτονι βούλει σὺ ἀρέσκειν ; *Do you not wish to please your neighbour also ?* I know you do.
Τί χρῆμα μαστεύουσα ; μῶν ἐλεύθερον αἰῶνα θέσθαι ; *Desiring what? to obtain your liberty ?*

So Εἰ μὲν γὰρ τυγχάνει ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ὄντα, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡμῶν ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἂν εἴη ; *If these things were true, would not then our life be in confusion ?*

Note 1. The second and third persons of the subjunctive, and the second of the optative, are not much used in interrogations. Further, when the third person of the subjunctive is used after interrogatives, it almost always stands for the first ; as Ποῖ τις οὖν φύγῃ ; Ποῖ τις ἔλθῃ ;

Note 2. When οὐ μή stands before the future indicative or the aorist subjunctive, in an interrogative sentence, οὐ is interrogative, and μή modifies the verb immediately following ; as Οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί ; *Won't you stop your nonsense and follow me?* Prate not, but follow me.

Note 3. The sentences depending upon the optative in interrogations are put in the *optative* or *indicative*, according to § 215, 4 ; as Πῶς δ' ἂν νῆες ὅποι δεῖ ἀφίκοιντο ; *How could ships safely arrive at the place of their destination?*

Note 4. When εἰ means *whether*, that is, when it is an interrogative particle, it may be followed by the *subjunctive;* as Οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ Χρυσάντᾳ τούτῳ δῶ, *I do not know whether I shall give to this Chrysantas*

COMPARATIVE SENTENCES (ἤ, *than*).

§ **220.** 1. Ἤ, *than*, after a comparative adjective or adverb may stand before any tense or mood ; as,

Θᾶττον ἢ ὡς τις ἂν ᾠήθη, *Sooner than one could have thought.*
Νεώτεροί εἰσι ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *They are younger than to know ; too young to know.*
Ἥδιον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον ἢ δύνασθαι λοιδορούμενον φέρειν, *Nothing is pleasanter or more musical than to be able to bear being ridiculed; to bear ridicule.*

After πρίν, prius, *before, before that*, ἤ is omitted ; πρὶν ἤ, priusquam, however, is sometimes found before the *infinitive*, or the secondary tenses of the *indicative.*

2. Πρίν, *before, before that*, is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or with the secondary tenses of the indicative. With the subjunctive and optative it refers to future time ; with the secondary tenses of the indicative, to time past. Further, with the subjunctive, it is regularly followed by ἄν.

Most commonly πρίν is preceded by πρότερον, πρόσθεν, or by another πρίν, in the same sentence. E. g.

Οὐ γὰρ παύσομαι πρὶν ἂν φράσῃς μοι, *I will not cease before you have told me.*
Ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς μὴ παύσασθαι πρὶν αὐτοὺς κατάγοι, *Promising to them not to cease before he brought them back.*
Οὐ πρόσθεν ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες πρὶν ἐποίησαν, *They did not cease from waging war, until they made.*

Note. In the Epic dialect, the *future indicative* is sometimes used for the subjunctive with πρίν ; as (*Il.* 18, 283) Πρὶν ἔδονται. (*Il.* 1, 29) Πρὶν ἔπεισιν, with the force of the future.

INFINITIVE.

§ **221.** The infinitive with or without the neuter article always has the force of a *neuter verbal noun.*

The *subject* of the infinitive, if expressed, is put in the accusative ; as,

Δεῖ ἐμὲ λέγειν, *It is necessary that I should speak.*

Τὸ ἁμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδὲν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *That men, as such, should err, is I think nothing strange.*

§ **222.** 1. In certain connections, the infinitive, with or without the article, has the force of the *subject-nominative* (§ 153, a); as,

Ἀεὶ κράτιστόν ἐστι τἀληθῆ λέγειν, *It is always best to speak the truth.*
Δρᾶν ταῦτα χρή, *One must do these things.*

2. When the infinitive has the force of the *genitive* or *dative*, it is generally preceded by the article. When it has the force of the *accusative*, it takes the article chiefly when it depends on a preposition. E. g.

Κρεῖττόν ἐστι τὸ σωφρονεῖν τοῦ πολυπραγμονεῖν, *To be wise is better than to meddle with other men's affairs.*
Ὥρα βαδίζειν, *It is time to go;* genitive.
Ἀνάγκη σε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι, *You must of necessity know all things;* genitive.
Πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα φιλονεικοῦντα λέγειν τοῦ καταφανὲς γενέσθαι, *To argue in order that the thing may become evident.* (§ 194. 1.)
Σεμνυνόμεθα ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον γεγονέναι τῶν ἄλλων, *We pride ourselves upon being of nobler descent than other people.*
Διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ἔχειν ὑπηρέτας, *Because he had many servants.*

3. After certain *verbs* and expressions, the infinitive has the force of the *accusative* of the immediate or remote object; as,

Ἐθέλω μαθεῖν, *I wish to learn.*
Μανθάνουσι τοξεύειν, *They learn to shoot with bow and arrows.*
Ἀδικεῖν δυνάμενος, *Being able to do wrong.*
Ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν βοηθεῖν ἐμοί, *He prayed them to aid me.*
Παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, *I advise thee to be silent.*
Παρήγγειλεν ἡμῖν καθεύδειν, *He commanded us to sleep.*
Διδάσκουσιν αὐτοὺς πείθεσθαι, *They teach them to obey.*

(a) When a verb, in addition to the infinitive, is followed by a noun denoting a person, a *participle* referring to that noun is commonly put in the *accusative;* as,

Ἐγὼ δὲ ὑμῶν δέομαι καταψηφίσασθαι Θεομνήστου, ἐνθυμουμένους ὅτι, *And I beseech you to condemn Theomnestus, when you consider that.*
Ξενίᾳ ἧκειν παρήγγειλε λαβόντα τοὺς ἄνδρας, *He requested Xenias to take the men and come.*

This construction arises from the fact that, in connection with the infinitive, any verb may take the accusative. Thus (*Lys. Frag.*) Δέομαι ὑμᾶς συγγνώμην ἔχειν. (*Æsch. Ch.* 16) Ὦ Ζεῦ, δός με τίσασθαι μόρον πατρός.

(b) When a verb would be followed by the accusative of the *reflexive* pronoun and the infinitive, the reflexive pronoun is omitted, except in case of emphasis or antithesis; as,

Οἶμαι εὑρηκέναι, sc. ἐμαυτόν, *I think I have found.* Οἶμαί με ακηκοέναι, *I think I have heard.*

Ἔφη ἔσεσθαι, *He said he should be.*

Κροῖσος ἐνόμισε ἑωϋτὸν εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἁπάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Crœsus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men.*

Εβούλετο ἑαυτὸν φιλεῖσθαι, *He wished that he alone should be beloved.*

(c) The *nominative* of the personal pronoun, expressed or understood, may, in connection with the infinitive, take the place of the accusative of the reflexive; which nominative, grammatically considered, is in apposition with the subject of the verb on which the infinitive depends; as,

Νομίζεις ἡμᾶς μὲν ἀνέξεσθαί σου, αὐτὸς δὲ τυπτήσειν; *Dost thou think that we shall tolerate thee, and that thou canst strike?* here αὐτός stands for σαυτόν.

Εὔχεο δ' Απόλλωνι ῥέξειν ἑκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας, *And vow to Apollo to offer him a hecatomb when thou returnest home;* sc. σύ, for σαυτόν.

4. After verbs signifying *to say, promise, think,* and their synonymes, the infinitive is put in the *tense* employed by the person whose words or thoughts are indirectly quoted; as,

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, *They said they would give back;* they said "Αποδώσομεν."

Εἶναι θεοὺς ἐνόμιζεν, *He believed that there are gods;* he said to himself "Εἰσὶ θεοί."

(a) The *present* infinitive may stand also for the imperfect; as Τὸν Κῦρον ἔφασαν λέγειν, *They said that Cyrus said;* they said "Ὁ Κῦρος ἔλεγεν." Ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι, *He says that he himself cured the wound;* he said "Ἰώμην ἐγὼ τὸ τραῦμα."

(b) Sometimes the *aorist* or *present* infinitive takes the place of the future; as Ὑποσχόμενος μὴ παύσασθαι, *Promising that he would not cease;* he said "Οὐ παύσομαι."

(c) When the active takes the accusative and infinitive, the passive retains the infinitive; as Λέγουσι or Ὁμολογοῦσι τὸν Κῦρον γενέσθαι; in the passive Ὁ Κῦρος λέγεται or Ὁμολογεῖται γενέσθαι.

5. The infinitive is often put after a sentence to denote a *cause* or *motive;* as,

Παρέχουσιν ἑαυτοὺς τοῖς ἄρχουσι χρῆσθαι, *They offer themselves to the magistrates to employ.*

6. The infinitive is put after certain *adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, substantives,* and expressions, for the sake of limiting or more fully defining their meaning; as,

Πολεμεῖν ἱκανός, *Capable of fighting.*
Πίνεσθαι ἥδιστος, *Very pleasant to drink.*
Πάσχειν ἀλγεινός, *Painful to endure.*
Θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι, *A wonder to behold.*
Οὐχ οἷός τ' εἰμὶ ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλων, *I am not able to drive away my laughter.*

Pronouns of this class are τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, τηλίκος, οἷος, οἷός τε, *capable;* ποῖος, *how capable? what sort of?* ὅσον, ὅσα, *enough, sufficient.*

7. Two or even three infinitives may stand together; as,

Ἔφη ἐθέλειν πορεύεσθαι, *He said he was willing to go.*
Ἀθηναίους πάντας μετὰ τοῦ θείου νομίζεις δυνήσεσθαι ποιῆσαι πείθεσθαί σοι; *Do you think that you will be able to make all the Athenians, together with your uncle, follow your advice?*
Ἣν ὁδὶ μὲν οὔ φησι χρῆναι τοὺς νέους ἀσκεῖν, *Which, this man says, young men ought not to exercise.*

When two infinitives are in connection with an *impersonal* verb, one of them has the force of the subject-accusative; as Δοκεῖ μοι πρέπειν ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν, *It seems to me proper to begin here;* where ποιήσασθαι is the subject of πρέπειν.

Note 1. (a) The infinitive is sometimes omitted, when it can be readily supplied from the context; as (*Arist. Pl.* 1100 – 2) Εἶπ' ἐμοί, σὺ τὴν θύραν ἔκοπτες οὑτωσὶ σφόδρα; ΕΡΜ. Μὰ Δι', ἀλλ' ἔμελλον, *Tell me, was it you that knocked at the door so furiously?* Herm. *No, by Zeus, but I was going* to knock.

In certain connections, ἰέναι, *to go,* is omitted; as (*Id. Ran.* 1279) Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι, *Now for my part, I wish* to go *to the bath.*

(b) On the other hand, the verb upon which the infinitive depends is, in certain connections, omitted; as Ἆ δειλοί! πόσ' ἴμεν; *Ah! wretches! whither do ye* intend *to go?*

Note 2. After verbs denoting *volition* (as ἐθέλω), the *future* and *perfect* infinitive were perhaps never used by classical writers

§ **223.** 1. The infinitive is often put after ὡς, ὥστε (sometimes ὥστ' ἄν), *so that, so as, that,* ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, *on this condition, on condition that, for the purpose of;* as,

Κύπρις ἤθελ' ὥστε γίγνεσθαι τάδε, *Cypris wished that these things should happen.*

Ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν ἐφ' ᾧ μὴ καίειν τὰς χώρας, *They said they would deliver on condition that they should not burn the villages.*

2. The infinitive with the relatives ὡς, ὅσον, ὅ τι, is often used in *parenthetical* phrases; ὡς however may be omitted; as,

Ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, *So to speak.* Οὐ πολλῷ λόγῳ εἰπεῖν, *Not to use many words.*

Ὡς ἐν πλέονι λόγῳ δηλῶσαι, *To explain more fully.*

Ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἰδέναι, *At least as far as my knowledge extends.*

Ὅ τι κἄμ' εἰδέναι, *For aught I know.*

Δοκεῖν ἐμοί, *As it appears to me.*

Ὀλίγου δεῖν, *almost, nearly.* In phrases like this, δεῖν is sometimes *omitted.*

3. The infinitive is often put after πρίν (Epic πάρος), πρὶν ἤ, πρότερον ἤ, or πρόσθεν ἤ, prius, priusquam, *before, before that,* and sometimes after ὕστερον ἤ, *postquam, after, after that;* as,

Διέβησαν πρὶν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀποκρῖνασθαι, *They passed over before the others answered.*

Ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι, *After they settled.*

4. In *narration,* the infinitive often takes the place of the indicative; as,

"Σάκᾳ δέ," φάναι τὸν Ἀστυάγην, "οὐδὲν δίδως;" "*But,*" said Astyages, "*will you not give Sacas something?*"

5. The infinitive often takes the place of the imperative; as Μήποτε σὺ γυναικὶ ἥπιος εἶναι, *Thou must never be indulgent to thy wife.*

6. The infinitive is used also in exhortations, commands, proclamations; as,

Ἀκούετε λεώ! τοὺς ὁπλῖτᾶς νῦνμενῖ ἀνελομένους θᾤπλα ἀπιέναι πάλιν οἴκαδε, *Hear ye people! the hoplitæ must for the present take up their shields and go back home.*

7. Sometimes the infinitive expresses a *wish;* as Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν ἢ Τυδέος υἱόν, *Father Zeus, grant that the lot may fall upon Ajax or upon the son of Tydeus.*

8. The infinitive with or without τό is sometimes used in exclamations of surprise or indignation; as Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυνέην

οἴκοθεν ἐλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα, *But that I, a wretch, should have come from home without a helmet* — it is too bad.

9. The infinitive εἶναι, *to be*, is sometimes apparently superfluous, particularly in connection with ἑκών, *willing*, and generally in negative sentences; as Ἑκών τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουνομαχέοιμι, *And if I had my choice, I should not fight even against a single man.*

§ **224.** When the *copula* of a sentence is an infinitive, the noun in the predicate agrees in case with the noun to which it refers; as,

Ἐκεῖνος εἶναί φησι Διόνῦσος θεός, *He says he is the god Dionysus.*

Κύρου ἐδέυντο προθυμοτάτου γενέσθαι, *They besought Cyrus to be very eager.*

Πολλοὶ τῶν προσποιησαμένων εἶναι σοφιστῶν, *Many of those who pretended to be sophists.*

Ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἔσται τὸ ἐπιεικέσι καὶ φαύλοις εἶναι, *It will depend upon ourselves to be respectable or worthless.*

Βούλεσθε γενέσθαι αὐτὸν σοφόν; *Do you wish him to become wise?*

Note. Sometimes the noun in the predicate is put in the *accusative*, although the noun it refers to is in the genitive or dative; as Ἀθηναίων ἐδεήθησάν σφισι βοηθοὺς γενέσθαι, *They prayed the Athenians to become their helpers.*

So Ὑπὸ τῶν δεομένων μου προστάτην γενέσθαι, *By those who desired me to become their protector.* Ἐνόμιζον αὐτοῖς προσήκειν ἀγαθοὺς εἶναι, *They thought that it became them to be good.*

PARTICIPLE.

§ **225.** 1. The participle preceded by the *article* is equivalent to ἐκεῖνος ὅς, *he who*, and the finite verb; as Ὁ λέγων, *He who says.* Ἡ λέξουσα, *She who will say.* Τὸ λεχθέν, *That which was said.*

But when the article stands before the substantive with which the participle agrees, the participle retains its participial signification; as Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος ταῦτα ἤρετο τὸν ἄγγελον, *And Clearchus, having heard this, asked the messenger.*

2. The participle is very often equivalent to the indicative, subjunctive, or optative, with a *relative* pronoun or a relative adverb of time; as,

Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ Πόντῳ Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη, *There is a city on the Euxine Sea, called Tricarenia.*

Γέροντα δὲ αὐτὸν γεγονότα ἡ ὄψις ἀπέλιπεν, *And when he became an old man, his eyesight failed him.*

3. The participle often denotes the *manner* or *means;* as,

Πυθομένη ἡ Ἄλκηστις ὅτι μέλλει Ἄδμητος ἀναιρεῖσθαι δι' αὐτὴν, ἐξελθοῦσα ἑαυτὴν παρέδωκεν, *Alcestis, hearing that Admetus was about to be put to death on her account, came out and surrendered herself.*

Λαβὼν δὲ τὴν Γοργόνα κατέκοψεν, *And taking Gorgon he cut her up*

4. The participle often denotes a *cause.* When it denotes an assumed cause, it is preceded by ὡς, *as, as if, supposing that;* as,

Ἀγανακτησάμενος Ἡρακλῆς ἐπιτίθεται τῷ Ἀκάστῳ, *Hercules being indignant fell upon Acastus.*

Μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, *They regretted that they had restored.*

Τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν, *They delight in being honored.*

So in the phrases Τί μαθών; *For what reason?* Ὅ τι μαθών, *because.* Τί παθών; *From what motive? What induced* or *possessed* you?

5. The *future* participle (and sometimes the *present*) is regularly put after verbs of motion to express the *purpose* of the action of those verbs; as,

Ἦλθε πρὸς τὸν Ἀγησίλαον ἀσπασόμενος, *He came to Agesilaus to bid him farewell.*

6. The participle may form the *protasis* of a conditional clause.

It is used also where the English employs *although, notwithstanding;* in which case it is commonly preceded by καί, καί περ, καίτοι, καὶ ταῦτα, or followed by ὅμως. E. g.

Γευόμενος δὲ καὶ σὺ γνώσῃ ὅτι ἡδέα ταῦτά ἐστιν, *If you taste, you also will see that these things are sweet.*

Οὐκ ἂν προδοίην οὐδέ περ πράσσων κακῶς, *I will not betray, though I am unfortunate.*

7. In connection with certain verbs, adjectives, and phrases, the participle is apparently equivalent to the object of these words. And when it refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put in the nominative. E. g.

Μέμνημαι σφὼ ἐπαγγελλομένω, *I remember your professing.* Μέμνημαι ἀκούσας, *I remember having heard.*

Γνοὺς βαπτιζόμενον τὸ μειράκιον, *Perceiving that the stripling was overwhelmed.* Ἐπειδὰν γνῶσιν ἀπιστούμενοι, *When they perceive that they are distrusted.*

Τὸ δύνασθαι διψῶντα ἀνέχεσθαι, *To be able to endure thirst.*

Παῦσαι φλυᾶρῶν, *Stop talking nonsense.*

Ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες, *We see that we are unable.*

Δῆλος ἦν ἀνιώμενος, *It was evident that he was grieved*

8. The participle after the following auxiliary verbs contains the leading idea of the expression:

Βῆ, *he went*, in Homer; Βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον, *He fled to the sea.*

Διάγω, *to pass time;* Διάγουσι μανθάνοντες, *They pass their time in learning.*

Διατελέω, Διατρίβω, *to continue;* Διατελοῦσι δικάζοντες, *They are continually deciding cases.*

Λανθάνω, *to escape notice;* Λέληθα ἐμαυτὸν σοφὸς ὤν, *I did not know that I was wise.*

Οἴχομαι, *to be gone;* Ὤιχετο φεύγων, *He departed precipitately.*

Τυγχάνω, *to happen;* Τυγχάνομεν ἐπιθῡμοῦντες, *We happen to be desirous.*

Φαίνομαι, *to appear;* Διαφέρων ἐφαίνετο, *He appeared differing, He differed.*

Φθάνω, *to anticipate;* Φθάνει ἀναβάς, *He went up first.* The phrase Οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, with a participle, may be rendered *You cannot be too soon; quickly.*

Add to these the Ionic expressions πολλός εἰμι, πολλὸς ἔγκειμαι, παντοῖος γίγνομαι; also, the *periphrastic tenses.*

9. The *dative* of the participles βουλόμενος, θέλων, ἡδόμενος, προσδεχόμενος, ἐλπόμενος, and of the adjective ἄκων, after εἶναι and after verbs signifying *to come*, has the force of the corresponding verbal noun, *willingness*, *wish*, *expectation*, *hope*, *unwillingness;* as,

Οἱ Κροτωνιᾶται εἶπον οὐκ ἄν σφισι βουλομένοις εἶναι, *The Crotonians said that it would not be in accordance with their wishes.*

Note 1. The participle is sometimes preceded by αὐτίκα, ἐξαίφνης, εὐθύς, μεταξύ, or ἅμα; as Εὐθὺς μὲν μειράκιον ὢν ἐπεθῡμει γενέσθαι ἀνήρ, *As soon as he was a boy, he wished to become a man.* Ἅμα καταλαβόντες προσεκέατό σφι, *As soon as they had overtaken them, they pressed hard upon them.*

So Μεταξὺ παίζων εἰσέρχεται, *He came in while he played.* Τὸ μεταξὺ πορευομένους μήτε ἐσθίειν μήτε πίνειν, *Neither to eat nor drink while marching.*

Note 2. (a) The participle after σύνοιδα and συγγιγνώσκω, followed by the *dative* of the *reflexive* pronoun, is put either in the dative, or in the nominative, the case of the subject of the verb; as Ἐμαυτῷ ξυνῄδειν οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, *I was conscious to myself that I knew nothing.* Πῶς οὖν ἐμαυτῷ τοῦτ' ἐγὼ ξυνείσομαι φεύγοντ' ἀπολύσας ἄνδρα; *Now how shall I endure the thought that I have let a defendant escape?*

(b) In a few instances the participle, in connection with these verbs, is put in the *accusative;* as (*Xen.* Œc. 3, 7) Ἐγώ σοι σύνοιδα....ἀνιστάμενον....βαδίζοντα....ἀναπειθοντα.

(c) When the participle after οἶδα refers to the subject of the sentence, it is put either in the nominative, or in the accusative agreeing

with the reflexive pronoun; as Κρείττων ἤδει ὤν, *He knew he was superior.* Σῶς ἴσθι, sc. ὤν, *Know that thou art safe.* Ἤιδει ἑαυτὸν ἥττονα ὄντα, *He knew himself to be inferior; He knew that he was inferior.*

Note 3. Ἔχων, *having*, in certain expressions denoting contempt, is apparently superfluous; as Ποῖα ὑποδήματα φλυᾶρεῖς ἔχων; *What shoes art thou talking nonsense about?*

Note 4. Ἔχων, ἄγων, φέρων, λαβών, *having, bringing, taking*, are in certain connections rendered *with.*

§ 226. A substantive with a participle is often put in the *genitive*, called *absolute*, to denote *time, manner, means, cause, condition;* as,

Ταῦτ' ἐπράχθη, Κόνωνος στρατηγοῦντος, *These things were done when Conon was general.*

Τελευτήσαντος Αλυάττεω, ἐξεδέξατο τὴν βασιληΐην Κροῖσος, *After the death of Alyattes, Crœsus received the kingdom.*

(a) Frequently ὡς, ὥσπερ, ὥστε, ἅτε, οἷα, *that, as if, inasmuch as, on the supposition that*, stand before the genitive absolute, when it denotes an assumed *cause.* Often however the *accusative* is put after these particles instead of the genitive.

Ὡς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαί σε χρή, *Thou must know that these things are so.*

Οἱ Ἕλληνες οὕτως ἠγανάκτησαν, ὥσπερ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος πεπορθημένης, *The Greeks felt very indignant, as if the whole of Greece had been devastated.*

Εὔχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἁπλῶς τἀγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας, *He prayed to the gods to give him the good things without specifying them, because* he believed that *the gods knew best* what was good for him.

Οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω τάδ', ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον ὡς παρόντα νῷν, *I do not say these things out of wantonness, but because* I believe that *he is near us.*

So Ἦν γὰρ ἀδύνατος, ὥστε σηπομένου τοῦ μηροῦ, *For he was feeble, inasmuch as his thigh was ulcerating.*

(b) When the subject of a sentence is not expressed, or when it begins with ὅτι, the participle alone is put in the *genitive* absolute. But when the subject of a sentence is an infinitive, the participle is put in the *accusative* absolute. E. g.

Ὄντος πολλῷ, *It raining heavily;* from Ὄμβρει πολλῷ, *It rains heavily.*

Σαφῶς δηλωθέντος ὅτι ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *It being quite apparent that in the ships of the Greeks.*

Παρεὸν αὐτῷ βασιλέα γενέσθαι, ἄλλῳ περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος, *It being in his power to become a king, he conferred this dignity upon another person.*

Ὡς ἐξὸν ἤδη ποιεῖν αὐτοῖς ὅ τι ἂν βούλοιντο, *Inasmuch as it now was permitted to them to do whatever they pleased.*

Note 1. When the subject of a sentence begins with ὅτι, the participle absolute may be put in the *genitive plural*, if the subject of the sentence beginning with ὅτι is in the plural; as Εἰσαγγελθέντων ὅτι Φοίνισσαι νῆες ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέπλεον, *It having been announced that Phœnician ships were sailing against them.*

Note 2. The genitive absolute refers to a person or thing different from the subject of the sentence. Sometimes however it refers to the subject of the sentence; as Ταῦτα εἰπόντος αὐτοῦ ἔδοξέ τι εἰπεῖν τῷ Αστυάγει, *Saying these things, he seemed to Astyages to say something* to the purpose.

Note 3. In a few instances, the *dative* seems to take the place of the genitive absolute; as (*Xen. Hel.* 3, 2, 25) Περιιόντι δὲ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φαίνουσι πάλιν οἱ ἔφοροι φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἦλιν.

ADVERB.

§ **227.** Adverbs modify *verbs*, *participles*, *adjectives*, and other *adverbs;* as,

Οὕτω ποιῶ, *I do so.*
Καλῶς ποιῶν, *Doing well.*
Επιτήδειος πάνυ, *Very convenient.*
Πάνυ καλῶς, *Very well.*

Note. The following adverbs modify all parts of speech: δή, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δήπουθεν, δαί: γέ, πέρ, τοί: μήν (Doric μάν), ἦ, ἦπου, ἤτοι, ἦ μήν, μέν τοι, μενοῦν or μὲν οὖν, μὲν δή.

§ **228.** 1. An adverb preceded by the article has the force of an adjective; as Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *The men of that time.* Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι, *Of ancient Cadmus.*

2. An adverb preceded by the article, without any substantive expressed, has the force of a substantive; as Ἡ αὔριον, sc. ἡμέρα, *The morrow.* Πρὸς τοὺς οἴκοι, *To those at home.*

So τὸ πάλαι, or τοπάλαι, *in olden time;* τὰ νῦν, or τανῦν, *at the present time;* τὸ αὐτίκα, *immediately.*

3. Not unfrequently, an adverb has the force of a noun even when no article is prefixed to it; in which case it always depends on a preposition or another adverb; as, ἀπὸ τότε, or ἔκτοτε, *from that time;* εἰσαεί, *for ever;* ἔμπροσθεν, *before*, μέχρι ἐνταῦθα, *as far as here.*

§ **229.** The Greek has two simple negative adverbs, οὐ, *non*, *no*, *not*, and μή, ne, *not.* Both οὐ and μή precede the word to which they belong.

1. Οὐ expresses a direct and absolute negation ; consequently it is used with the *indicative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδείς, οὔτις, οὐκέτι, &c.

2. Μή is used with the *subjunctive*, *optative*, or *imperative*. The same remark applies also to its compounds μηδέ, μήτε, μηδείς, μήτις, μηκέτι, &c.

3. When the action of the *infinitive* or *participle* is assumed as a certainty, οὐ is used ; in all other cases, μή ; as,

Εἶναι δίκαιος, κοὐ δοκεῖν εἶναι θέλει, *He means to be just, and not merely to appear to be such.*

Τὸ μὴ φιλεῖν, *Not to love ; The not loving.*

Κήρυγμα ποιησάμενος μηδένα ἅπτεσθαι τῆς λητῆς, *Proclaiming that no one should touch the booty.*

Ὁ οὐ πειθόμενοι, *He who does not obey.* Ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος, *He who may not obey.*

Οὐκ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing.* Μὴ ἀκροώμενοι, *Not hearing*, as a supposition.

4. *Adjectives*, *adverbs*, and *abstract* nouns may take οὐ or μή ; as,

Οὐχ ἱκανός, *Who is not capable.* Μὴ ἱκανός, *Who may not be capable.*

Οὐ σοφῶς, Certainly *not wisely.* Μὴ σοφῶς, Perhaps *not wisely.*

Ἡ οὐ διάλυσις, *The not destroying.* Ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία, *The not having experience.*

Note 1. The formulas οὐ ..... τε, οὔτε ..... τε, (sometimes τε οὐ..... τε, οὔτε ..... καί, οὔτε ..... δέ,) are equivalent to οὔτε ..... οὔτε, when both refer to the *same* verb ; as (*Il.* 1, 603) Οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος ἦν ἔχ' Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ' αἳ ἄειδον, *Neither of the harp of surpassing beauty, which Apollo had, nor of the Muses, who were singing.*

But if the verb of the second sentence is *different* from that of the first. the second member (τέ) of the formula has an affirmative meaning : as Οὔτε πρότερον ἡμεῖς ἤρξαμεν πολέμου πρὸς ὑμᾶς· νῦν τ' ἐθέλομεν σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι, *We never began the war against you ; and now we are willing to make a treaty.*

Note 2. The first negative particle of a negative formula is sometimes omitted ; as Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, for Οὔτε Τρωὰς οὔθ' Ἑλληνίς, *Neither a Trojan woman nor a Grecian woman.*

Note 3. Not unfrequently μή is used where οὐ might be expected ; on the other hand οὐ is sometimes used where μή would be more logical.

§ **230.** 1. Two or more negatives, belonging to the *same* verb, strengthen the negation ; as,

Οὔποτε ἐρεῖ οὐδείς, *No one will ever say.*

Ὅταν μὴ φῆτε καλὸν εἶναι μηδέν, *When you say that there is nothing beautiful;* when you deny.

2. But when they refer to *different* verbs, they retain their distinct force ; as,

Ἔνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα, οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι, *Here you could not have seen Agamemnon sleeping, nor unwilling to fight.*

Οὔτε μὴ μεμνῆσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, *Neither can I forget him.*

Οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἠρώτα, *Nothing which he did not ask; He asked every thing.*

Οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ᾤετο, *There was no one who did not think; Every body thought.*

3. *Verbs*, *nouns*, and *adverbs* which contain a negation are regularly followed by μή or μὴ οὐ, with the *infinitive;* and sometimes by ὅτι οὐ, or ὡς οὐ, with the *indicative* or *optative ;* as,

Τοῖς νέοις ἀπειπέτην μὴ διαλέγεσθαι, *They forbade him to converse with young men.*

Οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν, *I will not object to speaking.*

Note 1. The double negative μὴ οὐ is used with the *infinitive* or *participle*, and is almost always preceded by a negation, expressed or implied.

Note 2. When οὐ is preceded by ὅπως μή, or μή, after verbs denoting *fear*, *anxiety*, it belongs to the verb following ; as Μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ, *Fear lest it be of no avail to thee.* (§ 214, 1, a.)

Note 3. When οὐ or μή is equivalent to *a-* privative, it should be regarded as a part of the word to which it belongs ; (see οὐκ ἐθέλοντα for ἀθελέοντα, μὴ μεμνῆσθαι for ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, under the second paragraph.)

Note 4. Μή and μὴ οὐ, after negative words, and words implying *fear*, *anxiety*, are, so far as sense is concerned, superfluous. (§§ 230, 3 ; 214, 1, a.)

§ 231. PREPOSITION.

Ἀμφί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀμφὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of.* — Ἀμφὶ τόν, *around, about, round about, along.*

Ἀνά, ON, UP, UPON, with Genitive (rarely), Dative, or Accusative. — Ἀνὰ τοῦ, only in the Homeric expression Ἀνὰ νηὸς βαίνειν, *To go on shipboard.* — Ἀνὰ τῷ, *on, upon*, Epic and Lyric. — Ἀνὰ τόν, *on, up, upon, up to, in, to, through, during ;* with numerals it means *at the rate of, apiece.*

Ἀντί, with Genitive, BEFORE, AGAINST, rare in this sense; commonly *instead of, in the place of, equal to, for, for the sake of.*

Ἀπό, with Genitive, FROM, *away from, far from; after*, with reference to place or time; *by means of*. After *passive* verbs, *by, on the part of*.

Διά, THROUGH, with Genitive or Accusative. — Διὰ τοῦ, *through, during*. Before *numeral* adjectives it denotes repetition; as Διὰ τρίτου ἔτους, *Every third year*. — Διὰ τόν, *through, during, on account of, for*.

Εἰς or Ες, with Accusative, TO, INTO, *till, until*. It is also found before the Genitive, the noun to which it properly belongs being omitted; as Εἰς παιδοτρίβου, sc. οἶκον, *To the teacher's* house.

Ἐκ or Ἐξ, with Genitive, OUT OF, FROM. After *passive* forms it means *by*.

Ἐπί, UPON, ON, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ἐπὶ τοῦ, *upon, on, at, near, towards, to, during, in, concerning*. — Ἐπὶ τῷ, *upon, on, at, by, near, against, in addition to, on account of, for, on condition that*. — Ἐπὶ τόν, *upon, on, until, during, for, against* (terminal).

Κατά, DOWN, with Genitive or Accusative. — Κατὰ τοῦ, *down, down from, down upon, against, down to, under, on*. — Κατὰ τόν, *down, down to, in, on, near, throughout, during, according to, in relation to, as to*.

Μετά, AFTER, WITH, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Μετὰ τοῦ, *with, together with, among*. — Μετὰ τῷ, *with, among, in*, Poetic. — Μετὰ τόν, *after, among, to, into the midst of*.

Παρά, ALONG, NEAR, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Παρα τοῦ, *from near, from, of, by*. — Παρὰ τῷ, *near, at, with, among, by the side of*. — Παρὰ τόν, *along, near, to, besides, contrary to, against, during, in comparison with, than, on account of*.

Περί, AROUND, ABOUT, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Περὶ τοῦ, *around, about, concerning, in respect to, on account of, for, for the sake of*. — Περὶ τῷ, *around, about, upon, near, at, concerning, on account of, for, for the sake of*. — Περὶ τόν, *around, about, along, during*.

Πρό, with Genitive, BEFORE, *in behalf of, for the sake of, in preference to, in comparison with, than*.

Πρός, BEFORE, TOWARDS, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Πρὸς τοῦ, *before, towards, on the side of, in behalf of, for, for the sake of, in the name of, by*. — Πρὸς τῷ, *before, with, in addition to*. — Πρὸς τόν, *towards, to, with, in respect to, in, against*.

Σύν or Ξύν, with Dative, WITH, *together with, by means of, with the help of*.

Ὑπέρ, OVER, with Genitive or Accusative. — Ὑπὲρ τοῦ, *over, above, beyond, in behalf of, for, for the sake of*. — Ὑπὲρ τόν, *over, beyond, above*.

Ὑπό, UNDER, with Genitive, Dative, or Accusative. — Ὑπὸ τοῦ, *under, by.* — Ὑπὸ τῷ, *under, at the foot of, by.* — Ὑπὸ τόν, *under, during.*

NOTE 1. A preposition is often used even where the relation would be denoted by the case alone; as Μείζον' ὅστις ἀντὶ τῆς αὐτοῦ πάτρας φίλον νομίζει, *Whoever loves another more than his own country.*

So Σφέας αὐτοὺς ἐς ἓξ μοίρας διεῖλον, *They divided themselves into six parts.* Αἰνῶς ἀθανάτῃσι θεῇς εἰς ὦπα ἔοικεν, *She surprisingly resembles the immortal goddesses in looks;* in the face.

NOTE 2. (a) Sometimes a preposition is, by *anastrophe*, placed after the noun to which it belongs; as Παιδὸς πέρι. Νεῶν ἄπο. Ἐχθρῶν ὕπερ. Κακῶν ἔξ. Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν.

(b) Sometimes it stands between its substantive and an adjective agreeing with that substantive; as Πῶς ἐμὰς ἦλθ' εἰς χεῖρας; *How did he come into my hands?*

NOTE 3. In Poetry, especially in Epic Poetry, two prepositions sometimes stand together; thus, Διὰ πρό. Ἀμφὶ περί. Παρέκ or Παρέξ. Ὑπέκ. Ἀποπρό. Περὶ πρό.

NOTE 4. Sometimes a preposition (ἀπό, περί) is found in connection with ἕνεκα, χάριν.

§ **232.** 1. When several substantives depend on a preposition, that preposition is repeated with each when they are independent of, or contrasted with, each other. But when they are regarded as *one whole*, only the first one takes the preposition. E. g.

Περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε καὶ περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δύνασθαι φροντίζειν, *To be able to take care of what is going on here and in Egypt and in Sicily.*

Ἀγυμνάστως ἔχειν πρός τε ψύχη καὶ θάλπη, *Not to be inured to cold and heat.*

2. A preposition before a *relative* pronoun is commonly omitted when it would be the same as that upon which its antecedent depends; as,

Παρὰ πόλεσιν αἷς ἂν ἀμφότεροι ξυμβῶσιν, *At the cities where both parties would agree* to meet.

This peculiarity gives rise to the following words and expressions:

Διότι or simply Ὅτι (that is Δι' ὅ τι, Ὅ τι), *because;* for Διὰ τοῦτο ὅ τι, or Διὰ ταῦτα ὅ τι.

Οὕνεκα or Ὁθούνεκα (that is Οὗ ἕνεκα, Ὅτου ἕνεκα), *because;* for Τούτου ἕνεκα οὗ or ὅτου.

Ἐφ' ᾧ, or Ἐφ' ᾧτε, *upon this condition that; on condition that; for the purpose of;* for Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ᾧ, or Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐφ' ᾧ, (*Her.* 3, 83.)

Ἐν ᾧ, *while;* for Ἐν τούτῳ ᾧ.

§ **233.** A preposition in composition is often followed by the same case as when it stands by itself; as,

Ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν Ισθμόν, *Carrying the ships across the Isthmus.*

Εσῆλθέ με, *It came into my mind.*

Παρεκομίζοντο τὴν Ιταλίαν, *They were carried along the coast of Italy; sailed along.*

§ **234.** A preposition retains its *adverbial* force in the following cases:

(a) When it is not followed by a noun; as Καὶ κατακτενῶ γε πρός, *And in addition I will slay thee.* Μετὰ δέ, *moreover, after.*

(b) In composition; as ἀποκόπτω, *to cut off;* σύνειμι, *to be with;* προσπταίω, *to stumble against.*

(c) When it is, by *tmesis*, apparently separated from the verb with which it is compounded; in which case it may come after the verb; as Ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγός, *On the one hand, the general was killed.* Ὥσε δ' ἀπὸ ῥινόν λίθος, *And the stone knocked off the shield.*

(d) When it apparently stands for εἰμί, *to be*, compounded with itself; as Πάρα τοι δίφρος καὶ ἵπποι, sc. ἐστί, *There are near thee a chariot and horses; thou hast.* Οὐδ' ἔπι φειδώ, *And there is no sparing.*

Note. In case of *tmesis*, when the same compound word is to be repeated several times, after the first time the preposition alone is sometimes used; as Κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα, for Κατέλευσαν μὲν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατέλευσαν δὲ τὰ τέκνα, *On the one hand, they stoned his wife, and, on the other, they stoned his children.*

§ **235.** Sometimes, by a kind of attraction, εἰς, ἀπό, ἐκ are used for ἐν, ἐπί; ἐν for εἰς; παρὰ τοῦ for παρὰ τῷ; ἀπό, ἐκ, after verbs signifying *to hang*, for ἐπί. E. g.

Ες τοῦ Πρωτεσίλεω τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐς Ελαιοῦντα ἀγινεόμενος γυναῖκας, *Carrying women to the temple of Protesilaus* which was *at Elæus.*

Διήρπαστο ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ξύλα, *The very timber of the houses had been taken away by the royal army.*

Adverbs of place also are subject to this kind of attraction; thus, ποῖ, ὅποι, ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν, οἵκαδε are sometimes used for ποῦ, ὅπου, ἐκεῖ, οἴκοι; ἔνδοθεν for ἔνδον; ὅπου for ὅποι.

CONJUNCTION.

§ **236.** The conjunctions *καί, τέ, ἀλλά, ἤ*, connect similar words; as,

Πολέμου καὶ μάχης, *Of war and battle.*
Δικαίως κἀδίκως, *Justly and unjustly.*
Ἀγαπᾶν ἢ μῖσεῖν, *To love or to hate.*

Note 1. Sometimes a *possessive* pronoun or adjective and a genitive are connected by *καί*; in which case the genitive is joined to the genitive implied in the pronoun or adjective; as Παῖδες ἐμοὶ καὶ πατρὸς ἀτασθάλου, *Sons of me and of a wicked father.*

So when the *dative* has the force of the genitive; (*Eur. Ion.* 884) Παῖς μοι καὶ σός, *My son and thine.*

Note 2. After adjectives and adverbs implying *resemblance, union, approach*, καί may be rendered *as;* as Οὐχ ὁμοίως πεποιήκασι καὶ Ὅμηρος, *They have not composed in the same manner as Homer.*

So Παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν Πύλῳ, *And they suffered disasters similar to those they themselves had caused at Pylus.*

Note 3. Conjunctions often correspond to each other and to other words; thus,

καὶ ..... καί	*both ..... and, as well ..... as*
τε ..... τε	*both ..... and*
τε καί (not separated)	*both ..... and*
καί τε ..... τε	stronger than *καί, and*
καὶ ..... τε	stronger than *καί, and*
μὲν ..... δέ	*on the one hand ..... on the other, indeed ..... but*
ἠμὲν ..... ἠδέ or ἰδέ	*both . ... and, as well ..... as*
οὐ μὴν ἀλλά	*nevertheless, meanwhile, rather*
οὐ μόνον ..... ἀλλά	*not only ..... but*
οὐ μόνον ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	*not only ..... but*
οὐχ ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	*not only ..... but*
οὐχ ὅπως ὅτι ..... ἀλλά	*not only not ..... but*
οὐχ ὅπως (οὐχ οἷον) ..... ἀλλ' οὐδέ	*not only not ..... but not even*
μὴ ὅπως ..... ἀλλά	*not only not ..... but*
μὴ ὅτι ..... ἀλλ' οὐδέ	*not only not ..... but not even*
μὴ ὅτι (οὐχ ὅπως) alone	*much less*
οὐ ..... ἀλλά	*not ..... but*
ἤ or ἤτοι ..... ἤ	*either ..... or*
πότερον or πότερα ..... ἤ	*whether ..... or*
εἴτε ..... εἴτε	*whether ..... or*
ἄν τε ..... ἄν τε	*whether ..... or*

IRREGULAR CONSTRUCTION.

§ **237.** 1. Frequently a *nominative* stands without a verb; as,

(*Xen. Hier.* 6, 6) Ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθληταὶ οὐχ, ὅταν ἰδιωτῶν γένωνται κρείττους, τοῦτο αὐτοὺς εὐφραίνει, ἀλλ' ὅταν τῶν ἀνταγωνιστῶν ἥττους, τοῦτ' αὐτοὺς ἀνιᾷ, *As the athletes, when they become superior to inexperienced men, — this does not gladden them; but when they prove inferior to their opponents, — this grieves them;* where one might expect Οἱ ἀθληταὶ ..... τούτῳ εὐφραίνονται ..... τούτῳ ἀνιῶνται.

(*Il.* 3, 211) Ἀμφὼ δ' ἑζομένω, γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς, *But when both were sitting, Ulysses looked more commanding;* where one might expect Ἀμφοῖν δ' ἑζομένοιν.

2. The *dative* of the *participle* is sometimes used instead of the genitive or accusative; as,

(*Thuc.* 1, 62) Ἡν δὲ γνώμη τοῦ Ἀριστέως τὸ μὲν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ στρατόπεδον ἔχοντι ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ἐπιτηρεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *And it was the design of Aristeus on the one hand to observe, at the Isthmus, the* movements of the *Athenians with the army which he had with him;* where the author had in his mind ἔδοξε τῷ Ἀριστεῖ.

3. The *accusative* is often found where one might expect a different construction; as,

(*Od.* 1, 275) Μητέρα δ', εἴ οἱ θυμὸς ἐφορμᾶται γαμέεσθαι, ἂψ ἴτω ἐς μέγαρον πατρός, *As to thy mother, if she very much desires to be married, let her go back to her father's house;* where the speaker had ἀπόπεμψον in his mind; (see *Od.* 2, 113.)

(*Aristoph. Av.* 1268 – 9) Δεινόν γε τὸν κήρυκα, τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχόμενον, εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν, *It is a terrible thing, that the herald who was despatched to the mortals should not return;* where an *infinitive* would be more regular.

(*Id. ib.* 650) Ὡς ἐν Αἰσώπου λόγοις ἐστὶ λεγόμενον δή τι, τὴν ἀλώπεχ', ὡς φλαύρως ἐκοινώνησεν ἀετῷ ποτε, *That in the fables of Æsop something is said about the fox, that she was once scurvily treated by her partner the eagle;* the indicative instead of the infinitive.

(*Soph. El.* 479) Ὑπεστί μοι θράσος ἀδυπνόων κλύουσαν ἀρτίως ἀνειράτων, *I take courage, having just heard sweetly breathing*

dreams; where κλύουσαν depends on θράσος μ' ἔχει, implied in the first three words.

§ **238.** Sometimes with two or more substantives only one verb is put, which can belong only to one of them. This irregularity of construction is called *zeugma.* E. g.

(*Æschyl. Prom.* 21, 22) Ἵν' οὔτε φωνὴν, οὔτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν ὄψει, *Where thou wilt neither* hear *the voice, nor see the form of any mortal;* where φωνήν, properly speaking, depends on ἀκούσει understood.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

§ **239.** 1. When the words of a sentence are *logically* arranged they stand in the following order:

Subject before its predicate.
Leading substantive before the substantive in apposition to it.
Substantive before its adjective.
The oblique cases after the words on which they depend.
The remote object after the immediate.
Adverbs after the words modified by them.

2. The Greeks however most commonly disregard what is called the logical arrangement; their rule is this:

The word or sentence, which, in the mind of the speaker or writer, is most important, is said or written first. Not unfrequently, however, *euphony* determines the position of a word or sentence.

3. The following words do not commence a sentence: Adverbs, ἄν, κέ or κέν, ἄρα, ῥά, αὖ, δή (except the Epic δὴ τότε, δὴ γάρ), δαί, δῆθεν, δῆτα, δήποθεν, γέ, γοῦν, θήν, πέρ, τοί, μέντοι, τοίνυν, οὖν, μήν, νύν, ποθέν, ποθί, ποί, πῆ, πού, πώς, ποτέ, πώ. Conjunctions, μέν, δέ, τέ.

4. The Greeks were fond of connecting kindred words as closely as possible; as, (*Æschyl. Ag.* 836) Τοῖς αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ πήμασι βαρύνεται, *He is oppressed by his own misfortunes.* (*Id. Choëph.* 87) Παρὰ φίλης φίλῳ γυναικὸς ἀνδρί, *From a dear wife to a dear husband.*

PART IV.

VERSIFICATION.

§ **240.** Every verse is divided into portions called *feet.* Feet are either simple or compound. A simple foot consists of two syllables or three syllables; a compound foot, of four.

Simple Feet.

Spondee	– –	Tribrach	⏑ ⏑ ⏑
Pyrrhic	⏑ ⏑	Molossus	– – –
Trochee	– ⏑	Amphibrach	⏑ – ⏑
Iambus	⏑ –	Cretic	– ⏑ –
Dactyle	– ⏑ ⏑	Bacchīus	⏑ – –
Anapest	⏑ ⏑ –	Antibacchīus	– – ⏑

Compound Feet.

Dispondee	– – – –	Epitritus I	⏑ – – –
Proceleusmatic	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑	Epitritus II	– ⏑ – –
Ditrochee	⏑ – ⏑ –	Epitritus III	– – ⏑ –
Diiambus	⏑ – ⏑ –	Epitritus IV	– – – ⏑
Greater Ionic	– – ⏑ ⏑	Pæon I	– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑
Smaller Ionic	⏑ ⏑ – –	Pæon II	⏑ – ⏑ ⏑
Choriambic	– ⏑ ⏑ –	Pæon III	⏑ ⏑ – ⏑
Antispast	⏑ – – ⏑	Pæon IV	⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –

§ **241.** *Arsis* is that part of a foot on which the *stress* (*ictus*, *beat*) of the voice falls. The rest of the foot is called *thesis.* The arsis is on the long syllable of a foot. For example, the arsis of an iambus or anapest is on the last syllable; the arsis of a trochee or dactyle, on the first.

The arsis of a *spondee* is determined by the nature of the verse in which this foot is found. Thus, in trochaic or dactylic verse the arsis is on the first syllable; in iambic or anapestic, on the last.

The *tribrach* has the arsis on the first syllable, when it is found in trochaic verse; on the third syllable, when it stands in iambic verse.

The *dactyle* in anapestic or iambic verse has the arsis on the last syllable.

The *anapest* in trochaic verse has the arsis on the first syllable.

§ **242.** 1. Verses are usually denominated from the foot which predominates in them. For example, the verse is called *dactylic*, when the dactyle predominates in it.

2. A complete verse is called *acatalectic*. A verse, of which the last foot is deficient, is called *catalectic*.

3. The *trochaic*, *iambic*, and *anapestic* verses are measured by dipodies; (a *dipody* is a pair of feet.) Thus, an iambic verse of four feet is called iambic dimeter; of six, iambic trimeter; of eight, iambic tetrameter.

4. The *last syllable* of most kinds of verse is common; that is, it can be long or short without regard to the nature of the foot.

5. *Anacrusis* is an introductory syllable at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot begins with a long syllable; as *Πα-ρων απο-δημει.*

Sometimes the anacrusis consists of two short syllables; as *Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾰχανον ορπετον.*

6. *Basis* is an introductory foot at the beginning of a verse of which the fundamental foot commences with a long syllable. The basis consists of one of the following feet: trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, amphibrach, bacchius, antibacchius, molossus, pæon third.

7. The repetition of one of these feet, trochee, spondee, tribrach, dactyle, iambus, anapest, gives a *double basis*, so called.

Further, these feet, taken two and two, give thirty more double bases, some of which however may not be in use.

8. Sometimes a double basis receives an anacrusis.

9. The basis, or the double basis, is sometimes placed at the end of a verse, in which case it is called *ecbasis*.

10. In most kinds of verse a long syllable may be *resolved*

into two short ones. Thus, a cretic is equivalent to five short syllables, to a pæon first, or to a pæon fourth.

§ **243.** *Cæsura* is the separation, by the ending of a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected. There are three kinds of cæsura; cæsura of the foot, cæsura of the rhythm, cæsura of the verse.

1. The cæsura of the foot occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as Ιλιου εξαλα-παξε πο-λιν, χη-ρωσε δ' αγνιᾶς.

2. The cæsura of the rhythm occurs when the arsis falls upon the last syllable of a word. This can take place only in feet which have the arsis on the first syllable. E. g. Αρες Α-ρες βροτολοιγε, μιαιφονε τειχεσιπλητα.

3. The cæsura of the verse is a pause in verse, so introduced as to aid the recital, and render the verse more melodious. It divides the verse into two parts, and in most kinds of verse its place is fixed.

§ **244.** 1. The Epic and Lyric Poets often shorten a long vowel or diphthong at the *end* of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; in which case a diphthong is shortened by simply dropping its last vowel; but ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, respectively become ᾰ, ε, ο. This kind of elision can take place only when the long vowel or diphthong is in the *thesis* of a foot. E. g.

Ω ποποι, η μαλα δη μετεβουλευ-σαν θεοι αλλως
Χρῡσεῳ α-να σκηπτρῳ, και ε-λίσσετο παντας Αχαιους

2. A short syllable is often made long by the Epic Poets. This takes place chiefly when the short syllable is in the *arsis* of a foot. E. g.

Επει-δη τονδ' ανδρα θεοι δαμασασθαι εδωκαν
Δωρα παρ' Αιο-λου μεγαλητορος Ἱπποταδᾱο

3. Sometimes a long vowel or diphthong, before another vowel, is shortened even in the *middle* of a word; thus, ἔμπαιον, τοιαυτί, τουτουί, αὐτηί are often to be scanned ἔμπᾰον, τοαυτί, τουτοί, αὐτεί.

4. In a dactylic verse, when the first two syllables of a word, beginning with ζ, or σκ, form an iambus, ζ, σκ do not make position; as,

Οἱ τε Ζᾰ-κυνθον εχον, ηδ' οἱ Σαμον αμφενεμοντο
Δωκε δ' ε-πειτα σκε-παρνον εϋξοον· ηρχε δ' ὁδοιο

Note. It is natural to suppose that when the Poets lengthened a short vowel, they substituted its corresponding long vowel. When however the vowel to be lengthened was followed by λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ, it is more than probable that the consonant following it was *doubled* in pronunciation, and not unfrequently even in writing; as,

Ζηνος ε-νι μεγαροισιν Ολυμπιου αθροοι ησαν
Τω δε κορυσσεσθην άμα δε νεφος είπετο πεζων
Εκ δε και αυτοι βημεν ε-πι ρηγμῖνι θαλασσης
Αλλ' ουχ ἥρει φωτας ὁ-τε σεναιτο διωκειν

In an ancient inscription we find the following dactylic pentameter; Τρισσον υπολλυκαβαν Γραμματικος τελεω, where υπολλυκαβαν stands for ὑπὸ λυκάβαν.

TROCHAIC.

§ **245.** The fundamental foot of the trochaic verse is the *trochee*. The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the trochee. The *spondee* or the *anapest* can stand only in the even places (2d, 4th, 6th, 8th).

In proper names the *dactyle* can stand in all the places, except the 4th and the 7th.

1. The trochaic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter*, of four feet; the *trimeter* (a rare verse), of six feet; as,

Την δε νῦνῑ monometer acatalectic
Ξυμφε-ρει monometer catalectic
Τουτο μεν γε ηρος αιει dimeter acatalectic
Του δε χειμω-νος πα-λιν dimeter catalectic
Τιν' εκ τωνδ' | εικα-σαι λο-γος παρα
Δωρι-ῳ φω-νᾶν εν-αρμο-ξαι πε-δῖλῳ trimeter

With an anacrusis, the trochaic dimeter acatalectic forms the third verse of the *Alcaic* strophe; as,

Οὐ γαρ ποτ' αμνᾱ-στει γ' ὁ φῡσᾶς

2. The *Ithyphallic* verse is a trochaic tripody (three feet); as Βαρβα-ρους πε-ρωντες.

(a) Sometimes the Ithyphallic is subjoined to a trochaic or iambic dimeter acatalectic; as Εμφερη εχοισα μορφᾶν Κλῃΐς ᾱ 'γαπᾱτᾱ. Τον πηλον, ω πατερ πατερ, τουτονῑ φυλαξαι.

(b) Sometimes two Ithyphallics are united into one verse; as Δευρο δευτε, Μοισαι, χρῡσιον λιποισαι.

3. The trochaic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two trochaic dimeters acatalectic; as Κλῦθι μευ γεροντος ευε-θειρα χρῡσοπεπλε κουρη.

4. The trochaic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining

the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the first hemistich; but it is sometimes neglected. E. g.

Οισθα νῦν ἁ μοι γενεσθω ; ‖ Σον το σημαινειν τοδε
Ει δοκει στειχωμεν, ω γεν-ναιον ειρηκως επος

5. The *Hipponactean* trochaic tetrameter is the same as the preceding, except that its seventh foot is always a *spondee ;* as Ειτα δ' εστιν εκ θαλασσης θυννος ου κακον βρωμα.

6. Sometimes the trochaic *tetrameter* is formed by subjoining a pæon first, and a cretic or dactyle, to the trochaic dimeter acatalectic ; in which case the verse-cæsura is commonly at the end of the fourth foot ; as,

Ουδεν εστι θηριον γυ-ναικος αμαχωτερον
Ουδε πῦρ, ουδ' ὡδ' αναιδης ουδεμια παρδαλις

7. The trochaic *pentameter catalectic* (a rare verse) consists of nine feet and a syllable ; as Ερχεται πολυς μεν Αιγαιον διατμηξας απ' οινηρης Χιον.

IAMBIC.

§ **246.** The fundamental foot of the iambic verse is the *iambus.* The *tribrach* can stand in every place instead of the iambus. The *spondee* or the *dactyle* can stand in the odd places (1st, 3d, 5th, 7th).

The *anapest* can stand in all the places except the last. The tragedians admit an anapest in an even place only when it is contained in a *proper name.*

1. The iambic *monometer* consists of two feet; the *dimeter,* of four feet ; as,

Και τοις κολοις monometer acatalectic
Αιαι δακρῡ-εις monometer
Ἀνηρ ανευ-ρηκεν τι ταις dimeter acatalectic
Σπονδαι-σιν ἡ-δυ κοὐκ εοι- dimeter acatalectic
κεν ου-δενι με-ταδω-σειν dimeter catalectic

2. The IAMBIC TRIMETER ACATALECTIC consists of six feet. It never has a tribrach in the last place.

The tragedians admit a *dactyle* only in the first and third places. They admit an *anapest* chiefly in the first place ; but in proper names they admit the anapest in any place (except the last), in which case the anapest is contained in the proper name

The *verse-cæsura* occurs after the thesis of the third foot; and sometimes after the thesis of the fourth foot. E. g.

Το σον γαρ αν-θος ‖ παν-τεχνου πυρος σελας
Ἀς σοι πατηρ εφει-το, ‖ τον-δε προς πετραις
Ω παν-τα νω-μων, Τει-ρεσιᾶ διδα-κτα τε
Εμοι μεν ου-δεις μῦ-θος, Αν-τιγονη φιλων
Αδαμαν-τινων δεσμων εν αρ-ρηκτοις πεδαις
Κιμμερι-κον ἡ-ξεις, ὁν θρασυ-σπλαγχνως σε χρη
Της ορ-θοβου-λου Θεμι-δος αι-πυμη-τα παι

3. The *scazon* or *choliambus* is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is a *spondee* or *trochee;* as,

Εγω Φιλαινις, ἡ 'πιβωτος ανθρωποις

4. The iambic *tetrameter acatalectic* (a rare verse) is composed of two iambic dimeters acatalectic; as Βοϊσκος ὁ απο Κυζικου παντος γραφευς ποιηματος.

5. The iambic *tetrameter catalectic* is formed by subjoining the iambic dimeter catalectic to the iambic dimeter acatalectic. Its verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the first hemistich; but it may be neglected. E. g.

Ουκουν παλαι δηπου λεγω; ‖ συ δ' αυτος ουκ ακουεις
Ὁ δεσποτης γαρ φησιν ὑ-μᾶς ἡδεως ἁπαντας

DACTYLIC.

§ **247.** The fundamental foot of the dactylic verse is the *dactyle.* The *spondee* may stand for the dactyle.

1. The dactylic *dimeter* consists of two feet; the *trimeter*, of three; the *tetrameter*, of four; the *pentameter*, of five; as,

Μυστοδο-κος δομος dimeter
Παντα δε πυργων *Adonic*
Πα-ρων απο-δημει Adonic with anacrusis
Ἀδυμε-λη κελα-δησω trimeter
Τη-λεσκοπῳ ομματι γαιαν trimeter
Οιω-νων βασι-λευς trimeter
Ω μεγα χρῦσεον αστερο-πης φαος tetrameter
Θούριος ορνις Τευκριδ' επ' αιαν tetrameter
Πολλα βρο-των δια-μειβομε-νᾱ tetrameter
Ω χθονι-αι βαρυ-ᾱχεες ομβροφο-ροι θ' ἁμα pentameter
Ατρει-δᾱς μαχι-μους εδα-η λαγο-δαιτᾱς pentameter
Των μεγα-λων Δανα-ων υπο-κλῃζομε-νᾱν pentameter

2. The *Elegiac pentameter* consists of two dactylic trimeters

catalectic on one syllable. The first hemistich almost always ends in a long syllable; the second hemistich always consists of two dactyles and a syllable. The verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the first hemistich.

This kind of verse is customarily subjoined to the heroic hexameter. E. g.

Βουλεο δ' ευσεβεων ολιγοις συν χρημασιν οικειν,
Η πλου-τειν, αδι-κως || χρηματα πᾱσαμε-νος

3. The dactylic *hexameter* acatalectic consists of six feet, the last of which is a dactyle. It is used by the tragedians in systems of tetrameters. E. g.

Αλλ' ω παντοιας φιλοτητος αμειβομεναι χαριν

4. The dactylic HEXAMETER catalectic on two syllables (or HEROIC HEXAMETER) consists of six feet, the last of which is a trochee or spondee; the fifth foot is commonly a dactyle.

(a) The predominant *verse-cæsura* is that in the middle of the third foot, either directly after the arsis, or in the middle of the thesis of a dactyle; as,

Μηνιν α-ειδε, θε-ᾱ, || Πη-ληϊα-δεω Αχι-ληος
Ανδρα μοι εννεπε, μουσα, || πο-λυτροπον, ὁς μαλα πολλα
Μνησομαι ουδε λα-θωμαι Α-πολλω-νος Εκα-τοιο

(b) Not unfrequently the *verse-cæsura* occurs immediately after the arsis of the fourth foot; as,

Αρνυμε-νος ἡν τε ψυ-χην || και νοστον ἑ-ταιρων

(c) The pause at the end of the fourth foot is called the *bucolic* cæsura; as,

Νῦν ροδα φοινισ-σεσθε τα πενθιμα, | νῦν ανε-μωνᾱ
Αρχετε Σῖκελι-και τω πενθεος, | αρχετε, Μοισαι

5. The *hexameter miūrus* (μείουρος) is the same as the preceding, except that its last foot is an iambus; as,

Αλλ' εθανε ψολοεντα δαμεισα θεου φρενα βελει

§ **248.** A dactylic verse is called *logaœdic* (λογαοιδικός) when its beginning is dactylic, but its end trochaic; as,

Μαρμαρε-αις εν αυγαις Και κνισ-ση τινα θῡμι-ησᾱς
Παρθενε τᾱν κεφα-λᾱν τα δ' ε-νερθε νυμφα *Praxillean*

1. The *greater Alcaic* consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a trochee or a spondee, and two dactyles; the last foot may be a cretic. The verse-cæsura regularly comes at the end of the second foot. E. g.

Ου χρη κα-κοισι ‖ θῦμον ε-πιτρεπειν
Νῦν χρη με-θυσθην, και τινα προς βιᾶν

2. The *lesser Alcaic* consists of two dactyles and two trochees; the last foot may be a spondee; as,

Οινον ε-νεικαμε-νοις με-θυσθην

3. The *Sapphic* verse consists of five feet; a trochee, a trochee or spondee, a dactyle, and two trochees; the last foot may be a spondee. The *verse-cæsura* is after the second foot, or after the arsis of the dactyle; sometimes it comes in the middle of the thesis of the dactyle. E. g.

Ποικι-λοθρον' ‖ ᾰθανατ' Αφρο-δῖτᾰ̀
Φαινε-ται Ϝοι ‖ κηνος ι-σος θε-οισιν
Τᾶς ε-μᾶς αυ-δᾶς ‖ αϊ-οισα πηλυι

4. The *Phalæcean* verse consists of five feet, the first of which is a dissyllabic basis; the second a dactyle; the rest are trochees; the last foot may be a spondee; as,

Φρουρειν ομμ' επι σῳ μα-λιστα καιρῳ
Ε-χει μεν Ανδρομε-δᾶ κα-λᾶν α-μοιβᾶν with anacrusis

5. The *Glyconic* verse consists of a basis, a dactyle, a trochee or tribrach, and a long syllable. When the last syllable is short by nature, the consonant or consonants at the beginning of the next verse make it long by position. — Sometimes the last syllable is resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Αλλα και τοδ' ε-γωγε θαυ-
μαζω της ὑο-μυνσι-ᾶς
Ὅθεν περ και Ὁ-μηρι-δαι
Επιμε-νει με κο-μᾶς ε-μᾶς

Περιβαλλ', ω τεκνον, ωλε-νᾶς
Ἰν' ὑπο δειρασι νιφοβο-λοις
Ιονι-ον κατα κολπον ελᾰ̀-
τᾳ πλευ-σᾶσα πε-ριρρυ-των

(a) Sometimes the Glyconic verse wants the first syllable; as Κε-χηνας ὁ νους δε σου.

(b) Sometimes it has a redundant syllable at the end; and sometimes it takes an anacrusis; as Παλιμ-ποινα θε-λων α-μει-ψει.

(c) The *Glyconic polyschematist* (πολυσχημάτιστος), so called, consists of a double basis, a dactyle, and a long syllable.

Φιλοκρα-της λε-ξει πολυ του-
του κα-κηγο-ριστοτε-ρον
Ξηρων τροπων και βιο-της

Ετερα δε νυν αντιμα-θων
Βοτρυος ἑλικα παυσιπο-νον
Ομ-βρον λι-πουσαι χειμερι-ον

6. The *Pherecratean* verse is the Adonic with a basis; or the Glyconic deprived of its last syllable; as,

Ελδε-αι φιλον ητορ
Αἱ μου-σαι τον Ε-ρωτα

7. The *Priapean* verse is formed by subjoining the Pherecratean to the Glyconic; as,

Ευμενης δ' ὁ Λυκειος ε-στω πᾱσᾲ νεολαιᾳ
Ηριστησα μεν ιτριου ‖ λεπτου μικρον αποκλᾶς

8. The *Eupolidean* verse is formed by subjoining the trochaic dimeter catalectic to the Glyconic polyschematist; the first foot of the second hemistich however is a *basis*; as,

Ω θεωμενοι κατερω ‖ προς ὑ-μᾶς ελευθερως
Οὑτω νῑκησαιμι τ' εγω ‖ και νο-μιζοιμην σοφος
Ὁ σωφρων τε χῲ κατᾶπῡ-γων α-ριστ' ηκουσατην
Κᾰ̀τα μυροπωλειν τι μαθοντ' ‖ ανδρ' ε-χρην καθημενον

9. An *Æolian* verse, so called, is a series of dactyles with a dissyllabic basis, or a double anacrusis; as,

Ατθι, σοι εμε-θεν μεν α-πηχθετο
Οινος, ω φιλε παι, λεγε-ται και α-λᾱθεα
Γλυκυ-πικρον α-μᾰχανον ορπετον

ANAPESTIC.

§ **249.** The fundamental foot of the anapestic verse is the *anapest*. The *spondee*, the *dactyle*, or the *proceleusmatic*, may stand for the anapest.

A *dactyle* very seldom precedes an anapest in the same dipody.

1. The anapestic *monometer* consists of two feet; as *Γοον ο-ξυβοᾱ̃ν* acatalectic.

2. The anapestic *dimeter acatalectic* consists of four feet, the last of which is an anapest, a spondee, or a trochee. The verse-cæsura is commonly at the end of the second foot, and sometimes after the first short syllable of the third foot. Sometimes it is omitted. E. g.

Τι συ προς μελαθροις; ‖ τι συ τῃ-δε πολεις
Ἡπερ δοριλη-πτος ‖ ετ' ην λοιπη
Δειλαι-ᾱ δει-λαιου γηρως

3. The anapestic *dimeter catalectic* (*parœmiacus*) consists of three feet and a syllable: it has no verse-cæsura. E. g.

Πολεμου στῖφος παρεχον-τες
Δουλει-ᾱς τας ου τλᾱ-τᾶς

4. The ANAPESTIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC (ARISTOPHANEAN) is formed by subjoining the anapestic dimeter catalectic to the anapestic dimeter acatalectic. The principal *verse-cæsura* comes after the first hemistich; the secondary verse-cæsura is

the same as that of the first hemistich. The principal cæsura is very seldom neglected. E. g.

Ουπω παρεβη προς το θεᾶτρον ‖ λεξων ὡς δεξιος εστι
Διαβαλλομενος δ᾽ ὑπο των εχθρων ‖ εν Αθηναιοις ταχυβουλοις
Αλλα τον αὐτου γε νεων βαλλει ‖ και Σουνιον ακρον Αθηνεων

§ **250.** An anapestic verse is called *logaædic* when its beginning is anapestic, but its end iambic; as,

Τον απαι-δα δ᾽ απο-στυγω
Οργᾶς εδιδα-ξατο και δυσαν-λων

CRETIC OR PÆONIC.

§ **251.** The fundamental foot of the cretic verse is the *cretic*. The *pæon first* or *fourth* may stand for the cretic. Further, it may resolve the long syllables.

1. The cretic *monometer* consists of one foot; the *trimeter*, of three; the *pentameter*, of five; the *hexameter*, of six; as,

Σου θρασους Εν πολει	monometers
Των αναι-δων αναι-	dimeter
δεστεροι και το πρᾶγμ᾽	dimeter
Μηδεν ολι-γον ποει	dimeter
Κρα-νους απη-λαγμενος	dimeter
Αυτος ετι παις ων	dimeter catalectic
Μη τι τλῆς τᾶν ἱκετιν εισιδειν	trimeter
Νομον ανομον οἱα τις ξουθᾶ	trimeter catalectic

Σοι, φοιβε, Μου-σαι τε ξυμ-βωμεν with anacrusis.
Παντ᾽ αγαθα δη γεγονεν ανδρασιν ε-μης απο συν-ουσιας

2. The cretic *tetrameter* consists of four feet; the verse-cæsura occurs at the end of the second foot; but it may be neglected; as,

Μᾶτερ ω ποτνια, κλῦθι νυμφᾶν ἁβρᾶν
Χαιρε δη, Μουσα· χρονι-ᾱ μεν ἡ-κεις, ὁμως δ᾽
Ω μακαρι᾽ Αυτομενες, ὡς σε μακα-ριζομεν
Κοὐκετι κα-τηλθε παλιν οικαδ᾽ ὑπο μῖσους

§ **252.** 1. The *dochmius* is formed by prefixing an iambus, a tribrach, spondee, or dactyle, to a cretic or its equivalent (§ 242, 10), or to a molossus, a greater ionic, a smaller ionic, or to an anapest followed by a pyrrhic. Accordingly the dochmius has thirty-two different forms, all of which however may not be in use. E. g.

Δουλοσυ-νᾶς ὑπερ	Ποντομε-δων αναξ
Θεος τοτ᾽ ἀρα τοτε	Τον κατα-ρᾶτοτατον

2. The dochmius may be preceded by cretic, iambic, trochaic, choriambic, anapestic, and dactylic measures. E. g.

Θρευμαι φοβερα μεγαλ' αχη *Τι ρε-ξεις προδω-σεις*
Τι μελ-λομεν αγα-στονοι *'Αν ποτ' ευ-φιλη-ταν εθου*

CHORIAMBIC.

§ **253.** The fundamental foot of the choriambic verse is the *choriambus*. The tribrach may stand for the trochee of the choriambus. Sometimes two tribrachs supply the place of the choriambus.

Further, an iambic monometer may supply the place of the choriambus.

Most commonly, a choriambic verse, besides the fundamental foot, contains iambic monometers, trochaic monometers, single iambuses and trochees, spondees, and other feet.

The choriambic *monometer* consists of one foot; the choriambic *dimeter*, of two; the choriambic *trimeter*, of three; the choriambic *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Μου μινυθει monometer
Μισθοφοροι τριηρεις monometer
Αλλα παλαι-αγαρ monometer
Νῦν δε τον εκ θῆμετερου dimeter
Οιμοι φοβου-μαι το προσερ-πον περιφαν-τος ἀνηρ
Ει δε κυρει τις πελας οι-ωνοπολων trimeter
Δευτε νυν α-βραι Χαριτες, καλλικομοι τε Μοισαι
Ου φορ-βᾶν ἱερᾶς γᾶς σπορον ουκ αλλων
Δεινα μεν ουν δεινα ταρασ-σει σοφος οι-ωνοθετᾶς

IONIC.

§ **254.** The fundamental foot of the *ionic a majore* is the *greater ionic*. The trochaic monometer, the molossus, or the epitritus third may stand for the ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones. E. g.

Τις την ὑδρι-ην ὑμων dimeter
Κρησσαι νυ ποθ' ὡδ' εμμελε-ως ποδεσσιν trimeter

The ionic *tetrameter* catalectic (*Sotadic*) consists of three feet and a spondee or trochee; as,

Αν χρῡσοφο-ρῃς, τουτο τυ-χης εστιν ε-παρμα
Εις ουχ ὁσι-ην τρῡμαλι-ην το κεντρον ωθεις

§ **255.** The fundamental foot of the *ionic a minore* is the

smaller ionic. The trochaic monometer, the pæon third, or the molossus may stand for the smaller ionic. Further, a long syllable may be resolved into two short ones.

1. The ionic *dimeter* or *Anacreontic* consists of two feet. Most commonly its first foot is a pæon third. E. g.

Εθελησεις τι μοι ουν, ω Πολιοι μεν ἡμιν ηδη
Πατερ, ην σου τι δεηθω Κροταφοι καρη δε λευκον
Σικελος κομ-ψος ανηρ catalectic

2. The ionic *trimeter* consists of three feet; the *tetrameter*, of four; as,

Απο μοι θα-νειν γενοιτ'. Ου γαρ αν αλλῃ
Λυσις εκ πο-νων γενοιτ', ου-δαμα τωνδε
Πεπερᾱκεν μεν ὁ περσε-πτολις ηδη βασιλειος
Στρατος εις αν- τιπορον γει-τονα χωραν, λινοδεσμῳ
Προφανως του-το διδασκων αποδῦσῃ βιοτην *Galliambic*

APPENDIX.

Remarks on the Alphabet.

§ **256.** In the following table, the names of the Hebrew letters are taken from the Septuagint :

Hebrew.	Old Greek.		Roman.
Ἄλεφ	Α	Ἄλφα	A
Βήθ	Β	Βῆτα	B
Γίμελ	Γ	Γάμμα	G
Δάλεθ	Δ	Δέλτα	D
Ἦ	Ε	Εἶ	E
Οὐαῦ	F (Υ)	Βαῦ	F (V, U, Y)
Ζαΐν	Ζ	Ζῆτα	(Z)
Ἦθ	Η	Ἦτα	H
Τήθ	Θ	Θῆτα	
Ἰώδ	Ι	Ἰῶτα	I (J)
Χάφ	Κ (Χ)	Κάππα	C (K)
Λάμεδ	Λ	Λάμβδα	L
Μήμ	Μ	Μῦ	M
Νούν	Ν	Νῦ	N
Σάμεχ	S	Σίγμα	S
Ἄϊν	Ο	Οὖ	O
Φῆ	Π (Φ)	Πῖ	P
Τσαδή	. . . . .	.	
Κώφ	Q	Κόππα	Q
Ρήχς	Ρ	Ρῶ	R
Χσέν	Σ	Σάν	
Θαῦ	Τ	Ταῦ	T

Old Attic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Χ Σ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Φ Σ Ο

Ionic Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

The old Greek alphabet was the same as the Phœnician. This is evident from the names, forms, arrangement of the letters, and from tradition. This alphabet is found in inscriptions cut about the sixth or seventh century before the commencement of the Christian era

The old Attic alphabet is found in inscriptions cut before the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403). The Ionic alphabet is found in all the Ionic inscriptions ; also in Attic inscriptions cut after the archonship of Euclides. This alphabet is the same as that used at the present day, and called *the Greek alphabet.*

§ **257.** Ε, Η. In the old Greek alphabet, the character Ε represents the vowels ε, η, or the diphthong ει; in the Ionic alphabet it stands for ε or ει; as ΑΘΕΝΑΙΟΙ *Αθηναῖοι*, ΕΠΙΘΕΝΑΙ *ἐπιθεῖναι*.

It is observed further that when the Ι in the diphthong ει was *not a radical* letter, this diphthong was generally represented by Ε; but when Ι was a *radical* or *essential* letter, this diphthong was always represented in the usual way, ΕΙ; as ΠΟΛΕΙ *πόλει*, ΕΥΠΕΙΘΕΣ *εὐπείθης*, ΛΕΙΟΣ *λεῖος*, ΟΦΕΛΛΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ *Οφελλοκλείδας*, ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΝ *κείμενον*, ΕΔΕΙ *ἔδει*, ΕΙΠΕΝ *εἶπεν*. During the Alexandrian period, this diphthong was generally represented by ΕΙ.

The character Η, in the old Greek and old Attic alphabets, has the power of the Latin *H*, or of the *rough breathing* of the later Greeks; as ΗΙΕΡΟΠΟΙΟΙ *ἱεροποιοί*, ΗΟΥΤΟΙ *οὗτοι*, ΗΕΚΤΕΙ *ἕκτῃ*, ΤΡΙΗΕΜΙΠΟΔΙΟΣ *τριήμιποδίους*, ΕΝΗΟΔΙΑ *ἐνόδια*.

In the Ionic alphabet, Η represents *long* Ε; as ΜΗΝΟΣ *μηνός*, ΑΘΗΝΗΣΙ *Αθήνησι*. The change of Η into a long vowel must have been gradual, for in the Therean inscriptions this character is both a breathing and a vowel; thus, ΠΡΟΚΛΗΣ *Προκλῆς*, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ *Αρχαγέτας*.

Ο, Ω. In the old Greek alphabet, the character Ο represents the vowels ο, ω, and the diphthong ου. In the Ionic alphabet, it represents ο or ου. During the Alexandrian period the diphthong ου was generally represented in the usual way, ΟΥ. E. g. ΑΠΟΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΟΝ, *ἀποφαινόντων*, ΗΙΕΡΟΝ *ἱερῶν*, ΕΚΑΣΤΟΙ *ἑκάστωι*, ΤΟΙ ΔΕΜΟΙ *τῶι δήμωι*.

In the pronoun *οὗτος* and the adverb *οὐ*, the diphthong ου is commonly represented by ΟΥ even in the old Attic alphabet; as ΤΟΥΤΟΝ, ΟΥΚ or ΟΚ, ΟΥΔΕ.

ΕΕ for Η and ΟΟ for Ω are found only in spurious inscriptions, chiefly in those of Fourmont.

Υ is merely an attenuation of the consonant *F;* consequently it is to *F*, what the Latin *i* is to *j*.

In his Cratylus, Plato says expressly that Ε, Υ, Ο, and Ω had no names; in pronunciation the first three were merely lengthened into Εἶ, Ὗ, Οὖ, respectively. It is evident therefore that the epithets *ψιλόν*, *μικρόν*, and *μέγα*, appended to these letters, were introduced in later times.

§ **258.** Θ, Φ, Χ. The prototype of Θ is the Phœnician *Τήθ*, which had the same relation to Θαῦ (Τ) that Κώφ (Q) had to Κ.

Before the introduction of Φ and Χ, the Greeks used ΠΗ for Φ, and ΚΗ for Χ; as ΕΚΠΑΝΤΟΙ *Εκφάντωι*, ΑΜΕΝΠΗΣ *ἀμεμφές*, ΓΡΟΠΠΟΝ *γρόφων*, ΔΕΛΠΗΙΣ *Δελφίς*, ΕΠΕΥΚΗΟΜΕΝΟΣ *ἐπευχόμενος*, ΑΡΚΗΑΓΕΤΑΣ, found in the Melian and Therean inscriptions. (Compare the Latin *TH*, *PH*, *CH.*) ΤΗ for Θ has not yet been found in any inscription.

§ **259.** Ζ, Ξ, Ψ. It has already been remarked that Ζ is not a double consonant. It is added here that ΔΣ for Ζ is found only in Fourmont's spurious inscriptions.

Before the introduction of Ξ and Ψ, the Æolians and Dorians used ΚΣ for Ξ, and ΠΣ for Ψ; the Athenians used ΧΣ for Ξ, and ΦΣ for Ψ.

as ΔΕΚΣΑΙ *δέξαι*, ΠΡΟΧΣΕΝΟΣ *πρόξενος*; ΠΣΗΝ *ψήν*, ΦΣΥΧΑΣ *ψυχάς*, found in inscriptions.

§ **260.** Q, S, Σ. The Greek *Q* is found only in Doric inscriptions, and is usually followed by O; as ΛΥQΟΔΟΡΚΑΣ *Λυκοδόρκας*. After it ceased to be a letter of the alphabet, *Q* was employed as a numeral, denoting 90.

Originally *Σίγμα* and *Σάν* were two different letters, the former corresponding to *Σάμεχ*, and the latter to *Shin*. The original form of *Σίγμα*, the prototype of the Roman *S*, was not unlike the three upper lines of Σ; that of *Σάν* was Σ or M. The Ionians, after the rejection of *Σάν*, put *Σίγμα* in its place.

The characters *Κόππα* and *Σάν* were used also as brands on horses, which, thus marked, were respectively called *Κοππατίαι*, *Koppa-branded*, and *Σαμφόραι* (written also *Σαπφόραι*), *San-branded*.

§ **261.** After H was converted into a vowel, the character ⊦, resembling the first half of H, was employed to denote the rough breathing. This character however does not occur in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper; it is found only in the Heraclean Tables, and on Heraclean and Tarentine coins.

In process of time, this character became ⊾, which being further modified, produced our rough breathing (').

It is proper to remark here, that in inscriptions in which H has the power of long E, there is no mark for the rough breathing; always excepting the Heraclean Tables and Heraclean and Tarentine coins.

The character ┤, resembling the second half of H, was employed to denote the smooth breathing. This being modified became ⌋, and finally ('). The smooth breathing is not found in any ancient inscription.

§ **262.** The digamma, the sixth letter of the old Greek alphabet, is, in inscriptions belonging to Greece Proper, almost always represented by *F;* hence its later name *Δίγαμμα*, *double gamma*. Its true name is *Βαῦ*, *Vau*, the same as the Oriental *Οὐαῦ*. In the Heraclean Tables it is represented by ⊏, which is the prototype of the numeral ϛ, often mistaken for the abbreviation ϛ for *στ*.

The digamma was most probably sounded like the English *W*.

Digammated words are found in inscriptions, on coins, in Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Trypho, Apollonius, Priscian, and Hesychius. In the glossary of Hesychius, however, Γ is put for F, either because, in some of the dialects, the digamma was changed into Γ, or because Hesychius or his transcribers mistook F for Γ.

§ **263.** 1. The digamma was often changed into its kindred labial B; as *βείκατι*, *βιδεῖν*, for *Fείκατι*, *Fιδεῖν*.

2. Sometimes it was changed into Γ; as *ἀγρέω*, *ἄγρυπνος*, for *αFρεω*, *αFυπνος*.

3. Not unfrequently it was changed into Φ; as *Φέσπερος*, for *Fέσπερος*.

4. It was very often changed into its corresponding vowel Υ. This is generally the origin of the diphthongs *αυ*, *ευ*. E. g. *βουῶν*, *βούεσσι*, for *βοFῶν*, *βόFεσσι*, from *βοῦς*; *ναῦς*, *καυάξαις*, *εὔαδε*, for *ναFς*, *καFαξαις*, *εFαδε*.

5. In a few instances it was changed into O; as δοάν, Οιτυλος, Ὄαξος, Οἴλεύς, for ϝδάν, Ϝιτυλος, Ϝάξος, Ϝιλεύς.

6. In many instances the digamma was attenuated into the rough breathing; as ἅλις, ἁνδάνω, for ϝάλις, ϝανδάνω.

7. The digamma was never doubled; but instead of this, its corresponding vowel Υ was prefixed, and sometimes annexed, to it. Thus, in inscriptions we find Βακευϝα, Ευϝαρα, αϝυτου.

8. Some words are found digammated only in Latin and other kindred languages; as ἐννέα, novem, nine; νέος, novus, new; κλείς κληῖς, clavis.

9. Words which originally began with two consonants, the second of which was *F*, often appear with one only; as sweet, suavis, (ϝαδύς) βαδύς ἁδύς ἡδύς; Schwäher, socer, (ϝεκυρός) ἑκυρός.

§ **264.** In the following list, digammated words found in inscriptions are *spaced;* as ϝαργον, ϝεπος. Words which once had the digamma, but in which the digamma was changed into β, γ, υ, or ο, also words which appear digammated only in Latin, are included within parentheses.

ΑΓΑΩ ΑΑΩ, αὐάτᾱ ἄτη, αϝατάομαι ἀτάομαι, ἀάβακτος ἀάατος. — (ΑΓΓΩ) ἄγξω αὐξάνω, augeo vigeo vegeo.

αϝείδω ἀείδω, ἀβηδών ἀηδών; αϝυδος ἀοιδός, found in the Bœotic αυλαϝυδος, κιθαραϝυδος, κωμαϝυδος, ραψαϝυδος, τραγαϝυδος. — (αϝημι, αϝω) ἄημι ἄω, ἀβήρ αὐήρ ἀήρ, αὔελλα ἄελλα, αὐήτης ἀήτης, αὔρα. — (ΑΓΡΩ) ΑΥΡΩ, ἀγρέω αἱρέω, ἀρύω, haurio.

αϝυτος αὐτός. — (αϝως) αὔως ἀώς ἠώς ἀβώρ ὀβάσαι. — αιϝει αἰεί, aevum, αἰών. — Αιϝας Αἴας. — (αιϝετος) αἰβετός αἰετός. — (ακροϝαομαι) ἀκροβάομαι ἀκροάομαι.

Βακευϝαι Βακεύα. — (βοϝς) βοῦς, bos bovis.

(γραϝς) γραῦς, καραβίδες, gray, Romaic γρίβος γραβανός.

(ΔΑΓΩ) ΔΑΥΩ δαίω, δάϝιος δῆϊος, δάβελος δαυλός. — Δάϝος, Davus. — (δϝαν) δοάν δήν. — (δϝο) δύο, duo, two. — ΔΙΓΣ ΔΙΣ Ζεύς, Διϝι Διί, divus.

Ευϝαρα Εὐάρα. — (εϝαω) ἐβάω ἐάω. — (εννεϝα) ἐννέα, novem, nine.

Ϝάγνυμι ἄγνυμι, Ϝακτός, βάγος, Ϝαξος Ὄαξος Ἄξος, Ϝαύξιος Ϝάξιος Ὄξιος, κανάξαις. — (Ϝαγω) ἄγω ἄγω, βάγος ἀγός, ago vagor veho vagabundus, wagon wain vagabond. — (Ϝαλικιωτας) βαλικιώτας ἡλικιώτης. — Ϝᾶλι ἅλις. — Ϝᾶλις Ϝάλις Ϝήλις, Ϝαλεῖος Ηλεῖος. — (Ϝαλισκομαι) ἁλίσκομαι, εὐάλωκεν ἑάλωκεν. — Ϝάλλος ἦλος, vallus. — Ϝάναξ ἄναξ, βάνναξ, Ϝαναξιων, Βαναξιβουλος, Ευρυβανασσα. — Ϝανδάνω ἁνδάνω, Ϝαδεδάω, Ϝάδομαι βάδομαι ἥδομαι, Ϝαδεώ, βᾶδος, ἦδος, Ϝάδιξ, Ϝάσσα, βαδύς ἡδύς, suavis, sweet, Ϝαδων Ἄδων, εὔαδε, γηθέω, gaudeo. — Ϝανήρ ἀνήρ. — Ϝαρνός, τοῦ ἀρνός, Ϝαρνων Ἄρνων. — (Ϝασκαμιζω) βασκαρίζω ἀσκαρίζω, Ϝασκων Ἄσκων. — Ϝαστυ ἄστυ, Ϝαστινιος, Ϝαστυμειδοντιος, Ϝασστυοχος. — Ϝατάλαι ὠτειλαί.

Ϝέαρ ἔαρ ἦρ, ver, Ϝηράνθεμον. — ΕϜΚαλος εὔκηλος. — Ϝέθω ἔθω, suesco, Ϝῆθος ἦθος, βεσόν ἔθος, εὐέθωκεν. — Ϝεῖδον εἶδον, video, wit, wise, βιδεῖν ἰδεῖν, εὖϊδε εἶδε, Ϝίσάμι ἴσαμι, Ϝίστωρ ἵστωρ, Ϝοίδημι οἶδα, Ϝιδριας Ἰδρίας, αὐΐδετος. — Ϝεικατι Ϝίκατι βείκατι, εἴκατι, viginti, Ϝεικατιδειον Ϝικατιδειον, ϜικατιϜετιες εἰκοσαε-

τεῖς, Fικατιπεδον. — Feίκω εἴκω, βεικηλά, weak, schwach, weich. — Feίλω εἴλω, FΕΛΥΩ ΕΛΥΩ, volvo, wallow, welter, walzen, Fίλη ἵλη, Feιλέω εἰλέω, εγFηληθιωντι ἐξειληθῶσι, Fέλουτρον ἔλυτρον, Fολαμός οὐλαμός, βειλάρχας ἰλάρχης, βειλαρμόστας ἰλαρμόστας, βέλημα εἴλημα. — Feιπεῖν εἰπεῖν, Fεπος ἔπος, vox, voice. — Feίρω εἴρω, sero, Feιρήνα εἰρήνη. — Fεκάς Feίκας ἑκάς, βεκῶς. — (Fεκυρος) ἑκυρός, socer, Schwäher. — Fεκών ἑκών, Fεκαθά ἑκοῦσα. — Fέλα βέλα ἔλα εἴλη, ἀβέλιος ἀέλιος, sol, Fελοδυτία ἡλιοδυσία, σέλας, σελήνη. — Fελατια Ελάτεια, Fελατιηος Ελατειαῖος. — Fελένα Ἑλένα. — Fελίσσω ἑλίσσω, Fελίκη ἕλιξ. — FΕΛΛΩ, Fέλλαι εἶλαι, vello, Fέλκω, vellico, sulcus. — Fέλπις ἐλπίς ἐλπίς. — Fελχανος Ελχάνος. — Fελεῖν ἑλεῖν, Fέντο ἕλετο, Fέννου ἑλοῦ. — Fέννος φέννος ἔνος, annus. — Fέννυμι ἔννυμι, vestio, Fέμμα ἧμμα εἷμα, Feστία, vestis, vest, Fέστρα, Feῖθρον, βέστον, βέττον. — FΕΝΝΩ FΕΩ Ἑστία, Fέννου, ἕζομαι, ἵζω, σατίνη σέλμα σφέλας, sedeo sedo sido, seat set sit, Schwelle. — Fέντερ γαστήρ, venter, waist, Wanst. — Fεξ ἕξ, sex, six, Fεξηκοντα ἑξήκοντα, Fεκτος ἕκτος, Fεξακατιοι ἑξακόσιοι. — (Feπομαι) ἕπομαι ΣΕΠΩ, sequor, seek.

ϜΕΡΓΩ ΕΡΓΩ, work, Fέργανον ὄργανον, Fαργον ἔργον, Werk. — (Fερπω) ἕρπω, serpo. — Fερρω ἔρρω, verro, erro, Fερητηρία, βαρρεῖ, βέρρης βέρης, βερρεύει, βερηδεύει. — (Fεσπερα) ἑσπέρα, vespera, Φέσπερος Ἔσπερος. — (Feστια) Ἑστία, Vesta. — Fετος ἔτος ἔτος, vetus vetustus, Feτας ἔτης, Fικατιfετιες εἰκοσαετεῖς. — (Fεχω) ἕχω ἔχω, veho!

Ϝί ἴ, Foῦ οὗ, Foῖ οἵ, Fέ ἑ, Fέθεν ἕθεν, Fίν ἵν, Fός ὅς, σφός, σφέ, sui sibi se suus. — Fιδιος ἴδιος ἴδιος, viduus. — (Fιεραξ) ἱέραξ, βείρακες ἱέρακες, βειρακή. — (Fιλευς) Οἰλεύς. — (Fιξος) ἰξός, viscus. — Fίον ἴον, viola, violet. — (Fις) ἴς, vis. — Fίσος FισFός ἴσος, Fισοτελια ἰσοτέλεια, βίωρ ἴσως. — Fιστίαι ἱστουργοί. — Fιστιῶ, future. — (Fισχω) ἴσχω, Fισχύν βισχύν ἰσχύν. — Fιτέα ἰτέα, βίτυς ἴτυς, οἰσύα, vitex, with withy, Οιτυλος Βειτυλος.

Foῖκος οἶκος, vicus, Foικια Fυκια οἰκία, πεδαFοικος μέτοικος. — Foῖνος, vinum, wine. — Foῖτος οἶτος. — Fόρτυξ ὄρτυξ.

(Fραιδιος) βραΐδιος ῥᾳδιος. — (Fρακαλον) βράκαλον ῥόπαλον. — FΡΕΩ ΡΕΩ, Fρατρα ῥήτρα, βρήτωρ ῥήτωρ. — Fρήγνυμι ῥήγνυμι, frango, break, wreck, brehen, Fρῆξις ῥῆξις, βράκος ῥάκος, εὐράγη ἐρράγη, αὔρηκτος ἄρρηκτος. — (Fριγεω) ῥιγέω φρίσσω, frigeo frigus. — (Fριζα) βρίσδα βρίζα ῥίζα. — Fρίνος ῥινός. — (Fροδον) βρόδον ῥόδον, rosa, rose. — (FΡΥΩ) ΡΥΩ, βρυτῆρες, ῥυτῆρες, βρυτίδες ῥυτίδες.

(Fυπνος) ὕπνος, ἄ-γρ-υπνος, somnus. — (Fυς) σῦς ὗς, sus, swine sow.

(Fωνεομαι) ὠνέομαι, veneo, venum, vendo.

Ηρϝαοιοις Ἡραοιοις.

(κλεFις) κλείς κληῖς, clavis. — κλεFος κλέος, celeber, celebro.

λαFός λαυός λαός, ΛαFοκόFων Λαοκόων. — (λοFω) λόω λούω, lavo. — (λαιFος) λαιός, laevus, left. — (λεFρος λεFιος) λευρός λεῖος, laevis, levis.

(ναFος) ναυός ναός. — (ναFς) ναῦς, navis, navy. — (νεFος) νέος, novus, new. — (νεFρον) νεῦρον, nervus, nerve.

ὄFις ὄϊς, ovis. — (ορουFω) ὀρούβω ὀρούω.

(προσϝελω) προυσελέω προυϝελεῖν, προυσελλεῖν.
(σαϝω) σάω, salvus, salveo, save safe. — (σκαιϝος) σκαιός, scaevus.
(ὑλϝη) ὕλη, sylva.
φάϝος φάβος φάος, Δημοφάϝων Δημοφῶν, φανοφόρος.
ὠϝόν ὤβεον ὠόν, ovum, egg.

§ **265.** In the Epic poets and in Pindar, a number of words, beginning with a vowel, have the following peculiarities:

(a) A short vowel standing immediately before them is commonly not elided; as *οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος.*

(b) The final syllable of the preceding word, if short, is commonly made long, as if by position, even when it stands in the thesis; as *ἀρνύμε-νος ἦν.*

(c) A final long vowel or diphthong, in the thesis, often remains unaltered before these words; as *αὐτίκα δ' ἔγνω ἦσιν.*

As most of these words are found or implied in the preceding list, nothing is more natural than to suppose that these poets commonly pronounced them with *F.* It is to be observed, however, that in our copies of these authors N movable is introduced before these words when the preceding word admits of it; also *οὐχ* or *οὐκ* for *οὐ.*

The words to which these remarks apply are chiefly *ἄγνυμι, ἅλις, Ἅλις, ἅναξ, ἀνδάνω, Ἄρνη, τοῦ ἀρνός, ἄστυ, δεινός, δήν, ἔαρ, ἔθω, εἶδον, εἴκοσι, εἴκω, εἴλω, εἰπεῖν, ἑκάς, ἕκαστος, ἑκυρός, ἑκών, Ἕλατος, ἑλίσσω, ἕλπω, ἕλωρ, ἔννυμι, ἔργω* or ΕΡΓΩ, *ἕσπερος, ἔτος, ἦνοψ, Ἴλιον, ἴον, Ἶρις, Ἴρος, ἴς, ἶσος, ἰτέα, ἴτυς, οἶκος, οἶνος, οὗ οἷ ἕ, ὅς* possessive, with their compounds and derivatives.

When the digammated word is preceded by a short vowel in the arsis, *F* is to be mentally changed into *Υ*, after the analogy of *εὔαδε, εὔϊδε, εὐάλωκεν, εὐέθωκεν, κανάξαις*; as *φίλε ἑκυρέ, φιλεΥεκυρε*; *ἄρα ἔρξαν, αραΥερξαν.*

Numerals.

§ **266.** In the most ancient numeral system, I, Π, Δ, 𐅅, H, 𐅆, X, 𐅇, M, 𐅈, respectively denote ΙΟΣ, *one*, Πέντε, *five*, Δέκα, *ten*, Πεντάκις Δέκα, *fifty*, Ηεκατον (*ἑκατόν*), *hundred*, Πεντάκις Ηεκατον, *five hundred*, Χίλιοι, *thousand*, Πεντάκις Χίλιοι, *five thousand*, Μύριοι, *ten thousand*, Πεντάκις Μύριοι, *fifty thousand.*

This system is analogous to the Latin, except that 4 is always IIII; 9, ΠΙΙΙΙ; 19, ΔΠΙΙΙΙ; 90 is expressed by the character for 50 followed by ΔΔΔΔ; 900, by the character for 500 followed by ΗΗΗΗ.

§ **267.** The system which employs the letters of the Alphabet in their numerical order is limited in its application, inasmuch as it does not extend beyond *twenty-four;* as Ιλιάδος Ραψῳδία Α, *The first book of the Iliad;* Οδυσσείας Ραψῳδία Ω, *The twenty-fourth book of the Odyssey.*

§ **268.** In the latest numerical system, the first nine letters, including the obsolete ϛ (F), denote *units;* the next nine, including the obsolete *ϙ, tens;* the last nine, including the character Σάνπι, *hundreds. Thousands* commence the alphabet again with a stroke before.

The letters denoting units, tens, and hundreds have an accent above, which however is not found in ancient inscriptions.

α′	1	ια′	11	λ′	30	ν′	400
β′	2	ιβ′	12	μ′	40	ϕ′	500
γ′	3	ιγ′	13	ν′	50	χ′	600
δ′	4	ιδ′	14	ξ′	60	ψ′	700
ε′	5	ιε′	15	ο′	70	ω′	800
ϛ′	6	ιϛ′	16	π′	80	ϡ or ⋀	900
ζ′	7	ιζ′	17	ϙ′	90	,α	1000
η′	8	ιη′	18	ρ′	100	,β	2000
θ′	9	ιθ′	19	σ′	200	,γ	3000
ι′	10	κ′	20	τ′	300	&c.	

Examples, αωμϛ, 1846 ; αψμε, 1745 ; ,γχη, 3608 ; ,εθ, 5009 ; ,βϙθ, 2099.

§ **269.** The character Σάμπι is found neither in inscriptions nor on coins ; it is not mentioned by any ancient author, with the exception perhaps of a corrupt Scholium on the twenty-third line of the Clouds of Aristophanes ; of course it was never used as a letter of the Greek alphabet. The first form of this mark is evidently the same as the Phœnician ⋎, *Shin*, with an additional *tooth ;* the second is precisely the same as one of the forms of the Phœnician *Shin*.

As to the name Σάμπι, evidently compounded of Σάν and Πῖ, it, properly speaking, applies to the first of these figures, which has the appearance of C (one of the later forms of Σ) and Π united into one form. This name therefore is analogous to Δίγαμμα (δίς, γάμμα), that is, it owes its existence to fancy. Joseph Scaliger and others supposed that Σάμπι was the same as the Hebrew Τσαδή ; consequently, in their alphabetical tables, they make it occupy the place of Τσαδή, which arrangement is the origin of the hypothesis that Σάμπι was so called because it stood next to Πῖ.

Remarks on Pronunciation.

§ 270. *Roman mode of writing Greek Words.*

Α, Ι, Υ are represented by *A*, *I*, *Y*.

Ε by *E short*, Η by *E long ;* as ἐπιθήκη *ĕpithēca*.

Ο by *O short*, Ω by *O long ;* as ὀβελίσκος *ŏbeliscus*, ὠμοπλάται *ōmoplatae*.

ΑΙ by *AE*, rarely *AI ;* as αἰγόκερως *aegoceros*, Μαία *Maia ;* the diphthong ᾳ, by *ā ;* as Θρᾷκες *Thraces*.

ΑΥ by *AU ;* as αὐτόπῦρος *autopyrus*.

ΕΙ by *I long*, sometimes by *E long*, as Σειρήν *Siren*, Μηδεία *Medēa*.

ΕΥ by *EU ;* as εὖγε *euge*.

ΟΙ by *OE*, rarely by *OI ;* as οἶστρος *oestrus ;* Τροία *Troia*.

ΟΥ by *U long ;* as ἀρκτοῦρος *arctūrus*.

ΥΙ by *YI ;* as Ἅρπυια *Harpyia*.

ΩΙ by *OE*, or *O long ;* as κωμωιδός *comoedus*, ᾠδή *ode*.

Β, Γ, Δ, by *B*, *G*, *D*, respectively. Before γ, κ, χ, ξ, Γ is represented by *N;* as *συγγραφή syngrapha*, *ἔγκαυστος encaustus*, *Αγχίσης Anchises*, *Σφίγξ Sphinx*.

Ζ, Θ, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Π, by *Z*, *TH*, *C*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *X*, *P*, respectively.

Ρ by *R;* Ῥ by *RH;* as *ῥήτωρ rhetor*, *σκίῤῥος scirrhus*.

Σ, Τ, Φ, Χ, by *S*, *T*, *PH*, *CH*, respectively.

Ψ by *PS*, sometimes by *BS;* as *ἀψίς apsis* or *absis*.

§ 271. *Greek mode of writing Latin Words.*

A is represented by Α.

E short by Ε, *E long* by Η; as *carērĕ κάρηρε*.

J, *I*, by Ι; as Scipio Σκιπίων, Julius Ἰούλιος.

O short by Ο, *O long* by Ω; as Commodus Κόμμοδος, Clodius Κλώδιος.

U by ΟΥ or Υ; as Fuscus Φοῦσκος, Lucius Λύκιος. After *q*, by Ο, ΟΥ, or Υ; as Quintus Κόϊντος, Κοΐντος, Κύϊντος.

AE by ΑΙ, rarely by Η; as Caesar Καῖσαρ, Maevianus Μηουβιανός.

AU, *OE*, by ΑΥ, ΟΙ, respectively; as Augustus Αὔγουστος, Cloelia Κλοιλία.

B, *C*, *D*, *F*, *G*, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, by Β, Κ, Δ, Φ, Γ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Π, respectively.

CH by Χ; as Chorus Χῶρος.

H by the rough breathing; as Honorius Ὁνώριος.

Q, *R*, *S*, *T*, by Κ, Ρ, Σ, Τ, respectively.

V by Β or ΟΥ; as Verus Οὐῆρος, Flavia Φλαβία, Flavius Φλαούϊος. After *e*, *a*, or *o*, it is represented by β, ου, or υ, as Severus Σεβῆρος Σεουῆρος or Σευῆρος, Avidius Αβίδιος Αυΐδιος, novembris νοβεμβρίων νουεμβρίων.

X by Ξ; as Sextus Σέξτος.

§ 272. *Romaic Pronunciation.*

Α, like *a* in *father*. After the sound ι (ι, ει, η, ῃ, οι, υ, υι), like *a* in *peculiarity*, nearly.

Ε is a little longer than the first *e* in *veneration*.

Η, like ι.

Ι, like *i* in *machine*, or *ee* in *feel*.

Ο is a little longer than *o* in *confuse*.

Υ, Ω, like ι, ο, respectively.

Β, like *v*, but not so strong; or like Spanish *b* between two vowels.

Γ, before the sounds ε and ι, like *y* in *yet*, *yes*, *yoke*, but stronger; in all other cases, like the German *g* in *Tag*, very nearly. Before κ, χ, ξ, or another γ, like *ng* in *hang*.

Δ, like *th* in *that*, *rather;* or like Spanish *d* between two vowels.

Ζ, like *z*. Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *mouth*.

Κ, like *k*. After γ, like *g* hard; as ἀγκάλη, *ang-gáh-lee*.

Λ, like *l*. Before the sound ι, like *ll* in *William;* or like Italian *gl*, but not so strong.

Μ, like *m*.

N, like *n*. Before the sound ι, like Italian *gn*, or Spanish ñ, but not so strong. The final ν of the proclitics ἄν, δέν, ἐν, σύν, τόν, τήν, and of some other words, before κ or ξ, is pronounced like γ under the same circumstances, that is, like *ng;* before π, or ψ, like μ.

Ξ, like *x* in *axe*.

Π, like *p*. After μ, like *b;* as εμπρός, *embróss*.

P, like *r*.

Σ, like *s* in *soft*. Before β, γ, δ, μ, ν, and ρ, in the same or in the next word, like ζ; as Σμύρνη, pronounced Ζμύρνη.

T, like *t* in *tell*. After ν, like *d;* as ἔντιμος, *éndimos*. So also after ἄν, δέν, σύν, τόν, τήν.

ΤΣ (formerly ΤΖ), like *ts*.

Φ, like *f* or *ph*. X, like German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, like *ps* in *perhaps*. After μ, like *bs;* as ἔμψυχος *émbsychos*.

αι, like ε; as γυναῖκα, pronounced γινέκα.

ᾳ, like α; as αἰτίᾳ, pronounced ετία.

αυ, ευ, ηυ, ωυ, before a vowel, or before β, γ, δ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, like αβ, εβ, ηβ, ωβ; as αὔριον, νεῦμα, ηὖρα, ωὗριπίδη, pronounced ávριον, νέβμα, ίβρα, ώβριπίδι; in all other cases like αφ, εφ, ηφ, ωφ, respectively.

ει, ῃ, οι, υ, υι, like ι; as εἶπα ίπα, ἐκείνη εκίνι, λοιπόν λιπόν, κύριος κίριος, υἱός ιός.

ου, like *oo* in *moon*, *pool*. ῳ, like ο; as κυρίῳ κιρίο.

The rough breathing is silent; thus, ἅγιος, ὅσος, ὁποῖος, ὡς, are pronounced ágιος, όσος, οπίος, ος.

When a consonant is doubled, only the first one is pronounced; as σφάλλω, φυλάττω, γράμμα, pronounced σφάλο, φιλάτο, γράμα.

The circumflex does not differ from the acute; as ἐκεῖνος, καλῶς, pronounced εκίνος, καλός. The grave, or rather the acute at the end of a word, is somewhat weaker than the acute.

A *proclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the next word; as ὡς ἄνθρωπος, οσάνθρωπος. An *enclitic* is pronounced as if it were a part of the attracting word; as ἄνθρωπός τις, ἄνθρωποί τινες, pronounced ánθροπόστις, ánθροπίτινες, with a secondary accent on the -πος, -ποι; ἐδικός μου, εδικόζμου; γυναικῶν τινων, γινεκόντινον. When the attracting word has the circumflex on the penult, the second accent is disregarded; as δεῖξόν μοι, δίξονμι.

Probable ancient Pronunciation.

§ **273.** It is hardly necessary to remark in this place that the Greeks, during the most flourishing period of their language, wrote as they pronounced.

A, like *a* in *father*, *far*. (*Dionys. de Comp.* § 14.)

B, Γ, Δ, like *b*, *g* hard, *d;* in later times like Romaic β, γ, δ. (*Aristot. Poet.* § 20; *Sext. ad Gram.* 1, 5.) Before κ, γ, χ, ξ, Γ had the sound of *ng* in *hang*.

E, like Romaic ε, or Italian *e*.

Z, like *z*, but stronger. (*Dionys. ibid.; Bekker. Anecd.* 2, *p.* 815; *Quinctil.* 12, 10, 27; *Victorin. Gram.* 18; *Isidor. Hispal.* 1, 4, 15.)

H, like French *ê* as in *fête*. (*Plat. Crat.* 418 C; *Dionys. ub. supr.; Sext. ub. supr.*)

Θ, like *th* in *thin*, *ether*, *saith*.

Ι, like *i* in *machine*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Κ, like *k*. (*Priscian. p.* 543.)

Λ, Μ, like *l*, *m*, respectively.

Ν, like *n*. At the end of a word it was often pronounced and written as if it were a part of the next word. (§ 34, *n.* 2.)

Ξ, in the Attic dialect, like ΧΣ; in the other dialects, like ΚΣ. In later times the sound ΚΣ prevailed.

Ο, like Romaic ο, or Italian *o*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

Π, like *p*.

Ρ, like *r*. At the beginning of a word it was *rolled;* when it was doubled, only the second one was rolled. It was rolled also after θ, φ, χ. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

Σ, like *s* in *soft*, *past*. Before μ, it was, in later times, sounded like ζ, and even changed into ζ in writing; as Ζμύρνα for Σμύρνα, in an inscription. (*Lucian. Jud. Voc.* § 9; *Sext. ub. supr.*)

Τ, like *t* in *tell*, *strong*.

Υ, like French *u*. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*; *Quinctil.* 12, 10, 27.)

Φ, like *f*, but stronger. (*Quinctil.* 1, 4, 14; *Priscian. p.* 543.)

Χ, like Romaic χ, German *ch*, or Spanish *j* (*x*).

Ψ, in the Attic dialect, like ΦΣ; in the other dialects, like ΠΣ. In later times, the sound ΠΣ prevailed.

Ω, like *o* in *note*, nearly. (*Dionys. ub. supr.*)

When a consonant was *doubled* in writing, it was doubled also in pronunciation. (*Lucian. Pseudosoph. p.* 563.)

During the most flourishing period of the language, both the vowels of a diphthong were distinctly heard. During the brazen age, and probably during the latter part of the silver age, the diphthongs ΑΙ, ΕΙ, ΟΥ, had each the power of a single vowel. (*Sext. ub. supr.*)

ΑΙ, like *ai* in *aisle;* in later times, like η, or French *ê*; during the latter part of the brazen age, like ε.

ΑΥ, like *ou* in *our*, *house;* in later times, like *av*, *af*.

ΕΙ, like *ei* in *freight*, nearly; in later times, like ι. (*Callimach. Epigr.* 29.) During the silver and brazen ages, Ε was often prefixed to Ι long merely to mark its quantity; as κρείνω, τεῖσαι, τειμῆσαι. And when quantity began to be disregarded, even short Ι was represented by ΕΙ; as Εἰσίδωρος, Εἰσοκράτης, γυμνασειαρχήσας. (*Sext.* 1, 9; *Priscian.* 1, 9.)

ΕΥ, like *eh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times, like *ev*, *ef*.

ΟΙ, like *oi* in *oil*, nearly.

ΟΥ, like *oh-oo* rapidly pronounced; in later times like *oo* in *moon*, or like French *ou*, Italian *u*. When the Bœotians used ΟΥ for Υ, they pronounced it long or short according as the original Υ was long or short; thus, in οὔδωρ, σούν, it was short, like *oo* in *book;* in οὔλη, ἀσουλία, long, like *oo* in *moon*. (*Eustath. ad Il.* 1, 10.)

ΥΙ, like *wi* in *twist;* ϒΙ, like *whi* in *whip;* in later times, like Υ.

As to the diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, ᾱυ, ηυ, ωυ, they differed from αι, ει, οι, αυ, ευ, ου only in the prolongation of the first vowel. In later times, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ were pronounced like ᾱ, η, ω, respectively. (*Strab.* 14, *p.* 648; *Sext.* 1, 9.)

INDEX.

GREEK INDEX.

The figures designate the sections (§) and their subdivisions: n. stands for Note.

a-, inseparable, 147.
ἀγάλλομαι τῷ, 203.
ἄγαμαι, 193, n. 2.
ἄγαν, 14, n. 8.
ἀγαπάω τῷ, 203.
ἀγγέλλω, with participle, 225, 7.
ἄγνὸς τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἄγχι, ἀγχοῦ, τοῦ, 187, 3.
ἄγω, ἄγων, 225, n. 4. — *ἄγε*, 218, 2. — *ἄγομαί τινα τοῦ*, 192, 2.
ἀδελφός, 187, 3.
ἄδην τοῦ, 200, 3.
ἀθυμέω τῷ, 203.
Αἰήτης, αἰναρέτης, 43, 4, a.
αἱρέω, ἑλεῖν τινα τοῦ, 192, 2.
αἰσθάνομαι, with participle, 225, 7.
αἰσυμνάω τοῦ, 189.
αἰσχύνομαι τῷ 203. — with participle, 225, 4.
αἴτιος τοῦ, 187, 2.
αἰτιῶμαι, 194, n. 2.
ἀκόλουθος, 187, n. 5.
ἀκούω, 192, n. 3; 211, n. 5. — with participle, 225, 7.
ἄκρος, 169, n. 3.
ἅλις τοῦ, 200, 3.
ἀλλοῖος τοῦ, 198, 2.
ἄλλος, 150, n. 3; 169, n. 4. — with genitive, 198, 2. — *ἄλλο τι, ἄλλο τι ἤ*, 219, 5.
ἀλλότριος τοῦ or *τῷ*, 198, 2; 202.
ἀλύσκω τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἁλῶναι, 194, n. 1.
ἅμα τῷ, 202. — with participle, 225, n. 1.
ἁμαρτάνω τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἀμόθεν τῶν, 188.
ἀμπλακίσκω τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἀμφὶ περί, 231, n. 3.
ἀμφισβητέω τοῦ, 194.
ἄν, 215, et seq.
ἀνακουφίζω τι τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἀνάσσω τοῦ, 189.
ἀνέλκω τινὰ τοῦ, 192, 2.
ἄνευ τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἀνέχομαι τοῦ, 192; 193? — with participle, 225, 7.
ἀνήρ, 156, n. 5.
ἀνίημι τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἀνθ' ὧν, *because*, 232, 2.
ἀντιάω τοῦ, 191, 2.
ἀντιπέρας τοῦ, 187, 4.
ἀντιποιοῦμαί τινι τοῦ, 201; 194, 1.
ἀντίστροφος τοῦ, 187, 3.
ἄνω τοῦ, 187, 4.
ἄξιος, ἀξίως, ἀξιόω, 200, n. 2.
ἀπειθεῖν τοῦ, 192; 189.
ἀπολαύω τοῦ, 191, n.
ἀποπρό, 231, n. 3.
ἀπορέω τῷ, 203.
ἀποστερέω, 184, n. 2.
ἀποτέμνω, ἀποτέμνομαι τὴν κεφαλήν, 184, 3.
ἀποτίνω, ἀποτίσασθαί τι τόν, 184.
ἄπωθεν τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἆρα, ἆρά γε, 219, 5.
ἀρι-, inseparable, 147.
ἀρχήν, 135.
ἄρχω, ἄρχομαι, to begin, 197, 2. — *ἄρχω, to rule*, 189, n.

ἅτε, 226, a.
ἀτιμάζω τι τόν, 184.
αὐτίκα, with participle, 225, n. 1.
αὐτός, 160, 4. 5. — ὁ αὐτός, 202, n. 1. — dative of, 206, 5.
ἀφαιρῶ, 201, n. 2. — ἀφαιροῦμαι, 184, n. 2.
ἄφες, 218, n. 5.
ἀφικνέομαι τῷ, 205.
ἀφ' οὗ, 175, n.
ἄχθομαι τῷ, 203. — with participle, 225, 4.
ἄχρι, ἄχρις, 17, 1; 217. — τοῦ, 199. — ἄχρι οὗ, 175, n.
βασιλεύω τοῦ, 189.
βῆ, 225, 8.
βλάπτω, βλάπτουσι κελεύθου, 197. — βλαβέντα λοισθίων δρόμων, 197.
βλαστάνω τοῦ, 197, 2.
βορέας βορρᾶς, 7, n. 2.
βούλει, 214, n. 5; 219, 3.
γεύω, 192, n. 2.
γίγνομαι τοῦ, 190. — *to be born of*, 197, 2. — with dative, 201, 3.
γιγνώσκω, with participle, 225, 7.
γράφειν τι τόν, 184.
γυμνὸς τοῦ, 200, 3.
δα-, inseparable, 147.
δασὺς τοῦ, 200, 3.
δεῖ, 201, n. 4.
δείκνυμι, with participle, 225, 7.
δείλαιος, 188, n. 3.
δεῖνα, 72, 2. — ὁ δεῖνα, 167, 4.
δεῖσαί τινος, 194, 1.
δεσπόζω τοῦ, 189.
δεύτερος τοῦ, 198, 2.
δέχομαι, 201, n. 2.
δέω, δέομαι, τοῦ, 200, 3. — δέομαι τοῦ τι, 182. — ὧν ἂν σοῦ δεηθῶ, *entreat of thee*, (*Xen. C.* 5, 5, 35.)
δηλόω, δῆλος, with participle, 225, 7.
διάγω, 225, 8.
διαδέχομαι τῷ, 202.
διαδοχὴ τῷ, 202.
διάδοχος, 187, n. 5.
διαπρό, 231, n. 3.
διασκοπέω τοῦ, 192, 1.
διατελέω, 225, 8.
διατρίβω, 225, 8.
διαφέρω τοῦ, 197, 2.
διάφορος, 197, 2, n.; 198, 2.
διίστημι, διέστηκα, τοῦ, 197, 2, 198, 2.
διορίζω τινὰ τοῦ, 197, 2.
δίος, 188, n. 3.
διότι, 232, 2.
διπλόος, διπλάσιος, τοῦ, 198, 2
δὶς τόσως τοῦ, 198, 2.
διψάω τοῦ, 193.
δοῦρε, 157, n. 3.
δράττομαι τοῦ, 192, 1.
δύναμαί τι, 181, n. 2.
δύο, 157, n. 3.
δυσ-, inseparable, 147.
δωρέομαι, 206, n. 1.
δῶρημα τῷ, 201.
ἔα, 218, 2.
ἐάν, 215.
ἐγγὺς τοῦ, τῷ, 187, 3; 202, 1.
ἐγχέω, 195, 3.
εἰ, 215, et seq. — *whether*, 219, n. 4.
εἰ γάρ, 216.
εἴθε, 216.
εἶμι, ἴέναι τῷ, 205.
εἰμί omitted, 150, 4.
εἶναι superfluous, 223, 9.
εἰπεῖν, 184, n. 2.
εἷς, 202, n. 1.
εἰσὶν οἵ, 172, n. 2.
εἰς ὅ, 175, n.
εἴσω τοῦ, 187, 4.
εἴ τις, 215, n. 6, d.
ἐκ, 13, n. 1; 17; 38, n.
ἕκαστος, 150, n. 3.
ἐκτὸς τοῦ, 187, 4.
ἑκὼν εἶναι, 223, 9.
ἔλαττον, 159, n. 2.
ἐλαττοῦν, 198, 1.
ἐλαύνω τινὰ τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἐλεύθερος τοῦ, 197, 2.
ἐλλείπομαι, with participle, 225, 7.
ἕνεκα τοῦ, 187, 4. — in connection with a preposition, 231, n. 4.
ἔνθα, 217.
ἔνθεν, 217. — τοῦ, 187, 4.
ἔνιοι, 172, n. 2.

ἔνοχος, 194, n. 4.
ἐν τοῖς, 159, 5.
ἐντὸς τοῦ, 187, 4.
ἐν ᾧ, 232, 2.
ἐξαίφνης, 225, n. 1.
ἐξελέγχομαι, with participle, 225, 7.
ἐξῆς, 187, 4.
ἐξικνεῖσθαι τοῦ, 191, 2.
ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ ὅτου, ἐξ ὧν, 175, n.
ἐπαρκέω τοῦ, 191, 2.
ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, 217.
ἐπεξιέναι, 194, n. 2.
ἐπιβουλεύω, ἐπιβουλὴ, τῷ, 201.
ἐπισκήπτεσθαι, 194, n. 2.
ἐπιτρέπω, ἐπιτρέπομαί τι, 184, 3.
ἐπιχώριος, 187, 3.
ἑπτακαιεικοσαπλάσιος τοῦ, 198, 2.
ἔρδω, 184, n. 2.
ἐρημοῦσθαι τοῦ, 200, 3.
ἐρι-, inseparable, 147.
ἔρις τῷ, 202.
ἔρχομαι, with future participle, 89. — ἐλθεῖν τῷ, 205. — πεδίοιο, 196.
ἔστε, 175, n.; 217.
ἑστιάω τινὰ τοῦ, 192, 1.
ἔστιν οἵ, οἵτινες, ᾗ, ὅπῃ, ὅπως, 172, n. 2.
ἔσχατος, 169, n. 3.
ἕτερος, 150, n. 3. — with genitive, 198, 2.
εὐδαίμων τοῦ, 194.
εὐθὺ τοῦ, 199.
εὐθύς, 225, n. 1.
εὑρίσκω, with participle, 225, 7.
εὐωχοῦμαι τοῦ, 191, 2.
ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, 217, 4; 223; 232, 2.
ἔχω τινὰ τοῦ, 197, 2. — with an adverb and genitive, 195, 1. — ἔχομαι τοῦ, 192, 1. — ἔχων, 225, n. 3. 4.
ἕως οὗ, 175, n.; 199.
ζηλοῦν τινα τοῦ, 194, 1.
ἤ, 150, 3; 236. — ἢ κατά, πρός, ὅτε, ὡς, ὥστε, 159; 220
ᾗ, 159, 5.
ἡγέομαι, 189, n.
ἥδομαι τῷ, 203. — with participle, 225, 4.
ἦ δ' ὅς, 171, 2, d.
ἥκω, 211, n. 5. — with adverb and genitive, 195, 1. — with dative, 205.
ἡλίκος, 175, 1, d.
ἡμι-, 176.
ἡμιόλιος τοῦ, 198, 2.
ἡττῶμαι τοῦ, 198, 2. — μάχας, 184, n. 1.
θανάτου, 200, n. 1.
θαυμάζω τῷ, 203.
θαυμαστὸν ὅσον, θαυμαστῶς ὡς, see ὅσος, ὡς.
θέλεις, 214, n. 5; 219, 3.
θέω, θέειν πεδίοιο, 196.
θρασὺς πολλοῦ, 200, 3.
ἴδιος τοῦ, 187, 3.
ἰδιωτεύω τοῦ, 189.
ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω, 199. — τῷ, 205.
ἱερὸς τοῦ, 187, 3.
ἵημι τῷ, 206, n. 3.
ἰθὺς τοῦ, 199.
ἱκετεύω, ἱκνοῦμαι, τινὰ τοῦ, 194, 3.
ἵνα, 214. — ἵνα τί, wherefore? supply γένηται.
ἴσος, 187, 3; 202, 2.
ἵσταμαι τοῦ, 197, 2.
καθαίρω τοῦ, 197, 2.
καθαρὸς τοῦ, 197, 2.
καί, 150, 2; 236; 225, 6.
καὶ ὅς, 171, 2, b.
καὶ τόν, 166, 2, c.
καλῶς τοῦ, 195.
κάμνω, with participle, 225, 4.
κατά, 13, 11. — genitive after verbs compounded with, 194, n. 3.
κατάγνυμι, κατεαγέναι τῆς κεφαλῆς, κατάξαι τινὸς τῆς κεφαλῆς, 195, 1.
καταμανθάνω τοῦ, 192, 1.
κατάρχω, 197, n.
κατηγορέω, 194, n. 3.
κάτω τοῦ, 187, 4.
κινδυνεύειν τοῦ, 189.
κιττάω τοῦ, 193.
κληρονομέω, 189, n.
κλύω τοῦ, 192, 1.
κοινὸς τοῦ, 187, 3.
κοινωνέω, κοινωνός, 202, n. 2.
κολάζω τι τόν, 184.

κραίνω τοῦ, 189.
κρατέω τοῦ, 189, n.
κρεμαστὸς τοῦ, as participle, 192, 2.
κρύφα τοῦ, 187, 2.
κύκλῳ, *round*, 204.
κυρέω τοῦ, 191, 2.
λα-, inseparable, 147.
λαβών, 225, n. 4.
λαγχάνω, 191, n.
λάθρα τοῦ, 187, 2.
λανθάνω, 225, 8.
λείπω, *λείπομαι τοῦ*, 197, 2; 198, 2.
λοιπός, *τοῦ λοιποῦ*, 196.
λούεσθαι ποταμοῖο, 196.
μά, 183.
μακάριος τοῦ, 194.
μάλιστα, 159, 5.
μᾶλλον, 159, 4.
μανθάνω, with participle, 225, 7.—*τί μαθών*, 225, 3.
μεγαίρω τινὶ τοῦ, 194.
μέγιστον, 159, 5.
μεθύσκομαι τοῦ, 200, 3.
μεῖον, 159, n. 2.
μειονεκτέω τοῦ, 191, 2.
μέλει, 201, n. 4.
μέλημα τῷ, 201.
μέλλω, with infinitive, 89.
μέσος, 169, n. 3.
μεσόω τοῦ, 189.
μεστός, with participle, 225, 7.
μεταδίδωμι, 191, n.
μεταλαγχάνω, 191, n.
μεταμέλομαι, with participle, 225, 4.
μεταξὺ τοῦ, 187, 4.—with participle, 225, n. 1.
μεταποιοῦμαι τοῦ, 194.
μέτεστι, 201, n. 4.
μετέχω, 191, n.; 202, n. 2.
μέχρι, *μέχρις*, 17, 1; 217.—*τοῦ*, 199.—*μέχρι οὗ*, 175, n.—*μέχρι οὗ* or *ὅτου* is sometimes followed by a genitive in apposition with *οὗ* or *ὅτου*. (*Herod.* 2, 173.)
μή, 214, et seq.; 229, et seq.
μὴ οὐ, 230, 3, n. 1.
μήτε, 150, 3.
μιᾶς χειρός, *at a single stroke*, 200.
μικρός, *μικροῦ δεῖν*, or simply *μικροῦ*, 223, 2.
μιμνήσκω, 192, n. 2.—*μεμνῆσθαι*, with participle, 225, 7.
μονοῦσθαι τοῦ, 197, 2.
μοῦ, 187, n. 4.
μῶν, 219, 5.
ν movable, 16.
νη-, inseparable, 147.
νή, 183.
νικάω τι, 184, n. 1.
νομίζω, 206, n. 2.
νοσφίζω τινὰ τοῦ, 197, 2.
ξυλλαμβάνειν τινός τινι, 191, 2; 201, 2.
ξυνάρασθαι τοῦ, 191, 2.
ὄζω τοῦ, *to have the smell of*, 192. It may be followed by two genitives, one of which denotes that from which the smell proceeds.
ὀθούνεκα, 232, 2.
οἷα, 226, a.
οἱ ἀμφί, *οἱ περί*, 168, 2.
οἶδα τοῦ, 192, 1.—with participle, 225, n. 2, c.—*οἶσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον*, 218, n. 3.
οἰκεῖος, 187, 3.
οἰκτείρω τινὰ τοῦ, 194, 1.
οἷος, 159, 5; 174, 2; 175, 1, d; 222, 6.—with the article, 166, 2, b.—*οἷός τε*, 222, 6.
οἴχομαι, 211, n. 5; 225, 8.
ὀκταπλάσιος τοῦ, 198, 2.
ὀλίγος, *ὀλίγου δεῖν*, or simply *ὀλίγου*, 223, 2.
ὁ μέν, *ὁ δέ*, 166, 2.
ὅμοιος, 187, 3; 202, 2.—with participle, 225, 7.
ὁμολογέω, with participle, 225, 7.
ὅμως, 225, 6.
ὀνίνασθαι τοῦ, 191, 2.
ὄπισθεν τοῦ, 187, 4.
ὅπως, 214.
ὁράω, with participle, 225, 7.
ὀρφανὸς τοῦ, 200, 3.
ὅς with the article, 166, 2, b.—*ὃς καὶ ὅς*, 171, 2, c.—*ὃς μέν*, *ὃς δέ*, 171, 2, a.
ὅσος, 174, 2.—with the article, 166, 2, b.—*ὅσον*, *ὅσα*, 222, 6; 223.—*θαυμαστὸς ὅσος*, *ἀμήχανος ὅσος*, *ὑπερφυὴς ὅσος*, in the oblique cases, 175, 2.

ὅσσε, 157, n. 3.
ὅτι, 159, 5 ; 213 ; 232, 2.
ὅ τι, 223 ; 182.
ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, in the sense of ὅπως, 214, n. 1.
οὐ, 17, 3 ; 229, et seq.
οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, οὐδεὶς ὃς οὐχί, 230, 2.
οὐδέν, 182.
οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις, 225, 8.
οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, 172, n. 2.
οὐκοῦν, 219, 5.
οὐ μή, 215, 3 ; 219, n. 2.
οὕνεκα, 232, 2.
οὔτε, 150, 3.
οὕτως, 17.
ὄφελον, 216, n. 3.
ὄφρα, 214.
πάλιν, πᾶν, 14, n. 5, c.
παντοῖος γίγνομαι, 225, 8.
παραιροῦμαι, 184, n. 2.
παραχωρέω τινὶ τοῦ, 197, 2 ; 201, 2.
παρέξ, παρέκ, 231, n. 3.
πάροιθεν τοῦ, 187, 4.
παροῖξαι τῆς θύρας, 191.
πάρος, 223, 3.
πάσχω, τί παθών, 225, 4.
παύω, παύομαι, with participle, 225, 7.
πείθω τινὰ τόν, 184. — πείθεσθαι τοῦ, 192.
πεινάω τοῦ, 193.
πειράομαι τοῦ, 192.
πέλας τοῦ, τῷ, 187, 3 ; 202.
Πελοπόννησος, 7, n. 2.
πέλω, πέλομαι, 211, n. 13.
πένης τοῦ, 200, 3.
πέραν τοῦ, 187, 4.
περιελεῖν, 184, n. 2.
περιπρό, 231, n. 3.
περιστεφὴς τοῦ, 200, 3.
περιττὸς τοῦ, 198, 2.
πλεῖον, 159, n. 2.
πλείστον, 159, 5.
πλεονεκτέω τοῦ, 191, 2 ; 198, 2.
πλὴν τοῦ, 197, 2.
πλησιάζω τοῦ, 189.
πλησίος τοῦ, 187, 3.
πλούσιος, πλουτέω, τοῦ, 200, 3.
πνέω τοῦ, 192.
ποιέω, 184, n. 2.
ποῖος, 222, 6.
πολέμιος, 187, 3.
πολλαπλάσιος τοῦ, 198, 2.
πολλός εἰμι, ἔγκειμαι, 225, 8.
πόρρω τοῦ, 197, 2 ; 188.
πρεσβεύω τοῦ, 198, 2 ; 189 ?
πρίασθαι, 201, n. 2.
πρίν, πρὶν ἤ, 220 ; 223.
πρό, genitive after the compounds of, as προκατακλίνομαι, 198, 2.
προέχω, 198, 2.
Προκόννησος, 7, n. 2.
προσβάλλει τοῦ, 192.
προσδίδωμι τοῦ, 191, 2.
προσήκει, 201, n. 4.
πρόσθεν τοῦ, 187, 4. — πρόσθεν ἤ, 223, 3.
πρόσω τοῦ, 188.
προτιμάω τοῦ, *to care for*, 193.
προτοῦ, 166, 2, e.
πυνθάνομαι, 192, n. 3.
ῥίπτειν τοῦ, 199.
σ movable, 17.
σάττω, σέσαγμαι τοῦ, 200, 3.
-σκον, 118, 1, c.
σοῦ, 187, n. 4.
σοφὸς τοῦ, 187, 2.
σπένδω, 195, 3.
στέργω τῷ, 203.
στερέω, 184, n. 2.
στοχάζομαι τοῦ, 199.
στρατηγέω τοῦ, 189.
συγγιγνώσκω, 225, n. 2
συμμετέχω τινί τινος, 202, n. 2.
σύν, 14, 7.
σύνοιδα, 225, n. 2.
συντρίβω, συντριβῆναι τῆς κεφαλῆς, συντρῖψαι τῆς κεφαλῆς τινος, 195, 1.
σφίσι, σφέας, 160, n. 3.
σχέτλιος, 188, n. 3.
σῴζω τοῦ, 197, 2.
τάλας τοῦ, 194 ; 188, n. 3.
τἆλλα, 182.
τεκνόω τι τοῦ, 197, 2.
-τέον, verbal in, 178, 2 ; 206, 4, n. 5.
τηλίκος, 222, 6.
τηλοῦ τῶν ἀγρῶν, 188.

τί, 182.
τί μαθών, 225, 4.
τί παθών, 225, 4.
τίκτω, 211, n. 5.
τιτύτκομαι τοῦ, 199.
τό γε, 166, 2, e.
τοί, 201, n. 5.
τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, 222, 6.
τὸν καὶ τόν, τὸ καὶ τό, 166, 2, d.
τοξεύω τοῦ, 199.
τοῦτο, 163, n. 5. — synechdochical, 182.
τρέχω, δραμεῖν τοῦ, 199.
τριπλόος, τριπλάσιος, τοῦ, 198, 2.
τυγχάνω, to hit, 191, 2. — with participle, 225, 8.
τῷ, therefore, 166, 2, f.
ὑπαντάω τοῦ, 191, 2.
ὑπάρχω, with participle, 225, 7.
ὑπείκω τινὶ τοῦ, 197, 2; 201, 2.
ὑπέκ, 231, n. 3.
ὕπερθεν τοῦ, 187, 4.
ὑπεύθυνος, 194, n. 4.
ὑπηρετεῖν τοῦ, 194, 1.
ὑποχωρέω τινὶ τοῦ, 197, 2; 201, 2.
ὑστεραῖος τοῦ, 198, 2.
ὑστερέω τοῦ, 198, 2.
φαίνομαι, 225, 8.
φανερός, with participle, 225, 7.
φείδομαι τοῦ, 193.
φέρω, φέρε, 218, 2. — *φέρων*, 225, n. 4. — with an adverb and genitive, 195, 1.
φεύγω, 194, n. 1. — with genitive, 197, 2.
φημὶ τοῦ, 195, 2.
φθάνω, 225, 8.
φθονεῖν τινι τοῦ, 194.
-φι, -φιν, 42, n. 2.
φίλη, 188, n. 3.
φύω, ἔφὺν τοῦ, 197, 2. — *I am*, 211, n. 13.
φωνήεσι, 14, 5.
χαίρω τῷ, 203. — with participle, 225, 4.
χαριζομένη παρεόντων, 191?
χάριν τοῦ, 187, 4. — with a preposition, 231, n. 4.
χράομαι, 206, n. 2.
χρή, 201, n. 4.
χρῄζω τοῦ, 200, 3.
χωρὶς τοῦ, 197, 2.
ψαύω τινὰ τοῦ, 192, 2.
ψεύδεσθαι τοῦ, 197, 2. — *τι τόν*, 184.
ψιλοῦσθαι τοῦ, 200, 3.
ὦ, 155, n. 2.
ὠνέομαι τῷ, 201, n. 2.
ὡς, 38, n. c.
ὡς, in exclamations, 174, 2. — with dative, 201, 4. — in quotations, 213. — for *ἵνα*, 214. — in the expression of a wish, 216. — relative, 217, n. 4. — with participle, 225, 4; 226, a. — in *θαυμαστῶς ὡς* attracts the adverb, after the analogy of *ὅσος*, which see; compare *θεσπέσιον ὡς*.
ὡς, τό, 136, n.
ὡς ἄν, 217, n. 4.
ὡσαύτως, 202, n. 1.
ὡσεί, 217, n. 4.
ὥσπερ, 226, a.
ὥσπερ ἄν, 217, n. 4.
ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ, 215, n. 7.
ὥστε, ὥστε ἄν, 217, 3; 223; 226, a.
ὤφελον, 216, n. 3.

ENGLISH INDEX.

Abstract nouns, 139.
Accent, 29, et seq. — Æolic, 30, n. 1. — Doric, 31, n. 2.
Accusative, 41, 4 ; 42, 2. — of the third declension, 47, 4 ; 49. — Syntax, 181, et seq. — after nouns, 181, 3. — synecdochical, 182. — terminal, 186. — of extent and duration, 186. — subjoined to a clause, 156, 1, c. — absolute, 226, a.
Active Voice, 207.
Adjectives, 57, et seq. — derivation of, 142. — Syntax, 157. — as substantives and adverbs, 158.
Adonic Verse, 247, 1.
Adverbs, 134 ; 135. — comparison of, 66. — Syntax, 227, et seq. — as nouns, 228.
Æolian Verse, 248, 9.
Alcaic Verses, 245, 1 ; 248, 1. 2.
Anacreontic Verse, 255.
Anacrusis, 242, 5.
Anastrophe, 33, 2 ; 231, n. 2.
Aorist, augment of, 91, 5. — formation of, 110, et seq. — passive, 127. — syncopated, 131. — Syntax, 211.
Aphæresis, Apocope, 12.
Apodosis, 215.
Apostrophe, 21.
Apposition, 156.
Arsis, 241.
Article, 73. — Syntax, 166, et seq. — with genitive, 168, 2 ; 187, 1. — with participles, 225, 1. — with adverbs, 228.
Atona, 38.
Attic Reduplication, 94.
Attraction, 175 ; 224.
Augment, 90, et seq.
Basis, 242, 6.
Breathings, 4.
Cæsura, 243.
Case-endings, 42.
Characteristic of tenses, 115, 1.
Choliambus, 246, 3.
Collective Nouns, 157, 3 ; 172, 3.
Comparative, 63, et seq. — Syntax, 159.
Composition of Words, 144, et seq.
Conditional Sentences, 215.
Conjunction, 137 ; 236.
Connecting Vowels, 115, et seq. — omission of, 121, et seq.
Consonants, 5 ; 6. — doubling of, 7. — commutation of, 10.
Contraction, 18.
Copula, 149, 2.
Dative, 41, 4 ; 42, 2. — of the third declension, 51. — Syntax, 201, et seq. — superfluous, 201, n. 5. — of cause, 203. — local and temporal, 204. — terminal, 205. — instrumental and modal, 206. — absolute, 226, n.
Demonstratives, 74 ; 76. — Syntax, 156, 1, d ; 163.
Deponents, 81 ; 82. — Syntax, 210.
Derivation, 139, et seq.
Desideratives, 143.
Diæresis, 18 ; 39.
Diminutives, 141 ; 143.
Diphthongs, 3 ; 9 ; 11, 4. 5.
Dochmius, 252.
Dual, 40, 3. — first person, 117, n. 2. — Syntax, 150 ; 157 ; 172.
Elegiac, 247, 2.
Elision, 21.
Enclitics, 37.
Epenthesis, 12, 4.
Euphonic changes, 13, et seq.
Eupolidean Verse, 248, 8.
Future, 109, et seq. — Doric, 114. — Syntax, 211.
Future Perfect, 112 ; 211.
Galliambic Verse, 255, 2.
Gender, 41, 2. — implied, 157, n. 1.
Genitive, 41, 4 ; 42, 2. — Syntax,

187, et seq. — partitive, 188. — of cause, 194. — in exclamations, 194, 2. — after the compounds of κατά, 194, n. 3. — of limitation, 195. — local and temporal, 196. — ablative, 197. — after comparatives, 198. — terminal, 199. — instrumental, 200. — of material, 200. — of fulness and want, 200. — of price, 200. — of punishment, n. 1. — absolute, 226. — in apposition to possessive words, 156, 1, b.
Glyconic Verses, 248, 5.
Hipponactean Verse, 245, 5.
Imperative, 117, 4. — Syntax, 218.
Imperfect, augment of, 91, 5. — formation of, 108. — Syntax, 211.
Impersonal verbs, 153, a.
Indefinites, 72, 2 ; 76 ; 165.
Indicative, 115, et seq. — Syntax, 212, et seq.
Infinitive, 117, 5. — Syntax, 221, et seq. — as a copula, 224.
Interjection, 138.
Interrogatives, 72, 1 ; 76. — Syntax, 164.
Iota Subscript, 3.
Lengthening of Vowels, 11.
Logaœdic Verses, 248.
Metathesis, 12, 1.
Middle Voice, 209.
Negatives, 229 ; 230.
Neuter Adjective, 158, 2 ; 151, 1.
Nominative, 41, 4 ; 42, 2. — Syntax, 149, et seq. — subjoined to a clause, 156, 1, c. — without a verb, 237.
Numbers, 40, 3.
Numerals, 79, et seq. ; 176.
Object, 177, et seq.
Optative, 117, 3. — Syntax, 212, et seq.
Paragoge, 12, 6.
Parenthesis, 39.
Participle, 117, 6. — Syntax, 178, 1 ; 225 ; 226. — in periphrastic tenses, 89.
Passive Voice, 208.
Patronymics, 140.
Perfect, augment of, 91, 1. 2. — formation of, 111. — Syntax, 211.
Periphrastic Tenses, 89.
Personal Endings, 115, et seq.
Personal Pronoun, 68. — Syntax, 160.
Phalæcean, Pherecratean Verses, 248, 4. 6.
Pluperfect, augment of, 91, 3. — Ionic, 118, 1, b. — Syntax, 211.
Possessive Pronoun, 71. — Syntax, 162.
Praxillean Verse, 248.
Predicate, 149, et seq.
Prepositions, 136 ; 231, et seq.
Present, 108. — Syntax, 211.
Priapean Verse, 248, 7.
Prosthesis, 12, 2.
Protasis, 215.
Protraction, 11, 3.
Quantity, 25, et seq.
Reciprocal Pronoun, 70. — Syntax, 161.
Reduplication, 91, 1 ; 94.
Reflexive Pronoun, 69. — Syntax, 161.
Relatives, 75 ; 76. — Syntax, 171, et seq.
Resolution of Diphthongs, 11, 4. 5.
Root, 42, 1 ; 98, et seq.
Sapphic Verse, 248, 3.
Sotadic Verse, 254.
Subject, 149.
Subjunctive, 117, 2. — Syntax, 212, et seq.
Substantives, 139. — Syntax, 156.
Superlatives, 63, et seq. — Syntax, 159, 5.
Syllables, 22, et seq.
Syncope, 12, 5.
Synecdoche, 182.
Synecphonesis or Synizesis, 19.
Thesis, 241.
Tmesis, 234.
Vocative, 41, 4 ; 42, 2. — Syntax, 155.
Vowels, 2 ; 8 ; 11.
Zeugma, 238

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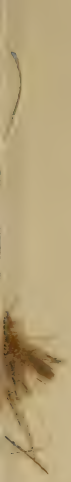
[illegible]. 850. 3 and 4.

When the penult is accented, it takes the [illegible] if the penult is long, and at the [illegible] the last syllable is short. Otherwise the penult, if accented, takes the [illegible].

18 4102 (1)



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